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RECORDS  
OF THE  
COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.



RECORDS  
OF THE  
COINAGE OF SCOTLAND

*FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE UNION*

COLLECTED BY  
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# RECORDS OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

CHARLES I.

A.D. 1625-1649.

## *ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND.*

1.—24 Oct. 1625, *Anent the Coyne.*

RIGHT trustie and right welbeloued Cosens Right reverend fatheris in God etc Vol. V. p. 173.  
Whereas we vnderstand that oure kingdome is so spoyled and destitute of money as litle or nane is left thairin our awne coyne being transported to other cuntreys and thair sold as ordinarie merchandice to the grite hurt alsweele of our self as that whole kingdome We haif thought goode by these presentis to require you to tak that matter to your consideratioun and advise and resolve vpoun the best course how moneyis may againe be broght into that kingdome and increase thairin Eytther by causing all the transportaris of money be called before our counsell and suche of thame as salbe convicted ather by thair awne confessioun or by witnesses to be enjoyned to import asmuche money as thay transported and so muche more as salbe thocht fitte for a penaltie Or by ordaining our thesauraris to tak na other satisfioun for the bulyeoun bot the bulyeoun itself in foreyne moneys to be putt to the myntehouse as the inviolable custome wes heirtofore Or by making a restraynt of importatioun of vnecessarie waires to the effect that goodes whiche must be transported for imbring of thame may be sent for necessarie commodities Or by making of societies and manuaris in all the principall burrowis for making of stufes and other waires (whiche now ar vsuallie broght from foreyne pairtis) whairwith to serve not onlie the inhabitantis of the cuntrey bot also forreyneris by transporting and selling or exchanging the same for other waires for one of the best meanis to enriche a kingdome with moneyis is to sell muche ware for money and to bestow litle or no moneyis at all vpoun waires to be imported bot to interchange waires for otheris necessair waires And the erecting of societies wald be a meane to hald mony poore and idle people at work and industrie And seing otheris cuntreys (speciallie those with whome our subiectis haif daylie commerce) haif already raised and daylie do raise thair moneyis to a heigh rate whairby we ar muche preiudged so long as our moneyis ar not raisit also for thair foreyne

Acts of  
Parliament,  
1625.

moneyis whiche wer a par to ouris being raised and not ouris thay mak gayne of our moneyis before we be awarr or maid acquaynted with the raising of thair money And thairfore advise and resolve if you think it a goode policie in respect of our comerce with thame ever to raise our moneyis to als heigh a rate And whereas it may be obiected that thair those will be preiudged who haif sett thair lands in few or long leases for a certane dewtie according to the rate of the moneyis than in vse you may advise if you think it goode and fitting for remedie heiroyf that ane act of parliament be maid ordayning that for euerie shilling or pund whiche the tennent or debtour is obliged to pay of old he sall now and heirafter pay asmuche more as the moneyis ar raised vnto As for ane instance suppose the tuelue pense be raisit to saxtene pense than he who befoir wes obliged to pay tuelue pense or tuelue pundis sall pay heirafter saxtene pense or saxtene pundis by his band contract tak or lease At a word that you advise and resolve vpoun all suche meanis as you sall think most fitting for increase of moneyis in that kingdome with least prejudice to ws and our subiectis and mak ws acquaynted thairwith that we may gif way thairvnto in suche maner as sall be most expedient And the premisses earnestlie recommending to your speciall care We bid you all and everie one of you farewell Gevin at Sarisburie the 24 of October 1625.

II.—2 Nov. 1625, *Against the exportation of Money.*

Vol. V. p. 182.

THE estaittis considering that one of the chieff causes whilk hes procurit the scarcitie and penurie of moneyis within this kingdome hes proceidit from the importatioun of vnecessair waires whairof the cuntrey standis not in neid and from the exportatioun of the proper moneyis of the kingdome and selling of the same as ordinarie merchandice in forreyne cuntreiyis whairas yf the native commodities of the cuntrey wer verteouslie vsed and employed vpoun the importatioun of necessair commodities And if this wicked and mischevons trade of exporting of moneyis wer advertit vnto and pvnist The penurie and scairstie of moneyis wald not be so vniversallie sensible and apparent And seing thair is goode actis alreadie maid and standing in force bothe aganis the importatioun of vnecessair wairis and the exportatioun of moneyis The not executioun whairof hes produceit this comoun evill and want of moneyis THAIRFORE the estaittis Ordanis all the saidis actis together with the actis maid anent the pryceis of sownis and Englishe beir to be putt to executioun and the contravenaris thairof to be severlie pvnist And the estaittis recommendis to the lordis of secreitt counsell the dew prosecution of the saidis actis and the discoverie and pvnisheing of the offenderis And sielike the estaittis Ordanis and Commandis the Maister of his Majesties cunyeous that he at no tyme heirafter tak ony other satisfacioun for bulyeoun bot the bulyeoun itself in foreyne money as he will answeir vpoun the contrarie at his perrill.

III.—2 Nov. 1625, *Anent the Coyne.*

Vol. V. p. 184.

AND toucheing the article towards the raising of the pryceis of the coyne The

estaittis findis this to be a matter whilk requiris goode advise and deliberatioun and whilk cannot be summarlie degested at this meeting as the importance of the cause requyris THAIRFORE the estaittis nominat the Earlis of Rothes Kinghorne and Lauderdale The Lord Ross Yester Lowdoun Balmerinloch and Carnegy or ony four of thame for the nobilitie The bishoppis of Galloway / Brechin / and Caithnes or ony tua of thame for the Clargye The Lairdis of Keir / Tracquir / Lag / Amisfeld / Balcome / Westnisbett Schir James Dundas and Schir Johnne Hamiltoun of Lettrick or ony four of thame for the small barronis and the Commissionaris to be appoynted be the burrowis of Edinburgh Dundee Abirdeene and Glasgow To convene and meete with his Majesties counsell vpoun the last counsell day of Februar To conferr treate and ressoun vpoun the goode and expedencie of this article to the intent a report may be maid of thair opinionis to his Maiestie.

Acts of  
Parliament,  
1625.  
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iv.—2 Nov. 1625, *Anent the transporting of Money.*

The estaittis vnderstandis that thair is mony goode actis alreadie maid thairanent whilkis thay Ordaine to be putt to executioun and recommendis the prosequutioun thair of to the counsell And ordanis the maister of his Ma<sup>s</sup> mynthouse that he tak no other satisfioun for the bulyeoun bot the bulyeoun itself in foreyne money.

Vol. V. p. 187.

v.—28 June 1633, *Commissioun anent the Coyne.*

OURE SOUERANE Lord and estaits of parliament taking to thair consideratione the particular articles following presentit by the commissioners of the shyres viz first Tutching the scarsitie of his Majesties coyne both of gold and siluer of this kingdome And of the frequent course of dollors and base copper money quhairby his Majesties liedges susteines great preiudice ITEM that ane penaltie be sett downe vpon the breackers of the actes of parliament maid anent mettis and measures ITEM to sett downe in the buik of Rattes ane pryce to the clerk of the billes for allowance of comprysingis Hes remitted and remittes the samyne to the lordes of his Majesties privie counsall And gives and grants full power autoritie and commissioun to the saids lords To appoint and sett downe such sattellit course and remedie anent the premisses As they sall find most expedient for the weill and benefeit of his Majesties lieges And finds and declairs that quhat the saids lords of privie counsall sall find expedient thairanent sall haue the force power and strenth of ane act and decret of parliament.

Vol. V. p. 49,  
c. 35.

PROTESTATIONE by his Majestie anent the coyne.

OURE SOUERANE LORD being sitting in his royall persone with his estates in parliament declaired and protestit That albeit his Majestie had at this tyme for certane ocasioness moving his Majestie Remitted the consideratione of the mater of coyne and money and vthers of that nature quhilk ar meirlie of his Majesties prerogative royall To the lords of his Majesties secreit counsall yett the consenting thairto be his Majestie at this tyme sould

Acts of  
Parliament,  
1633.

not be preiudiciall to his Majestie and his successors in his and thair prerogative royall Bot that his Majestie might assume the managing and ordering thair of To himselff without consent of the estates as being matters meirle pertaining to his Majestie be his prerogative royall To the quhilk protestatione and declaratione The hail estaits assentit Quhairvpon Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall his Majesties advocate Askit instruments.

VI.—28 June 1633, *Commissioun anent the exchange of Moneyes.*

Vol. V. p. 51,  
c. 38.

OURE SOVERANE LORD and estaits of parliament Considering that the great and exorbitant interest accustomed formerlie to be takine be merchands and factors of this his majesties kingdome of Scotland frome vthers his Majesties subjects of the said kingdome for loane moneyes and moneyes advancit vpon exchange in the cite of Lunden in his Majesties kingdome of England haith givin occasioun to the frequent and continewall exportatioun of gold and money furth of this kingdome To the no small damage and prejudice of the same And that the excessive proportioun of the said interest doeth farre exceed and surmount the rait and proportioun of interest accustomed vsuall and approve in vther nichbouring and weil governed kingdomes for remedeing and redressing quhair of His majestie and estaits forsaides hes givin and grantit full power autoritie and commissioun To the lords of his Majesties privie counsall To sett downe appoint and determine the dew and iust rate and proportioun of Interests That they sall find iust reasonable and expedient in all tyme coming To be takin be merchands and factors of this kingdome and vthers excerceing the said trade from any vthers his Majesties liedges of the samyne kingdome for loan moneyes and moneyes to be advancit vpon exchange in the cite of London with power lykwayes to the saids lords To impoise fynnes and penalties vpon the breackers and contraveiners of thair ordinance to be maid thairanent And to tak such farder course and order anent the same as they sall think most expedient for the benefeit of his Majesties liedges And finds and declairs that quhatsumever the said lordes of privie counsall sall find determine and conclude anent the premisses That the samyne sall haue the full strenth force power and effect of ane act and decret of parliament in all tyme thaireftir.

VII.—16 Sept. 1639, *Anent the article for discharge of Coyning and Importing of Copper Money.*

Minutes,  
Vol. V. p. 598

The importatioune of copper money is prohibited vnder the pane of the importer his death or other personall punishment pecuniall fyne or confiscacioune of his gudis as the Counsale shall find the fault to demerite and for the remedeing the evill of the present abundance of that coyne Ordains each estate to speik apart vpon the valew quhairvnto turnouris ar to be decayed: And dischargis presentlie the course of all false turnouris: And ordanis the strykouris of all false turnouris to be punished with death And Johne Smith to cause draw vp the act.

[On the 25th of September J. Smith was appointed to draw up an act anent discharging the Master of the Mint and others from taking bullion beforehand, and on the last day of the month an act discharging the coining of copper money or changing the value of money without advice in Parliament was read in articles.]

Acts of  
Parliament,  
1639.  
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Minutes,  
Vol. V. pp.  
602-604.

VIII.—23 Oct. 1639, *Anent the Turnours.*

Act presented by the baronis anent the turnouris / and thair crying downe to ane halfe pennie : Red and refused / and the act formerlie maid anent the turnouris to stand / with this additioune that all coyning of turnouris heirefter be dischargit / except at the intrinsik valew with deductione of the coynage.

Minutes,  
Vol. V. p. 616.

[This act was read in articles on the preceding day and long debated.]

IX.—19 Aug. 1641, *Overture for Copper Coyne.*

ANENT the overture for the copper coyne / Remittis the same to the Committe nominate for revising the articles or paperis presented to this parliament since the first calling thair of

Parliamentary  
Proceedings,  
Vol. V. p. 644.

[Overtour anent the Copper Coyne IN respect that it wes representtit to the kingis Maiestie befor his cumming fra England be a missive lettre That a present course could be takin for copper money for the vse of the kingis lieges and could delay na longer tyme even in the kingis absence IT is now craivit That the kingis Maiestie and the parliament wald tak that mater to thair consideratioun And with all expedition tak sum course thairin for it can suffer na longer delay.]

X.—10 Sept. 1641, *Act anent the Bulyeoun.*

OURE SOVERANE LORD and Estates of Parliament considering that one of the cheife wayes for bringing in of money into this kingdome heath beene bullione which now for Lacke of the trew manageing therof is become wnprofitable Therfor oure said Soverane Lord with advyse and consent of the saidis Estates Statutes and ordeanes that in tyme comeing all and everie merchand passand forthe of this kingdome with any merchandyce or sending the same forth of this cuntrie at the customeing of the saidis goodis sall find securitie to the customeres for Importing and inbringing such quantitie and proportioun of bullyeone as by the Lawes of this Kingdome is due for the saidis goodis transported by thame and shall accordinglie delyver the same and cause be delyvered to the maister of the cunyhous and shall receive bake agane his maiesties coyne of this kingdome And shall make faith that the same was brought by theme from forrane pairtes or by otheres in ther name And dischairges all payment of bullion before the hand and all pactiones maid anent bullion one with another and paying of the same with his Maiesties coyne or with any silver that is within the contrey allreddie wnder the paine of doubling of the

Vol. V. p. 352,  
c. 19.

Acts of  
Parliament,  
1641.

said bullione As also because the bullione is ordaeaned to be payed to the maister of his maiesties coynehous who heath his only residence in Edinburgh and that therby many merchantes who duell not within the said burghes will be put to great and wnnecessary chaarges for a small mater of bullyeon Therfor It is statute and ordeanit and declaired that it shall be Laufull to the saidis merchantes to send the same to the said Maister of the coynehous Provyding he send therwith an attestatione wnder his oathe and hand if he can writ and wnder his marke if he cannot writ and both before tuo subscriyveing witnesses of magistrates or counsell of the burghes where they dwell that the said bullione due by him was brought within this kingdome frome forrane pairtes and that the same was not acquyred nor bought by him within the same.

XI.—5 Aug. 1645, *Act anent the crying up of the Moneys.*

Vol. VI. p.  
197, c. 13.

The Estates of Parliament now conveened, in the fourth Session of the first Triennall Parliament, by vertue of the last act of the last Parliament holden by his majesty and three Estates, in anno 1641. For the weale and good of the countrey: Ordaines the spaces of Money to passe in the Kingdome for the availes afterspecified, viz. The Rex Dollor to give fiftie eight shillingis, The Crosse Dollor fiftie five shillings The Ryall of Eight fiftie six shillings, The Rose Noble eleven pundis, The Kairdique twentie shilling, The Double Pistoll nine pund, The Hungars Ducate five pundis: Providing all the spaces above specified be of the weight contained in the act of Counsell. And the saids Estates ordaines this Act to begin and take effect, and the foresaid spaces of money to be current at the pryces and value abovewritten, after the dait and Proclamation thereof.

*ACTS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.*

XII.—1 April 1625, *Warrand for the Sealles and Irnis of the Cunyiehous.*

Vol. 1624—  
1628, f. 3.

And to the intent his majesties signetts seales and cashats and the yronis of his coynehouse may be in reddinis again his maiesties warrand come downe for renewing of the same the saidis Lordis for the ease of the subjects in the course of iustice and the furtherance of commerce and trade ordains a warrand to be past to Charles Dickiesone to mak grave and sink his maiesties saidis seales and yrnis of the coyniehouse of the whilk warrand the tennor followis

Forsamekle as the kings maiestie out of his princelie and kind remembrance of this his native and ancient kingdome especiallie at such a tyme when his greiff and sorrow for the death of his most mightie and renowned father our late soverane Lord and king of glorious and eternall memorie wes so exceiding grite and excessive as it admittit no tyme nor leasure to his maiestie to think upon his other royall affairis did by his letter recommend to the Lordis of the privie Counsaill of this kingdome

the government of the same in matteris concerning iustice and policie in that same forme and ordour as formarie they were wont to doe till his maiesties further pleasure were knowne, And whereas the necessitie of the course of iustice for the securitie of his maiesties subjectis requires the solemnitie of his maiesties seales whilks now by the deceas of our said late soverane must be renewed with the impressioun of his maiesties name and portrat And whereas likewise the necessitie of the Estate for intertenying of commerce amongs the subjects requires the like renewing of the yrnis of his maiesties coyniehouse Thairfore the Lordis of Secreit Counsaill according to the warrand granted vnto thame be his sacred maiestie as said is, ordains and commands Charles Dickiesone sinker of his maiesties yrnis to mak, grave, and sink his maiesties signetts privie and grite seales with his quarter seale and cashat Togidder alsua with the yrnis of the coyniehouse after that same former ordour and impressioun as his maiesties darest Lord and fathers seales and yrnis wer, with alteratioun and change of his maiesties name and portrat allanerlie in place of his said darest Lord and fathers, And that the said Charles haif thame in reddines to be exhibite befor the saidis Lordis with such diligence as convenientlie he may Anent the doing of the whilks premisses the extract of this act sall be unto the said Charles a warrand Sic subscribitur Chancellor Mar Melros S. W. Oliphant, Innerteill, Curriehill.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1625.

XIII.—15 April 1625, *The kings maiesties missiue anent the gouernament of the Kingdome.*

The quhilk day Thomas Earl of Melros president of the counsaill and Secrettair of this kingdome produceit and exhibite befor the Lordis of Secreit Counsaill the missive letter vnderwrittin signed be the king his most excellent maiestie by the whilk his maiestie declared his royall will and pleasure toucheing the continewing of the course of affairis alswell for administratioun of iustice as for observing his maiesteis peace in this kingdome in the same forme and by the same personis as now thay ar till by his maiesties self the saidis Lords salbe advertised of his maiesties forder pleasure As alsua toucheing his maiesties seales and yrnis for coyne, quhilk letter being red hard and considerit be the saidis Lords They ordanit the same to be insert and registrat in the buikis of privie Counsaill thair to remayne ad futuram rei memoriam and to be a warrand for thair proceedinges in the administratioun of the affairis of this Estate of the whilk letter the tennour followis Charles R. Right trustie and right welbeloued counsellour, right trustie and right welbeloued cosens and Counsellouris We greet you well, We resaved your letter, and thairwith a Commissioun to be exped vnder our hand to suche as we sall be pleased to nominate of our privie Counsaill of that kingdome, and a warrand likewise to be signed by ws for changing the seales and printing yrnis of our minte As for the choise of our privie Counsaill (it being a matter not vpoun the suddayne to be dispatched) we will at our better leasure think thairvpoun and in tyme conveniente acquaynte yow with our particular choise, In the meanetyme we haif thought goode by these presents to require you to continew the course of affaires alswell for administratioun of iustice, as for observing our peace in that our kingdome in the same forme and by the same personis as now thay ar, till by ourself yee salbe advertised of our

Vol. 1624-  
1628, f. 7.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1625.

further pleasure As for the warrant for altering the seales and yrnis for the coyne we haif signed the same and heirwith returned it vnto yow Farewell / Given at our Pallace of Whitehall the seventh of Aprill 1625.

xiv.—15 April 1625, *His Maiesties Missiue anent the Renewing of the Seallis and Yrnis of the Cunyiehouse.*

Vol. 1624-  
1628, f. 8.

The whilk day Thomas Earle of Melros president of his maiesties Counsall and Secretar of this Kingdome produceit and exhibite befoir the Lordis of secreit Counsall the letter vnderwrittin signed by the kings maiestie toucheing the renewing of his maiesties seales and yrnis of the Mynt house Quhilk letter being sene and considerit be the saidis Lordis thay ordaint the same to be insert and registrat in the buikes of privie Counsall to haif the force and effect of ane act of counsall in tyme comeing of the whilk letter the tennour followis, Charles R. Charles be the grace of God king of Grite Britane Ffrance and Ireland defender of the faith to all and sindrie our leiges and subjectis to whom it affeirs to whose knowlege thir our letters sall come greitting Whereas by the deceas of our darrest Lord and father the Kings maiestie of glorious and renowned memorie thair is not onlie a necessitie of the renewing of our seales of our ancient and native Kingdome of Scotland, for the more speedie and tymous dispatche of the securities and otheris writes concerning the subjects of that our Kingdome; but likewise that the yrnis of the mynt house of our said kingdome sall be renewed Thairfore we ordaine and command Charles Dickiesone sinker of our yrnis in our said kingdome to mak, sink, and grave our signet, privie, and grite seales, with our quarter seale and cashet, as alsua the yrnis of our Mynt house, after that same forme, ordour, and impressioun, as our said darrest Lord and father his said seales wer maid, with alteratioun and change of our portrat allanerlie in the place of our said darest Lord and fatheris Anent the doing of the whilkis premisses the extract of this act salbe vnto the said Charles Dickiesone a warrant sufficient Given at Whitehall the sext day of Apryll 1625.

xv.—15 April 1625, *Warrand to the Officiaris of the Cunyiehouse.*

Vol. 1624-  
1628, f. 9.

Forsamekle as by warrand and directioun from the kings maiestie the yrnis of his maiesties coynehouse wherewith his maiesties coyne of gold and silver and copper wer formarle imprinted, ar now renewed with the alteratioun of his maiesties portrat and letters of his name in place of his darrest Lord and fatheris And whereas the intercourse of commerce and handling amongs his maiesties subjects necessarlie requiris that his maiesties mint house salbe sett a work for the coyneing of his maiesties coyne of gold silver and copper with his maisties owne prent and stamp according as his maiesties yrnis ar now made sinkin and graven Thairfore the Lordis of Secreit Counsall according to the warrand given to thame be his maiestie ordains and commandis the generall, maister, coynear, Warden, Countar warden, asseyar, temperar, and all otheris officiaris and workmen of his maiesties mint house to proceed in the working, forgeing, printing, and out putting of the

particular spaces of gold silver and copper vnderwrittin viz of the vnite called the double angell, of the double crowne called the angell, of the Britane crowne or thrie pund peece called the fyve merk peece, of the thrisle crowne called the four merk peece, of the halfe crowne called the twa merk peece and ane half, and likewise of the silver crowne called the thrie pund peece, and of the threttie shilling peece, tuelff and sex shilling peeces, the tua shilling and ane shilling and halfe shilling peeces of silver : and of the tua pennie peece and ane pennie peece of Copper, According to his maiesties new yrnis, and with the prent stamp and circumscription of the same, as thay ar now renewed be the warrand foirsaid the saidis peeces of gold silver and copper, keiping the weight and fynenes mentioned in the acts and warrandis maid heiranent of before Anent the doeing of the whilk premisses the extract of this act salbe vnto the said generall, maister coynear and otheris officiaris in the Coynehous a sufficient warrand. Sic subscribitur Geo. Cancellarius, Linlithgow, Wigtoun, Melros, Kokburne, A<sup>r</sup>. Naper S. W. Oliphant S. And. Hamiltoun.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1625.

XVI.—1 Nov. 1625, *Anent the Coyne.*

Charles R.

Right trustie and right welbeloued cosens Right reverend fatheris in God etc. Whereas we vnderstand that our kingdome is so spoyled and deficiente of money as litle or nane is left thairin oure awne coyne being transported to other countreyis and thair sold as ordinarie merchandice to the grite hurt alsweele of our self as that whole kingdome. We haife thocht goode by these presentis to require you to tak that matter to your consideratioun and advise and resolve upoun the best course how moneyis may againe be brought into that kingdome and increase thairin Eyther by causing all the transporteris of money be called before our counsell and such of thame as salbe convicted ather by thair awne confessioun or by witnesses to be enjoyned to import asmuche money as thay transported and so muche more as salbe thocht fitte for a penaltie, Or by ordaining our Thesauraris to tak na other satisfioun for the bulyeoun bot the buleoun ityself in foreyne moneyis to be putt to the Myntehouse, as the inviolable custome wes heirtofore, Or by makeing a restraynt of importatioun of vnecessarie waires to the effect that goodes whiche must be transported for imbring of thame may be sent for necessarie commodities, Or by makeing of societies and manuaris in all the principall burrowes for making stufes and other waires (whiche now ar vsuallie broght from foreyne pairtis) whairwith to serve not onlie the inhabitantis of the cuntrey bot also forreyneris by transporting and selling or exchanging the same for other waires, for one of the best meanes to enriche a kingdome with moneyis is to sell muche ware for money and to bestow litle or no moneyis at all vpoun waires to be imported bot to interchange waires for otheris necessair waires And the erecting of societies wald be a means to hald mony poore and idle people at work and industrie And seing otheris countreyis (speciallie those with whome our subjectis haif daylie commerce) haif alreadie raised and daylie do raise thair moneyis to a heigh rate whairby we are muche prejudged so long as our moneyis ar not raisit also for thair forayne moneyis whiche wer a par to ours

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being raised and not ouris they mak gayne of our moneyis before we be awarr or maid acquaynted with the raising of thair money And thairfore advise and resolve if you thinke it a goode policie in respect of our commerce with thame ever to raise our moneyis to als heigh a rate, And whereas it may be objected that thair those wilbe prejudged who haif sett thair landis in few or long leases for a certane dewtie according to the rate of the moneyis than in vse you may advise if you think it goode and fitting for remedie heiroyf that ane act of Parliament be maid ordayning that for everie shilling or pund whiche the tennent or debtour is obliged to pay of old he sall now and heirafter pay asmuche more as the moneyis ar raised vnto As for ane instance suppose the tuelue pense be raisit to saxtene pense than he who befor wes obliged to pay tuelue pense or tuelne pundis sall pay heirafter saxtene pense or saxtene pundis by his band contract, tak, or lease, At a word that you advise and resolve vpoun all such meanis as you sall think most fitting for increase of moneyis in that kingdome with least prejudice to ws and our subjectis and mak ws acquaynted thairwith that we may gif way thairvnto in suche maner as sall be most expedient, And thes premisses earnestlie recommending to your speciall care We bid you all and everie one of you farewell Gevin at Sarisburie the 24 of October 1625.

XVII.—2 Nov. 1625, *Anent the importing of unnecessair wairis and exporting of Money.*

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1628, f. 80.

The Estaittis considdering that one of the cheiff causes whilk hes procurit the scaircitie and penurie of moneyis within this kingdome hes proceidit from the importatioun of vnecessair waires whairof the countrey standis not in neid and from the exportatioun of the proper moneyis of the kingdome and selling of the same as ordinarie merchandice in foreyne countreyis, whairas if the native commodities of the countrey were verteouslie vsed and employed vpoun the importatioun of necessair commodities, and if this wicked and mischevous trade of exporting of moneyis wer advertit vnto and pvnist the penurie and scairstie of moneyis wald not be so vniversallie sensible and apparent, And seing thair is goode actis alreadie maid and standing in force bothe aganis the importatioun of vnecessair wairis and the exportatioun of moneyis, the not executioun whairof hes produceit this comoun evill and want of moneyis Thairfore the Estaittis ordanis all the saidis actis togither with the actis maid anent the pryceis of sownis and Englishe beir to be putt to executioun and the contravenaris thairof to be seveirlye pvnist And the Estaittis recommendis to the Lordis of Secretit Counsell the dew prosequitioun of the saidis actis and the discoverie and pvnisheing of the offendaris And sicklyke the Estaittis ordanis and commandis the maister of his maiesties cunyiehouse that he at no tyme heirafter tak ony other satisfactioun for bulyeoun bot the bulyeoun it self in foreyne money as he will answeir vpoun the contrarie at his perrill.

XVIII.—2 Nov. 1625, *Anent raising the Coyne.*Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1625.Vol. 1624—  
1628, f. 82.

And toucheing the article towardis the raising of the pryceis of the coyne the Estaittis findis this to be a matter whilk requiris goode advise and deliberatioun and whilk cannot be summarlie degested at this meeting as the importance of the cause requyris. Thairfore the Estaittis nominat the Earlis of Rothes Kinghorne and Lauderdaill the Lord Ross, Yester, Lowdown, Balmerinoch and Carnegy or ony foure of thame for the nobilitie The bishoppis of Galloway, Brechin, and Caithnes or ony tua of thame for the clargye The Lairdis of Keir, Tracquir, Lag, Amisfield, Balconie, West Nisbett, Sir James Dundas and Sir Johne Hamiltoun of Lettrick or ony foure of thame for the small Barronis and the Commissionaris to be appoynted be the burrowis of Edinburgh, Dundee Abirdeene and Glasgow to convene and meete with his majesties Counsell vpon the last counsell day of Februar to conferr treate and ressoun vpon the goode and expedencie of this article to the intent a report may be maid of thair opinionis to his maiestie.

XIX.—30 Nov. 1626, *Continewation of the dyet anent the Coyne.*

Forsamekle as althocht the first day of December was appoyntit be the Lordis of Secreit Counsell to the Commissionaris nominat be the late conventioun of the Estaittis haldin at Edinburgh in the moneth of November 1625 for thair conveneing and meitting with his maiesties Counsell to conferr treate and to mak propositionis and overtouris anent the matter of the coyne yitt in respect some of the principall officiaris of the Estate who ar well sene in the matteris of the coyne and some alsua of the commissionaris nominat for this treatye ar absent and can not attend this dyet Thairfore the Lordis of Secreit Counsell hes prorogat and continewit and by the tenor hereof prorogatis and continewis the said meitting vntill the last day of Januar nixt to come, and ordanis ane maisser or officiar of armes to pass to the mercat croce of Edinburgh and thair be open proclamatioun to mak publicatioun and intimatioun of the said continewatioun and to warne all the noblemen prelattis barronis and Commissionaris for the burrowis nominat and appoyntit for this treatye to attend and await vpon the said treatye with the Lordis of his maiesties Counsell vpon the said Last day of Januar nixt to come With intimatioun as effeiris.

XX.—12 Dec. 1626, *Directioun to the Maister Cunyear.*

The whilk day the maister of his maiesties cuneehous was ordaint to mak his addres to Leethe the morne agains eight of the cloke in the foirnoon and thair in presence of the bailleis of Leethe and of the Clerk of Captaine Alexanderis ship to sight the vre being in the Flemis ship tane by the said Captaine Alexander, and that suche particular spaceis of the same be delyverit to the said M<sup>r</sup> Cunyear as he shall think good, To the intent a tryall may be tane be him of the fynnes thairof, and that the said M<sup>r</sup> Cunyear mak a report of the proceidingis and tryall to be tane be him thairaent to his maiesties counsell vpon Thurisday nixt.

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1628, f. 167.

XXI.—14 Dec. 1626, *The Maister of the Cunyehous his report.*

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1626.

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1628, f. 167.

The whilk day in presence of the Lordis of Secretit Counsell compeirit personallie George Foullis M<sup>r</sup> of his maiesties Cunyeehous and gair in the report after specifeit writtin everie word with his awne hand whair of the tenour followis.

Please your lordships

Conforme to your direction in presence of the bailleis of Leethe I caused the shipmen of the ship whair the alledged silver vre is shaw me in what pairt of thair ship the said vre wes, thay oppinit the durre of thair ship in the low rowmes thair of we saw her full loadnit with barreillis whiche thay declairit to be all markit on the sides with calk with the N<sup>os</sup> 1 N<sup>o</sup> 2 N<sup>o</sup> 3 and said thay wer all the sortis, and the verie markis as thay gatt thame in the severall ilandis Of the whilks barreillis markit with the N<sup>o</sup> 2 I tooke ane barrell at ane pairt of the ship ane other of that same mark out of ane other pairt of the ship Also I caused tak ane of the N<sup>o</sup> 3 and in seiking through the ship for the N<sup>o</sup> 1 we gatt ane barrell markit with the N<sup>o</sup> 4 whair of I caused tak ane out of that nomber and out of ane other pairt of the ship ane other of that same mark And last we gatt one of the N<sup>o</sup> 1 but of everie one of all the saidis barreillis I tooke out a pairt of the said vre some at the endis of the barreillis and some at the bungis thair of whair of thair is a pairt of everie barrell in buistis heir present to shaw your Lordships all the whilks severall vres I and my servandis hes taikin tryallis and findis nather silver nor any other kynd of mettall in thame. This I testifie to be of veritie.

XXII.—25 Jan. 1627, *Anent the Coyne.*

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1628, f. 181.

Forsamekle as although the last day of Januar instant wes appointit be the Lords of Secretit Counsell to the Commissioners nominat be the late conventioun of the Estaits holdin at Edinburgh in the moneth of November 1625 for thair conveening and meeting with his majesteis counsell To confer treate and to make propositionis and overtours anent the matter of the coyne yitt in respect some of the principall officiaris of Estate who are weill secne in the mater of the coyne and some alsua of the Commissioners nominat for this treate ar absent and can not attend this dyet thairfoir the Lords of Secretit Counsell hes prorogat and continewit and by thir presents prorogats and continewis the said meeting vntill the fourteene day of Marche nixttocum and ordains ane maisser or officiar of armes to passe to the mercat croce of Edinburgh and thair be opin proclamatioun to make publicatioun and intimatioun of the said continuation and to wairne all the noblemen prelati barons and commissioners for the burrowes nominat and appointit for this treate to attend and await vpoun the said treate with the Lords of his majesteis privie Counsell vpon the said xiiii day of Marche nixttocum with intimatioun as effeiris.

XXIII.—14 June 1627, *Anent the Coyne.*

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1628, f. 224.

The whilk day Archibald Lord Naper of Merchinstoun produced and exhibite before

the Lords of privie Counsell the missive letter vnderwrittin of the whilk the tennour followes Charles R right trustie and weilbelovit Counsellour, right trustie and weilbelovit cousins and Counsellers, and right trustie and weilbelovit Counsellers We greete yow weill Having beene informed that thair is ane great abuse committit in that our kingdome concerning money the most pairt whair of being the coyne of forraine princes is currant thair both abone thair worth in anie pairt abroad and thair value in regaird of our coyne there whairby great inconvenients doe and will still more and more ensue vnesse a tymelie remedie for preventing thair of be provided and which is so muche the more to be narrowlie looked vnto as that of all other abuses it is (if the remedie be long differred) the most hard to be reformed Whairvpoun diverse overtoures at severall tymes haveing beene by sindrie persons propounded vnto ws, we wer now pleased to call for our trustie and weilbelovit Counsellor Sir Archibald Naper knight to whom we have impaired our minde concerning suche of thame as we in our judgement thought to be most necessarie whiche we willed him to relate vnto yow, And thairfoir we ar weill pleased that yow conferre with him concerning this purpose and having dewlie advised of the best and most speedie course for reforming the said abuse that you cause ather putt the same in executioun or that you certifie ws backe what you thinke fitt for ws to doe thairin so we bid yow fareweill from our court at Whitehall the 25 of May 1627. Whilk letter being read heard and considerit be the saids Lords and thay finding the mater to be of great importance requiring good advise and deliberatioun Thairfoir thay continew all farther deliberatioun thairon till Saturday the saxteene of this instant and ordains the hail counsellers being in the toun with suche as wer nominat commissioners be the last conventioun of the Estaits to treate anent the mater of the coyne to be wairned to attend at Halyrudhouse vpoun Saturday the saxteene of this instant to conferre and reasoun anent the propositioun foresaid.

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Privy Council,  
1627.

XXIV.—16 June 1627, *Anent the Coyne.*

Sederunt. Chancellor Thesaurar Hamiltoun Huntlie Mairshall Menteith Nithisdail Wyntoun Perth Roxburgh Melros Lauderdaill The bishops of Dunkelden Galloway Rosse Brechin and Caithnesse, the Lords Gordoun Areskine Loudoun Balmerinoch Carnegie and Naper the Laird of Tracquir the Clerk of Register Sir John Scot the Lairds of Balcolmie Lag Hemsfield and Sir John Hamiltoun of Lettrick, The Provest of Edinburgh the generall and maister of the coinehouse Thomas Foulles John Byres, William Dick, John Fleming and David Jonkin The Lords and others presentlie conveened having at length considerit his majesteis letter direct to his Counsell anent the coine and having heard the relatioun of the Lord Naper deputie Thesaurar concerning his majesteis purpose in that mater and being weill and throughlie advised thairanent, thay in regaird of the difficultie of the present tyme finds it not meete nor expediente to proceed to the raising of his majesteis coyne decrying of the forraine coyne or restraining the course of dollours but that the coyne proper and forraine sall remaine in the Estait whairin it presentlie stands till a more fitt opportunitie be offerred for reforming the abuse of the coyne.

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1628, f. 224.

XXV.—20 Dec. 1627, *Information anent the dog dollor.*

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1627.

Vol. 1624—  
1628, f. 267.

The whilk day Johne Achesoun generall of his majesteis cunyeihouse gave in the informatioun following of the whilk the tennour followes

Informatioun to the right honourable my Lords of Secreit Counsell anent the present Estait of the money within this realme be John Achesoun generall of his majesteis Cunyeihous

It may please your Lordships vnderstand that the toleratoun or rather ouersight of the lait course of the dollours farre abone the avaiill and value of his majesteis cunyeit money hes bred this inconvenient that the merchants ar daylie transporting the best sort thairof and importing the worst sort called dog dollours of nyne deneirs fyne whilk be trew tryell of weight and fynnes are scairse worth fourtie shilling of our money and hes common course among the leiges for fourtie aught shillings whilk is the greatest inconvenient that hes fallen out in my tyme May it thairfore please your honourable wisdomes to obviat the same in dew tyme Whilk informatioun being heard be the saids Lords thay continew the consideratioun thairof and ordouring of the abuse abone writtin in the course of dog dollours to the tent day of Januar nixt to come And ordains the generall of the cunyeihouse to come prepared that day to represent vnto his majesteis counsell the trew estait and worth of the dollours and the prejudice that the country susteanes thairby.

XXVI.—10 Jan. 1628, *Warrand to the Maister Cunyear.*

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1628, f. 271.

The Lords of Secreit Counsell recommends to the generall and maister of the Coinyiehouse, and to Williame Dick Dauid McCall and Dauid Jonkeene who wer personallie present To meete and aduise vpoun the best remedies for obviating the abuse and course of dog dollours and to report thair opiniouns thairanent to the Counsell vpon Tuisday the fyftein of this instant.

XXVII.—15 Jan. 1628, *Proclamatioun anent dog dollours.*

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1628, f. 275.

Forsameklee<sup>1</sup> to the Lords of Secreit Counsell that of lait thair hes beene a great number of dollours commounlie callit lyoun or dog dollours brought within this kingdome, and hes beene craftilie putt out amongst his majesteis subjects who wer ignorant of the trew worth and fynnesse thairof at fourtie aucht shillings the peece whilk the saids Lords hes found and tryed to be abone the trew worth and pryce of the same and that the forder course thairof can not without the evident hurt and prejudice of the countrie be suffered abone fourtie sax shillings the peece Quhairthrow the countrie hes beene verie farre abused and his majesteis subjects wronged and prejudged be the vnccontrolled course of the saids dollours at so high a rait, And thairfoir the saids Lords after mature advise and deliberatioun hes thought meete and expedient for the good of the kingdome that thair sall be a restraint of all forder importatioun of the saids dollours, And for this effect the saids Lords hes dischairgit and be the tennour hereof dischairges all his majesteis leiges and subjects

<sup>1</sup> There is an evident omission of some words in the original.

and all strangers whatsoever that nane of thame presooome nor tak vpoun hand at anie tyme after the publicatioun heerof to bring within this kingdome anie lyoun or dog dollours vpoun whatsoever cullour or pretext vnder the paine of confiscatioun of the same to his majesteis vse, And tuiching the dollours of that sort presentlie being within this kingdome the saids Lords will allow the same have course for fourtie sax shillings the peece And ordains letters to be direct to mak publicatioun heerof at all places neidfull whairthrow nane pretend ignorance of the same.

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Privy Council,  
1628.

XXVIII.—23 Dec. 1628, *Proclamatioun agains some bas dolouris.*

Forsameikle as the lords of secreit counsell ar informed that some avaritious and godlesse personis preferring thair awin filthie commoditie and gayne to a good conscience and obedience of the law and to the commoun weale hes laitlie brought within this Kingdome a number of base dollours and hes putt the same out among his Majesteis subjects at threttie three shillings foure penneis the peece altho after tryell tane of the trew worth and fynnesse thair of and being compaired with his Majesteis awin proper coyne They ar found to be no more worth than twentie fyve shillings ten penneis the peece So that thir wicked and godlesse persouns homebringers of the said dollours doe gayne vpoun euerie peece thair of sevin shillings sax penneis To the great hurt and prejudice of his Majesteis good subjects who being ignorant of the trew worth of the samen ar shamefullie and mischantlie abused be the homebringers thair of and made to beleve That they ar worth the pryce for the whilk they giue thame out So that if the course of thir dollours be not in tyme foreseene and prevented the subjects of the kingdome will susteane ane vnreparable losse Whilk dollour careis on the one side ane double eagle in the middes whair of is ane little globe devydit in twa And in the neathermost part of the globe the figures of 28 And frome the said globe thair goes vpward ane long crosse betuix the twa heids of the eagle with this circumscription about the eagle Ferdinand II. Rom. Imp. Semp : Aug : with a little close crowne within the ring And on the other side of the said dollour thair is ane quartered armes And in twa of the saids quarters thair is lyke ane crosse with twa wings abone the heid of ane towre And in the other twa quarters thair is two barres and abone the armes a great opin crowne with this circumscription about the armes Flor. Argen : with the figure of 28 and ciuitas Embd. Thairfoir the lords of Secreit counsell ordaines lettres to be direct To command charge and inhibite all and sindrie his Majesteis lieges and subjects be opin proclamatioun at the mercat croces of the heid burrowes of this kingdome and vthers places needfull That nane of thame presooome nor take vpoun hand at anie tyme after the publicatioun heerof to bring within this kingdome anie of the saids dollours vpoun whatsoever cullour or pretext vnder the pane of confiscatioun of the same dollours to his Majesteis vse and punishing of thame in thair persouns and goods at the discretioun of his Majesteis counsell As alsua to command and charge the provest and bailleis of the burrowes of Edinburgh Dundie Abirdein and vthers burrowes of this kingdome To make diligent inquirye and to informe thameselfes be all the wayes and meanes they can be whome and at what tymes thir dollours hes bene

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brought hame and in what quantitie and nomber and whair and to whome they haue beene dispersed and gevin out and to make report thair of to the saids lords vpoun the aucht day of Januar nixt To the intent that after consideratioun thair of The saids lords may take suche course and ordour with the persouns hamebringers of the saids dollours and forder course and passage of the same as they sall thinke expedient and as sall best stand with the weale of the countrie As the saids prouest and bailleis will answeere to the saids lords vpoun the dewtie of thair offices.

XXIX.—15 Jan. 1629, *Anent the Coyne.*

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1629, f. 80.

The whilk day the generall with some of the officiars of the cunyiehouse compeiring before the lords of Secretit counsell on the ane pairt and Johne Sinclair Baillie Williame Dick Daud M<sup>c</sup>Call George Suttie James Murrey Daud Jonkene Alexander Monteith and Johne Fleeming merchants burgessis of Edinburgh on the other pairt And the lords having at lenth conferred with thame anent the forraine coyne and what speses of dollours ar fittest and may with least losse have course in the countrie It wes found by thair overtour and advice That the Rex and Lyoun dollours wer fittest to be allowed and to have course and passage in the countrie And tuicheing the other dollours The lords ordanis the officiars of the cunyie hous and the merchants To meete in the cunyiehous and to conferre and advise vpoun the best and readiest way how with least losse the saids other dollours may be dischargit to haue course, ather by inbringing thame to the cunyiehous or by carying thame backe from whence they come and to advise how the forder course and inbringing of forraine dollours may be restrayned And that they report their opinioun thereanent to the counsell vpoun Tuisday nixt.

XXX.—20 Jan. 1629, *Anent the Coyne.*

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1629, f. 80.

The Lords of Secretit counsell continewes the mater of the coyne till Thurisday nixt and ordanis the officiars of the cunyiehous and the merchants to meete in the cunyiehous and to conferre and reasoun among thaneselffes what speses of forraine dollours sall be allowed to haue course and at what pryce and how they sall be knowin and decerned be the lieges, what dollours sall be decayed, and how with the least losse to the subjects they may be takin aff thair hands And for this effect That they advise how some merchants may be moved to vndertake the exchange thair of at a reasounable pryce and that they sett down thair opinioun in writt and report the same to the saids lords the day foresaid.

XXXI.—22 Jan. 1629, *Anent the Coyne.*

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1629, f. 80b.

The Lords of Secretit counsell ordanis the officiars of the cunyie hous and the merchant traders who compeirit the last counsell day to be charged to conveene in the cunyiehous vpoun Monunday nixt at nyne of the clocke in the morning and thair to conferre reasoun and advise vpoun the best and readiest way how the promiscuous course

of dollours may be restrayned with least prejudice vnto the lieges And that they answeere the former commissioun granted vnto thame in euerie point and article thair of and sett down thair opiniouns in writt vnder thair hands, according to thair knowledge and conscience And if they differ in opinioun That they sett down the same apart vnder thair hands with thair reasouns enforcing the same And that they report the same to the counsell vpoun Tuisday nixt And ordanis Johne Sinclar baillie to moderat and preside at this meeting.

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1629.

XXXII.—27 Jan. 1629, *Proclamat[i]oun aganis some Dolouris.*

Forsameckle as it is cleerelie vnderstand to the lords of Secreit counsell That of lait thair hes beene brought within this kingdome frome beyond sea a number of base dollours commounlie callit Embden dollours The quarter dollours callit the Ort dollours, and the halffe quarter dollours callit the halffe Orts and they have beene putt out amongs his Majesteis subjects at ane farre higher rate and pryce nor they ar worth Sua that his Majesteis subjects who ar ignorant of the trew worth of thir base dollours ar mightilie abused and hurt and ar made to beleeve that they ressave good coyne for drosse Quhilk Embden dollour careis on the one side ane double eagle In the middes whair of is ane little globe divydit in twa and in the neathermost pairt of the globe the figure of 28 And frome the globe thair goes vpward ane long crosse betuix the two heids of the eagle And on the other side thair is ane quartered armes, and in twa of the saids quarters there is lyke ane crosse with twa rings abone the heid of the towre and in the vther twa quarters there is twa barres and abone the arms ane great opin crowne And the saids lords considdering that the connivence and oversight grantit to the course of thir base dollours will be ane great encouragement and baite to persouns avaritiouslie disposed To import great numbers of thame and to fill the countrie thairwith without respect to dewtie or conscience Seing they have nothing before thair eyes bot thair filthie gayne whilk is more powerfull with thame nor anie other respect whatsomeuer Thairfoir the saids lords vpoun verie good advice and mature deliberatioun hes dischargit and be the tennour heerof discharges all forder passage and course of the saids dollours within this kingdome And ordanis lettres to be direct to mak publicatioun heerof be opin proclamatioun at the mercat croces of the heid burrowes of this kingdome and vthers places needfull and to command charge and inhibite all and sindrie his Majesteis lieges and subjects That nane of thame presooome nor take vpoun hand to bring within this kingdome nor to vent and putt amongs his Majesteis subjects anie of the saids Embden dollours nor the dollours callit the Orts and halffe Orts And that nane of his Majesteis subjects ressave anie of the saids dollours in payment of debts nor in exchange or wissilling nor vnder whatsomeuer cullour or pretext vnder pane of confiscatioun of the same to his Majesteis vse Besides suche other panes and punishment, as by law may be inflicted vpoun persouns venters outputters and homebringers of forbiddin and discharged coyne.

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1629, f. 81.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1629.

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1629, f. 90b.

XXXIII.—17 Feb. 1629, *Anent the tryeing of Dolouris.*

The Lords of Secreit counsell having heard the officiars of the cunyiehus and some of the merchant traffiquers tuicheing the difference of the rex dollours amongs thameselffes in value weyght or fynnesse The lords ordanis the maister of the cunyiehus To try the dollours callit the Matthias dollour the Spinolas dollour the beare dollour and the ramme dollour And to report thair fynnesse to the counsell To the intent that comparing thame with the best Rex dollour ordour may be tane for allowing or discharging thair course as apperteanes.

XXXIV.—15 April 1629, *Ane act anent Copper Money.*

Vol. 1628-  
1629, f. 111.

Forsameckle as our lait Soueraïne lord of eternal and blessed memorie having wiselie foreseene the great hurt and prejudice that the poore people of this Kingdome susteand throw the skairsetie of small moneyes especiallie of penneis than enrrant within the same Togidder with the prejudice that the commoun people susteand be the interruption of the intercourse and change of pennyworthes and other small commoditeis vendible amongs thame His Majestie wes thairfoir moved out of pitie and commiseratioun of the poore whose nomber wes become great and thair necessiteis so extreme as the lyke wes not heard off To dispense and lay aside all privat respect and consideratioun of his awin profite quhilk in the mater of the coyne his Majestie might lawfullie make and to give warrand and directioun by act and ordinance of counsell bearing date the fyft day of August 1623 yecres for coynning of fyve hundreth stone weight of copper vnmixed with anie other mettall and to be wrought and forged in a mill and cutted with a cutter and be the said mill and cutter made readie for the printing after the accustomed maner of the cunyiehus with pyle and tursell whairthrow the same might not be counterfoote in penneis and twa pennie peeces whair of saxtene of the saids twa pennie peeces to be in ane vnce weight and sax score and eight of the saids twa pennie peeces to be in the marke weight with three of the peeces of remeid als weill heavie as light on the said marke weight thair of as the said act conteaning the forme of the impressioun and circumscripsioun of the saids twa pennie and pennie peeces and conteaning lykewayes ane speciall provisioun and conditioun That nane of his Majesteis subjects sould be astricted to ressaue of the said copper coyne abone the value of sax penneis in ilk pund in payments of debts or other blockes waires or merchandice at lenth beiris Quhilk act having tane effect and executioun by the printing and outputting of the foresaid fyve hundreth stane weight of copper amongs the lieges Yitt notwithstanding thair of our Sovereine lord is now informed that the same skairsetie of small moneyes is als great at this tyme as it wes the tyme of the making of the said Act Sua that the benevolence and almous whilk his Majesteis subjects would freeilie and willinglie give for releefe of the necessiteis of the poore is interrupted and hindered To thair vndoing and miserie And thairfoir his Majestie out of his gracious and royall dispositioun for the releeffe of the necessiteis of the poore and for the forderance of small exchange among the commoun people is weill pleased to take that same course as wes tane

be his Majesteis darrest father in this mater And thairfoir with the advice of the lords of his Secreit counsell hes thought meit and expedient concluded and ordained that there sall be fyve hundreth stone weight of copper vnmixed with anie other mettall wrought forged cutted and printed in pennie and twa pennie peeces after that same forme and maner and of that same weight impressioun and circumscripitioun as wes conteaned in the act foresaid of the fyft of August 1623 and with the provisions conteanit thairin and conforme to the tennour thairof in all points with alteratioun and change allanerlie in the circumscripitioun of the name Carolus for the name Jacobus Commanding heirby the maister of his Majesteis cunyiehus presentlie to prepare himselffe and to proceid to the melting forging cutting and making of the saids pennie and twa pennie peeces at the least so manie of thame as goodlie may be wrought readie for the printing aganis the first day of Maij nixt To the intent that at that same day they may be entered to the printing and be whollie printed before the fyftene day of Apryle in the yeeres of god J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and threttie ane yeeres Commanding alsua the wardane counterwardane Sinker and Temperer of the yrnies euerie ane of thame in thair seuerall charges To attend his seruice and to proceid to the printing of the saids peeces as they will answere to his Majestie and his counsell vpoun the dewtie of thair offices And his Majestie commands that in euerie staine weight of the saids peeces there be ane pund coyned in pennie peeces and that lettres be direct to make publicatioun heerof be opin proclamatioun at the mercat croce of Edinburgh and others places needful whairthrow nane pretend ignorance of the same And to command and charge all his Majesteis subjects to ressaue the said copper peeces in payment of debts blocks wairis and merchandice in maner foresaid and onnawayes to refuse the same vpon whatsomeuer cullour or pretext vnder the pane of treason.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1629.

Followes his Majesteis missiue for warrand of the act abonewrittin

Charles R.

Right trustie and weilbelouit cousine and counsellour right trustie and weilbelouit cousines and counsellours right trustie and weilbelouit counsellours and trustie and weilbelouit counsellours We greete you weil The letter sent by yow vnto ws of the twelffe of Februarie 1629 concerning the striking and printing of some copper money within that our kingdome for releefe of the poore and for the furtherance of small exchange among the commoun people wes so considered of be ws and some of our nobilitie and counsell now present at our court as We ar gratuslie pleased heereby to require yow to giue present order for striking and printing of suche a reasonable quantitie thairof in penneis and twa pennie peeces as yow sall thinke convenient for the state and conditioun of that our ancient Kingdome and for the ease of our good subjects thairof and that yow doe carefullie provyde that the benefite of the said coyne may be applyed to our vse And so we bid yow heartilie farewell Giuin at Whitehall the 18 day of Marche 1629.

xxxv.—15 April 1629, *Discharge of transporting of Copper.*

Forsameckle as the kings Majestie out of his gratus and tender regard and com-

Vol. 1628-  
1629, f. 112.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1629.

miseratioun of the necessiteis of the poore who ar prejudged of thair almous throw the penurie and skairsetie of small moneyes within the Kingdome hes beene pleased to giue warrand and directioun for the coynage of ane certane quantitie of copper in penneis and twa pennie peeces To the intent the necessiteis of the poore may be in some measure releevd and the intercourse of small commoditeis among the commoun people may be the better interteanyed ffor the forderance and advancement of quhilk worke necessar it is that there be a restraint of exportatioun of all copper that hes beene in worke for some certane space To the intent the same may be sauld to his majesteis maister cunyier for a begining to this coynage and that in the meane tyme he may have tyme and leasure to make his provisioun and furnishing frome beyond sea And thairfoir the lords of Secreit counsell Ordanis lettres to be direct To command charge and inhibite all his majesteis lieges and subjects be opin proclamatioun at the mercat croces of the heid burrowes of this kingdome and vthers places needfull That nane of thame presooome nor take vpoun hand to transport furth of this kingdome anie old copper that hes beene in worke vntill the last day of August nixt Bot that thay sell the same at the least so muche thairof as will serve for the coynage foresaid to the maister of his majesteis cunyiehus for the lyke weight of als good copper or vpon suche reasonable pryces as he and they can agree vnder the pane of confiscatioun of the said copper and of the holl remanent of thair moveable goods to his majesteis vse.

xxxvi.—15 April 1629, *Directioun to the Maister Cunyeour.*

Vol. 1628—  
1629, f. 112.

Forsameekle as by occasioun of the great quantitie of copper money formerlie wrought in this kingdome the three mylnes and the twa cutters whairwith the same wes wrought ar verie meekle waisted and sindrie pairts thairof brokin Thairfoir the lords of Secreit counsell ordanis and commands the maister of his Majesteis cunyiehus To caus repaire the saids three mylnes and twa cutters sufficientlie with convenient diligence and to have thame in readinesse for working of the copper money now appointed to be wrought so soone as may be Whereanent thir presentis sall be vnto the said maister of cunyiehus a sufficient warrand.

xxxvii.—15 April 1629, *Directioun to the Maister of Works.*

Vol. 1628  
1629, f. 112<sup>b</sup>.

Forsameekle as the lords of Secreit counsell ar informed that there is ane old ruynous wall within the cunyiehus yaird neere to that pairt of the hous where the copper coyne is to be wrought Whilk wall is lyke to fall and to indanger the servants and people repairing to and fra the workehousis Thairfoir the saids lords ordanis the maister of his Majesteis workes To visite the said ruynous wall and to consider what charges and expenssis the dountaking and bigging vp agane of the said wall will require and to make report thairof to the saids lords To the intent directioun may be givin for bigging vp of the same accordinglie.

XXXVIII.—18 Feb. 1630, *His Maiesteis missiue anent Forrane Coyne.*Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1630.Vol. 1629-  
1630, f. 214<sup>b</sup>.

The whilk day the missiue vnderwrittin signed be the kings Maiestie and directed to the lords of his Maiesteis priuie counsell wes presented to the saids lords and read in thair audience Of the whilk the tennour followes Charles R. Right trusty and right weilbelouit cousine and counselloure right trustie and right weilbelouit cousines and counsellours right trustie and weilbelouit counsellours and trustie and weilbelouit counsellours We greete yow weil Being credible informed of the prejudice arysing to that our kingdome by the abundance of forraine coyne current there and great skarsetie of our awin We wonder verie muche that yow sould have suffered a thing so hurtfull to our subjects and aganis the custome of all weil governed estaits to have so farre prevailed These ar thairfoir to require yow that having thought of the premissis yow take suche speedie course for redressing of the said abuse and for bringing in the wounted bulyeoun as yow sall thinke most fitt for the goode of our said kingdome whairby no suche absurditie may heerafter be seene at the tyme of our comming to that our kingdome And that yow acquaint ws with your procedings heerin So we bid yow fareweill frome our Court at Whitehall the 3 day of Februarie 1630 Quhilk missiue being heard and considerit be the saids lords and they advised thairwith They continew consideratioun thairof till Tuisday nixt.

XXXIX.—23 Feb. 1630, *Anent the Forrane Coyne.*

The lords having of new heard and considerit his maiesteis letter anent forrane coyne and finding the mater to be of great importance Thairfoir they continew the consideratioun thairof to a more frequent meeting of the counsell And for this effect nominats and appoints the lords Chancellor Thesaurar president priuie seale Linlithgow Carnegie Bischops of Dumblane and Brechin Sir Johne Scott and Sir James Baillie to meit at suche tymes as thay sall thinke fitt and to call the maister of the cunyiehous and some of the cheefe merchants before thame and to consider the best wayes for removing of the present abuse in the course of forrane coyne and for bringing in of bulyeoun to the minthous heerafter.

XL.—18 Nov. 1630, *The Generall of the Cunyiehous Overture anent the Coyne.*

The whilk day Johne Achesone generall of the cunyiehous gave in some overtures in writt for remedying the prejudice and abuse of the course in forrane dollours The lords Ordanis ane copie of the articles to be givin to M<sup>r</sup> Alexander Guthrie in name of the burrowes and thame to report to the counsell thair advyce and judgment concerning the same vpon the first counsell day of Marche nixt. Followes the tennour of the overtures

Vol. 1629-  
1630, f. 264<sup>b</sup>.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1630.

Information anent the present estate of the money within the kingdome of  
Scotland, by Johne Achesone generall of your Majesteis cunyeihous.

It may please your Majestie vnderstand that the onelie abuse and misgovernment of the estate of the money within Scotland wes bred by giving course to forraine moneyes, by the peece abone the rait of your hienes awne money, whilk aucht onelie to have course be the vnice weght, to be sett doun be your majesteis counsell according to the weght and fynnesse of the pryce of the vnice, the deneir and the grane whairby the lieges may not be deceaved Whilk aucht to be sett furth in print vpon ane table within the cunyeihous as wes done in your Hienes fathers tyme the nynt day of Marche j<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and nynetene yeares And lykewayes by laike of punishment vpon the transporters of your majesteis awne moneyes and importing of infinite sorts of dollours whairof the lieges nather knowes weight nor fynnesse nor the work thairof To thair greit prejudice.

For remeid whairof may it please your Hienes to caus the basest sort of the dollours vnder the fynnesse of the rex dollour to be converted into small money To have course for exchange onelie within your kingdome of Scotland as the countreis of France Flanders and Germanie does As lykewayes in the raigne of the Queene regent and Queene Marie your majesteis grandmother there wes coyned tuelfe pennie and sax pennie peeces quhilks would now correspond to pennie and halfe penneis sterline besides manie baser sorts of money whairby your hienes may have some benefite and your lieges weill served And also to convert the Rex dollours in your maiesteis awne coyne in the same weight and fynnesse thay ar of for making commerce with the easterne countreis For performing whairof lett the fynes of the highters and transporters of your hienes awne moneyes pay for the coynage Quhereanent if your Majestie will be pleased to give commissioun to ane or twa of your hienes counsell with my concurrence to try the same I sall be readie to give my best advice and furtherance for that effect. And concerning the billioun lett the same have course with the standart of England conforme to the vnioun of your Majesteis moneyes to have course betuix England and Scotland and for that effect to lett the booke of raites be doubled and to be payed in forrane silver plaitt or money of elleuin deneirs fyne at suche pryces as your hienes counsell sall appoint Bot lett neuer your majestie thinke that your hienes can keepe moneyes within Scotland without severe and strait punishment as I have sett doun particularlie in ane informatioun to your Majesteis counsell For conclusioun if this project be not found expedient there is no other way to my knowledge bot onelie to conforme your hienes awne moneyes to the rait of the gold now current Or ellis to diminishe the same ather in weight or in fynnesse Quhereanent your hienes would doe weill to heare the advice of the cheefe officiaris of your Majesteis mynt in England And in the meane tyme to prohibite the highting of the forraine moneyes vnder the pane of treasoun The rather in regarde they ar already higher nor your hienes awne coyne.

XL I.—3 March 1631, *Anent the Coyne.*

The whilk day David Aikinheid assisted with some of the commissioners for the burrowes compeirand before the counsell declared that he pervsed the overture givin in be the generall of the cunyiehous for reforming the abuse of forrane coyne current within the kingdome and declared that in regarde the countrie is now fullie stored with dollours that it wer not saulfe nor seasounable at this tyme ather to decry or discharge the course of dollours till the countrie wer first supplied with better money whilk in likliehood may be hoped if the peace with Spaine be of anie continuance And in the meane tyme the burrowes thinks it fitt that ane course be takin for restraining the forder imbringing of dollours be sea or land and that the coale and salt maisters be dischargeit to receive onie dollours for thair coale and salt after the expyring of the tyme to be appointed to that effect and that the Shireffs and Justices of peace take speciall care to discover the imbringers of dollours and a proportion of that whilk sall be deprehendit to be applyed to the vse of the discoverer And declares that for the better furnishing of the countrie with his majesteis coyne it wer fitt that the bulyeoun sould be payed in forraine coyne and not by exchange And that no forebulyeoun be takin bot that the same sould be payed be the merchant himselve to the maister of the cunyiehous after his returne and not to be vplifted be the customers and speciallie that nane of his majesteis coyne be brokin melted nor made bulyeoun of Quhilk declaratioun made be the said David Aikinheid being heard and considerit be the lords of privie counsell and they advised thairwith The saids lords continewes this mater in the estait whairin it stands vntill the conventioun of the burrowes and ordanis the burrowes to report at that tyme what forder the burrowes sall resolve vpon thairin And in the meane tyme ordanis the said David Aikinhead aud M<sup>r</sup> Alexander Guthrie who wes personallie present to give in in writt to the counsell the reasones and overtures proponed be thame this day To the intent the counsell may consider thairof.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1631.

Vol. 1630-  
1632, f. 47.

XLII.—8 March 1631, *The Burrowes Report anent the Coyne giuin in Writt.*

The whilk day in presence of the lords of secreit counsell compeired personallie David Aikinheid lait provest of Edinburgh and M<sup>r</sup> Alexander Guthrie toun clerk thairof assisted with some commissioneris for the burrowes and gave in thair overtures and reasouns vnderwrittin anent the mater of the coyne Of the quhilk the tennour followes In the particular conventioun of borrowes haldin at the burgh of Edinburgh the thrid day of Marche the yeere of god J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and threttie ane yeeres be the commissioners of the burrowes there conveenned be vertew of ane missive letter direct to thame frome the said burgh of Edinburgh of the dait the fourt day of Februarie lastbypast The whilk day the saids commissioners being conveenned Whereas there being ane petitioun preferred to his majestie be the generall of the mynthous of this kingdome conteaning certane overtures for reforming the present abuse of the coyne occasioned through the course of dollours within

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1632, f. 47b.

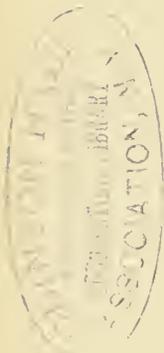
Acts of the  
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this countrie And the lords of his majesteis most honorable priue counsell having ordained his Majesteis free burrowes to be acquainted thairwith and ane copie thair of be delyvered to thame that they might the first of Marche be heard heeranent and there being ane few number of the commissioners of the saids borrowes conveened and they having persved the said petitioun and overtures thairin conteanit They did find there would be ane great danger to cry in or stoppe the present course of the saids dollours considering the masse of the haill present coyne of this kingdome did consist of these speses of dollours and that it sould prove verie prejudiciall to the haill lieges if order be takin thairwith before the countrie be sufficientlie provided with other money And so much the rather that probable if the peace sould continew with Spaine the countrie might be disburdennd of the saids dollours and others moneyes brought in That therefore it would please the saids lords not to take anie forder order with the saids dollours till more mature deliberatioun wer takin thereanent with advice of all suche as the said mater did concerne And for preveening of forder incomming of the saids dollours that the saids lords would be pleased to discharge all persons frome bringing in of dollours within this kingdome ather be sea or land and grant ane warrand to his Majesteis Shireffs Justices of peace and provests and bailleis within burgh To searche seeke take and apprehend all suche persouns as brings anie of the saids dollours within the kingdome And to confiscat the same The ane halfe to his majesteis vse and the other halfe to the apprehenders As lykewayes to discharge the maiesters of coaleheuches and salt pannes To receive anie speses of the saids dollours vnder suche hie paines as it sall please the saids lords to appoint And for forder incomming of bulyeoun that the saids lords would be pleased to discharge the customers frome receaving of bulyeoun and that the whole bulyeoun be receaved be the maister of the cunyiehouse frome the merchants after thair returne frome thair voyages allanerlie and that in forrane coyne and nane in english money and that all persones be discharged frome melting anie of his maiesteis coyne old or new vnder suche panes as it sall please the saids lords to injoyne Whiche course being in tyme takin doubtlesse will prove profitable to the whole kingdome And in the meane tyme the present commissioners ordanis the said mater to be recommendit to the commissioners to be conveened at thair nixt generall conventioun and ilke burgh to be required to send thair commissioners sufficientlie instructed with thair best advices for reforming the present abuses of the coyne and forder imbringing of money within this kingdome And this to be ane heid of the nixt missive Extract furth of the register of the acts of the conventioun of borrowes be me Mr Alexander Guthrie commoun clerk of Edinburgh and clerk also to the saids borrowes Witnessing heirto this my signe and subscriptioun manuell.

A Guthrie

XLIII.—28 July 1631, *Proclamatioun aganis imbringing of Dollours.*

Forsameekle as the lords of secreit counsell considering the greit skarsetie of his majesteis proper cōyne current within this Kingdome occasiouned by the frequent transport thair of and importing of dollours in place of the same whairwith the countrie is now



filled and these dollours being of diuerse prints weyght and fynesse hes course at the appetite of the receaver and delyverer at high pryces farre abone his maiesteis awne moneyes To the scandall and disgrace of his majesteis governement and to the hurt of his majesteis subjects who ar abused by thair ignorance of the trew worth and pryces of the saids dollours And the saids lords being carefull to obviat and prevent the forder growth and incomming of thir dollours and to provide and foresee by all lawfull meanes whairby the countrie may be furnished with good moneyes till tyme and occasioun offer a better opportunitie for remedying the present abuse and course of dollours Thairfoir the saids lords after verie good advice and deliberatioun hes thought meit and expedient concluded and ordained that there sall be ane restraint of importatioun of anie dollours be land within this kingdome after the first day of September nixtcome and that there sall be the lyke restraint inhibitioun and discharge of receaving of anie dollours for coale or salt after the first day of November nixtcome That in this mean tyme the maisters and awners of the coalehewes and saltpanns may give tymous advertisement and warning to the strangers traders with thame for coale or salt that they bring no dollours to thame for the pryce of the salt and coale And for this effect Ordanis lettres to be direct to command charge and inhibite all and sindrie his majesteis lieges and subjects be opin proclamatioun at the mercat croces of the heid burrowes of this kingdome and vthers places neidfull That nane of thame presooome nor take vpon hand to import anie dollours be land within this kingdome after the said first day of September nixt vnder the pane of confiscatioun of the saids dollours to his majesteis vse besydes the forder punishement of the imbringers thairof in thair persons and goods at the arbitrement of his majesteis counsell And to the intent the countrie may be better furnished and provided in good moneyes To command and charge all and sindrie merchants traffiquers and others his majesteis subjects who after the dait heirof sall transport anie bestiall goods or commodities frome hence to England That they in no wayes make returne of the pryces of the saids bestiall and goods in dollours bot in his majesteis awne proper coyne or in the forrane speses after specified quhilks by former acts or allowed to have course within this kingdome at the pryces and in maner following viz. the Spanish pistolet weyghing twa deneirs and fyftene graynes for foure pundis sevin shillings sax penneis The Frenche crowne weyghing twa deneirs and fyftene graynes for foure pundis nyne shillings The rose noble weyghing fyve deneirs and twentie twa graynes for ten pundis ten shillings The half rose noble weyghing twa deneirs and twentie twa graynes for fyve pundis foure shillings the quartiskue weyghing sevin deneirs twelffe graines for nynetene shillings and the single ryall weyghing twa deneirs fyftene graines for sax shillings aucht penneis vnder the pane of confiscatioun of the saids dollours and of all other forrane speses whairin the said returne sall happin to be made contrare to the tennour of this proclamatioun And siclyke to command charge and inhibite all and sindrie maisters and awners of coalehewes and saltpanns within this kingdome That nane of thame presooome nor take vpon hand to receave anie dollours for coale or salt after the said first day of November nixtcome Bot that the pryces thairof be payed and delyvered vnto thame in the speses abonementiouned having course at the rate and pryce before exprest vnder the said pane of confiscatioun of the dollours and punishement of the parteis

Acts of the  
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receavers of the same at the arbitrement of the counsell Commanding heirby his majesteis thesaurar and deputie thesaurar To caus diligent inqyrie and searche be made that no dollours be imported within this kingdome after the tymes respectiue appointed to that effect And if anie sall be apprehendit To seaze thairvpon and to confiscat the same to his majesteis vse and that they vse thair best care and diligence for tryell and discoverie of the persons imbringers of the saids dollours To the intent they may be callit persewed and punished in maner abonewrittin.

XLIV.—26 Aug. 1631, *Anent the course of Farthing Tokins.*

Vol. 1630-  
1632, f. 89<sup>b</sup>.

Forsameekle as the kings majestie having beene gratuslie pleased by his letter direct to the lords of his privie counsell and to his thesaurar and deputie thesaurar to signifie his royall will and pleasure That for releefe of the poore and for the better intercourse and exchange of small soumes amongs his majesteis subjects and als to the effect that there be ane correspondence with England in the copper coyne as is alreadie in gold and siluer There sould be ane certane quantitie of copper coyned in farthing tokins to have course within this kingdome at the weyght and pryces they ar current in England And the saids lords having takin this purpose and the grounds and reasouns thair of to thair grave and serious considerations and being weill advised and fullie satisfied anent the exigence and expedience of the same Thairfor his majestie with advice of the saids lords of his privie counsell hes thought requisite and meit concludit and ordained That there sall be ane certane quantitie of copper vnmixed with anie other mettall wrought and forged in ane mill and coyned in farthing tokins And that euerie farthing token sall weygh eight Scottish graynes Of whiche farthing tokins there sall be threescore tuelffe in the vnce weyght and fyve hundreth threescore saxtene in the marke weyght with twentie twa of the saids farthings for remeid of weyght als weill hevie as light vpon the said marke weyght thair of The saids farthing tokins having on the one side twa CC thus interlaced  and crowned with this circumscription Car. D. G. Mag. Brit. Fr. et Hib. R. and on the other side ane thrissell with the vsuall motto Nemo me impune lacessit and that the saids farthing tokins have course among his majesteis subjects at three penneis Scottish the peece With this speciall prouisioun and conditioun that nane of his majesteis subjects sall be astricted to receave of the saids farthing tokins abone the value of sax penneis Scottish in ane pund in payment of debts or other blockes wairis and merchandice And ordains lettres to be direct to make publicatioun heirof be opin proclamatigun at the mercat croce of Edinburgh and others places neidfull whairthrow nane pretend ignorance of the same And to command and charge all his majesteis subjects to receave the saids farthing tokins in payment of debts blockes wairis and merchandice at the pryce and in maner abonewrittin And in nowayes to refuse the same vnder whatsomever cullour or pretext vnder the pane of treasoun.

XLV.—26 Aug. 1631, *Anent the quantitie of Copper to be Coynned in Farthings.*

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1631.

Vol. 1630-  
1632, f. 90.

Forsameekle as the kings majestie having beene gratuslie pleased by his letters direct to the lords of his privie counsell and to his thesaurar and deputie thesaurar to signifie his royall will and pleasure that for releefe of the poore and for the better intercourse and change of small soumes amongs his majesteis subjects and to the effect there may be a correspondence with England in the copper coyne as is alreadie in the gold and silver That there sould be a certane quantitie of copper coynned in farthing tokins To have course within this kingdome at the weight and pryce as they ar current in England And the saids lords having takin this purpose and the grounds and reasouns thairof to thair grave and serious consideratioun and being weill advised and fullie satisfied anent the exigence and expedience of the same Thairfoir his majestie with advice of the saids lords of his privie counsell hes thought meit concluded and ordaned that there sall be fyftene hundreth stone weight of copper vnmixed with anie other mettall wrought forged and printed in ane mylne and coynned in farthing tokins in maner and after the forme conteanit in his majesteis warrand direct thereanent and that euerie farthing token sall weygh eight Scottish graynes Of whiche farthing tokins there sall be threescore twelffe in the vnce weight and fyve hundreth threescore saxeene in the marke weight with twentie twa of the saids farthings for remeid of weight alsweill heavie as light vpon the said merke weight thairof The saids farthings having on the one syde twa CC thus interlaced  and crowned with this circumscripitioun Car. D. Gr. Mag. Brit. Fr. et Hib. R. and on the other side ane thistle with the vsuall motto Nemo me impune lacessit And that the saids farthing tokins sall have course among his majesteis subjects at three penneis Scottish the peece Commanding heirby the maister of his majesteis cunyeihous and all others whome it doeth or may concerne presentlie to prepare thameselffes and to proceid with all convenient diligence to the melting forging milling and coyning of the saids farthing tokins and to continue carefullie thairin sua that the whole quantitie of fyftene hundreth stane weight foresaid may be wrought and coynned before the first day of Januarie in the yere 1633 Commanding alsua the wardane counterwardane and sinker euerie ane of thame in thair seuerall charges To attend this service and to doe and performe what to the dewtie of thair offices apperteanes as they will answer vpon the contrarie at thair highest charge and perrell.

Followes the twa missives for warrand of the acts abonewrittin

Charles R.

Right trustie and right weilbelouit cousine and counsellour right trustie and weilbelouit cousines and counsellors right trustie and weilbelouit counsellours and trustie and weilbelouit counsellours We greit yow weill Whereas we have givin order to our thesaurar and thesaurar depute for causing coyne some farthing tokins suche in weight and quantitie as ar current in this our kingdome Whiche we will to carie our inscriptioun with this marke crowned  vpon the one side and a thrissell with the vsuall motto vpon the other It is our pleasure that yow giue order by proclamatioun as is vsuall in lyke

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1631.

caises for receaving of thame and for calling in of the copper money callit Turnours They alwayes who bring thame in receaving frome the maister of oure mynt the value of suche quantitie as they delyver payed backe in the said new coyne, that they may be no losers thereby and that yow contribute anie other helpe or give anie warrand requisite frome yow for furthering thairof We bid yow fareweill frome our Court at Greenwiche the fourth of July 1631.

Charles R.

Right trustie and right weilbelouit cousine and counsellour and right trustie and weilbelouit counsellour We greit yow weill Whereas there hes beene a proposition made vnto ws for coyning a quantitie of farthing tokens within that our Kingdome suche as ar current heere and considering in regarde of the skarsetie of money for the present there that some suche kynde of coyne wer the more necessarie at this tyme for the vse of the meanner sort and for the smaller soumes yitt becaus we desire to proceed heerin als circumspectlie as can be both for the good of our owne subjects and that suche a correspondence may be kept heerin with our other kingdomes as in suche a caise is requisite Our pleasure is that having conferred with thame who have the charge of our mynt as lykewayes with the propounders of this course that yow make the fairest and best bargane yow can for our advantage and that yow sequester the moneyes arising thereby to be bestowed as yow sall have a particular warrand frome ws for that effect And so we bid yow fareweill frome our court at Greenwiche the fourth day of July 1631.

Maister of the Cunyiehous  
protestation.

The whilk day the generall and maister of the Cunyiehous compeirand personallie before the lords of privie counsell protested that the employment of anie stranger in working of the farthings sall not be prejudiciall to thame in thair liberteis and fees dew to thair place and office, and declared that this protestation was onelie made be thame for preservation of thair priviledges and fees and that thay intendit nowayes to hinder the present course prescryved be his majestie anent the coyning of the farthings, to whois royall will and pleasure they humbelie submitted themselves and acquiesced thairwith. Quhilk protestatioun being heard and considerit be the lords they admitted the same.

Commission anent the farthings.

The lords of secreit counsell remitts to Johne lord Tracquir deputie thsaurer to agree with the maister of the cunyiehous anent the working of the farthings and all things concerning the same, conforme to his Majesteis lettre direct to him for that effect.

The lords of secreit counsell gives and grants warrand and commissioun to Williame erle of Morton lord high thesaurer of this Kingdome, Williame Vicount of Stirlie, Patrick bishop of Rosse, John lord Tracquir deputie Thesaurer, Sir Archibald Achesone secretar, Sir Johne Hamilton clerk of register, Sir Thomas Hope his majesteis advocat, Sir George

Elphinstoun justice clerk, and Sir James Baillie of Lochend, or anie thrie of thame with the thesaurer or deputie thesaurer, to convene and meit at suche times as they sall appoint, and to considder and determine in all things concerning the farthing tokins and the preparing of fitt rowmes for working of the same, and for that effect to call before thame the officiars of the mynthous, and to consult and agree with thame as sall be most fitt for his majesteis profite and the good of the busines, with power to thame to direct proclamations thairvpon according to the warrand and directioun of his majesteis letter.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1631.

XLVI.—10 Nov. 1631, *Proclamation anent Farthing Tokins.*

Forsameekle as it is vnderstand to the lords of privie counsell that there is ane great quantitie of base copper coyne callit farthing tokins brought within this kingdome, especiallie within the boundis of the middle shires thairof, where the same hes ane vncontrolled course at the appetite of the receaver and delyverer, at farre higher pryces nor his majesteis owne coyne To the disgrace of this kingdome and to the hurt of his majesteis subjects, who ar abused and wronged by thair ignorance of the trew worth and pryces of the saids farthing tokins And the saids lords being carefull to obviat and prevent the forder growth and incomming of thir farthing tokins, and to provide and foresee that the forder course of thame within this kingdome may be restrained and discharged Thairfoir the saids lords after verie good advice and deliberatioun hes thought meit and expedient concluded and ordained that there sall be ane restraint of importatioun of anie of thir farthing tokins be sea or land within this kingdome at anie tyme heerafter And lykewayes that the course thairof within the kingdome sall be prohibite and discharged And for this effect Ordanis lettres to be direct to command charge and inhibite all and sindrie persons of whatsoever ranke or qualitie als weill natives as strangers be oppin proclamatioun at the mercat croces of the heid burrowes of this kingdome and others places neidfull That nane of thame presooome nor take vpon hand at anie tyme after the publicatioun heiroyf to bring within this kingdome be sea or land anie of the saids farthing tokins vnder whatsoever cullour or pretext vnder the pane of confiscatioun of the same to his majesteis vse, Besides the forder punishement of the imbringers thairof in thair persons and goods at the arbitrement of his majesteis counsell And siclyke To command charge and inhibite all and sindrie his majesteis lieges and subjects That nane of thame presooome nor take vpon hand to receave anie of the saids farthing tokins in payment wissilling or otherwayes vnder the panes particularlie abonewrittin Certifeing thame that failleis or sall doe in the contrare heiroyf, that the saids panes sall be execute vpon thame without favour And siclyke to command and charge all and sindrie magistrats to burgh and land That they and euerie ane of thame within thair severall bounds offices and jurisdictions have ane special care to see this act and ordinance observed and kept as they will answeere to his majestie and the saids lords vpon the dewtifull discharge of thair offices.

Vol. 1630-  
1632, f. 96<sup>b</sup>.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1632.  
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Vol. 1630—  
1632, f. 109.

XLVII.—10 Jan. 1632, *Anent Copper Coyne.*

Forsameckle as the kings majestie wes gratuslie pleased for releefe of the poor and change of small commoditeis to direct his former warrands to the lords of his priuie counsell for causing coyne some farthing tokins of the lyke weight and value as they ar current in England, and his majestie being since informed, and considering that the divisioun of the pennie sterline formerly vsed heere, will be more convenient for exchange, and reckoning than the new divisioun into foure farthings, and that for avoiding the danger of counterfooting, and for the more exactnesse of the impression it is fitting to make the copper money of ane greater proportion of weight; thairfor his majestie with advice of the said lords of his priuie counsell, hes thought meit and expedient concluded and ordained that there sall be fyftene hundreth stane weight of copper vnmixed with anie other mettall wrought and forged in a milne, cutted be cutters, printed with presses and others ingyne necessar thereto, and coynned in pennie and twa pennie peces, the pennie weyghing aucht graines whairof fyve hundreth threescore saxteene to be in the marke weight with saxteene of the saids penneis for remeid of weight als weill heavie as light vpon the marke weght thairof, and the twa pennie peece weyghing saxteene graines quairof twa hundreth fourscore aucht to be in the marke weight with aucht of the saids twa pennie peces for remeid of weight als weill heavie as light vpon the marke weght thairof, The saids peces having on the one side ane imperiall crowne and the letters C. R. at the sides thereof, and beneath the crowne the twa pennie peece having twa ·I· thus pointed, and the pennie one ·I· as the figure and nomber af thair value, with this inscriptioun CAR. D.G. SCOT. ANG. FRAN. ET HIB. R. and on the other side the saids peces bearing a thistle with a leafe on either side thairof, with the vsuall and accustomed motto *Nemo me impunè lacesset*, Whiche coyne his majestie with advice foresaid, ordains to have course amongs his majesteis subjects, for the vse of the poore and change of small commoditeis allanerlie, and not to be receaved in payment of soumes of money, bot at the optioun of the partie receaver Commanding heirby the generall, maister of his majesteis cunyiehouis, and all others whome it doeth concerne presentlie to prepare thamselffes and to proceed with all convenient diligence to the melting forging milling and coyning of the saids pennie and twa pennie peces, and to continew carefullie therein swa that the whole quantitie of fyftene hundreth stane weight foresaid may be wrought and coynned before the first day of Januar in the yeere of God j<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> threttie fyve yeeres, and that there be suche proportionable quantitie of the said copper wrought in pennie peces as his majesteis thesaurer and deputie thesaurer sall fra tyme to tyme direct. Commanding alswa the wardane, counterwardane and sinker, euerie ane of thame in thair owne seuerall charges to attend this service and to doe and performe, what the dewtie of thair office apperteanes, as they will answeere vpon the contrarie at thair highest charge and perrell, and ordains lettres to be direct to make publicatioun heirof be opin proclamatioun at the mercat croce of Edinburgh and others places neidfull, whairthrow nane pretend ignorance of the same, and to command and charge all his majesteis subjects to receave the saids pennie and twa pennie

peeeces in exchange of small commoditeis in maner foresaid, and in no wayes to refuse the same as they will answeere to his majestie vpon thair obedience.

Acts of the  
Privy Council.  
1632.

Followes his majesteis missive for warrand of the act abonewritten

Charles R.

Right trustie and right weilbelouit cousine and counsellour right trustie and right weilbelouit cousines and counsellours, right trustie and right weilbelouit counsellours and trustie and weilbelouit counsellours we greit you weill Whereas vpon our pleasure formerlie signified vnto yow tuiching the copper coyne, yow gave order for coyning fyftene hundreth stone weight of copper into farthing tokins of the lyke weight and value as they ar current in this our kingdome; being now informed by our right trustie and weilbelouit counsellour the Viscount of Stirlin our principall secretarie there, that diuerse of our loving subjects conceave the divisioun of the pennie sterline formerly vsed to be more convenient for exchange and reckoning than the new divisioun into foure farthings, and that for avoiding the danger of counterfooting and for the more exactness of the impressioun it is thought fitt to make the copper money of a greater proportioun of weight, Our pleasure is that the said quantitie of copper be coyned in severall speses of pennie and two pennie peeeces, the pennie weyghing eight graines, which is the weight current heere and wes intended there for farthing tokins, and the two pennie peece saxeene graines of proportionable weight to the pennie, causing distinguishe thame by thair bearing on the one side the figure or number of thair value vnder ane imperiall crowne with our inscription, and on the other the thistle with the vsuall motto Whiche coyne we will to have course among our subjects for the vse of the poore and change of small commoditeis allanerlie, and not to be receaved in payment of soumes of money bot at the optioun of the partie receaver And in regarde of the necessitie of a speedie returne hither for occasions concerning our service of Nicolas Bryot our cheefe graver of our mynt heere whome we directed hither for coyning of these moneyes We speciallie recommend to you that no forder delay be made in putting that worke to perfection So we bid yow heartilie farewell frome our court at Whitehall the 30 day of December 1631.

XLVIII.—2 May 1632, *Warrand to the thesaurer and aduocat for persewing imbringers of Dollours.*

The lords of secreit counsell ordains Williame erle of Mortoun lord high thesaurer of this kingdome, Johne lord Tracquir deputie thesaurer, and Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall his majesteis advocat, to persew all persouns contraveenners of the act and proclamatioun made anent importing of dollours within this kingdome be land after the first day of September, and anent the receaving of dollours in payment of coale or salt after the first day of November last bypast.

Vol. 1630-  
1632, f. 127.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1632.

Vol. 1632-  
1634, f. 165.

XLIX.—20 Nov. 1632, *Anent the Coyne.*

The whilk day the lords of Secretit counsell having heard William Gray baillie and Mr Alexander Guthrie town clerk of Edinburgh and the generall and officiers of the cunyiehus upon the proposition made to his Majestie for reforming The abuse of forrane coyne. The saids lords Ordanis the toun of Edinburgh and the officiers of the cunyiehus to consider advisedlie upon the said propositioun and of the good and evill thair of and to report thair judgement and opinioun concerning the same to the saids lords upon the twentie nynt day of November instant Vnto the whilk day the saids Lords continewes this mater.

L.—29 Nov. 1632, *Anent the Coyne.*

Vol. 1632-  
1634, f. 168.

The whilk day Williame Gray baillie and Mr Alexander Guthrie town clerk of Edinburgh compeirand in name of the magistrats of the said burgh before the lords of privie counsell they propouned certane reasouns by word whairfoir they could not vpon so short advertisement ansuer the propositioun sent down by his majestie for remeidng the abuse of the course of dollers In respect whair of the lords assignes to the toun of Edinburgh the tent day of Januarie nixt to give in thair peremptorie answers to the said overtour And siclyke assignes to the officiers of his majesties Cunyiehus that same dyet for giving in thair answers to the said propositioun.

LI.—4 Dec. 1632, *A declaration made by Nicolas Briot to the honorable Lordis of his Maiesties priuie counsell haldin at Edinburgh vpon the 4<sup>th</sup> day of December 1632 for vnderstanding the propositioun made by him to the saidis lordis at his Maiesteis command twicheing the expulsiou of forraine moneyis out of his Maiesteis Kingdome of Scotland.*

Vol. 1632-  
1634, f. 168.

The whilk day in presence of the lordis of Secretit counsell compeired personallie Nicolas Briot cheefe graver of his majesties mynt in England and gave in the declaratioun vnderwrittin subscryved with his hand for the better vnderstanding of the propositioun made be him for reforming the abuse of forrane coyne, of the quhilk declaratioun the tennour followes

MSS. Gen.  
Reg. Ho.,  
Edin.

No charges but  
the ordinar  
right of his  
maiesties  
officers and  
charges of the  
workmanship.  
Reduction  
from 11 d  
fyne to ten is  
no abasing.

That the said propositioun is made in favour and for the advantage of his maiesteis subjectis It is euident, Becaus by it no particular persoun can hope of anie profite or benefite for the present and also nothing reserued for the tyme to come Except the ordinarie right of his maiesteis officeris feis and expenssis of workmanship as may be easilie seene and considered.

That the diminution of the money frome ellevin to ten denneirs fyne for the fynnesse of the small money Cannot be callit abaseing thereof Becaus the price of gold and siluer

strickin in great peices of money according to his maiesteis ordinance remaine in the intrinsecall goodnes weight and price as they are at this present.

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1632.

As also by the said proposition is not vnderstood that greater quantitie sall be made of the small moneyis then that whiche sall be judged necessarie for the vse and commoditie of the people And that within the tyme that sall be appointed.

The quantitie  
of small money  
sall be limited.

And incaise that the reasouns more at lenth mentiouned in the proposition made be the said Briot declaring the caussis and reasouns for whiche the saids small moneyes sould be made of the fynnesse of ten deneirs ar not sufficient to make thame be receaued It sall be free for anie man to propound a better meane and to proue the same.

That as the money of strangers hes beene brought in this kingdome by degrees and highted in their prices frome tyme to tyme So this kingdome cannot be disburdened thair of bot by that same way That is to say by making lesse the price thereof also from tyme to tyme and that leasure may be given to subrogat als good kyndis of money of his maiesteis in thair places And so by these meanes the commerce and handling sall not be hindered nor changed.

Forayne money  
to be abased  
by degrees.

There is no reasoun to hight the price of siluer within his maiesteis Kingdomes so long as Fraunce and Spaine keepes the last ordinances And namelie to hight the said siluer to suche ane excessiue price as the dollers and otheris moneyes which haue their course in this kingdome may be conuerted in the standart money without tinsell and great losse.

Conuersion of  
dollors in  
standart money  
with small  
losse.

Lykeways no remedie may be hoped for aganis this euill nather anie good advice frome thame who are the causers of this disorder And speciallie from them (to witt the merchants and the officeris of the mynt) who haue seene the begining thair of, and haue not hindered the same according to the dewtie of thair offices for the whiche they haue to ansuer.

And thairfoir it must be resolued for the present to lose a little and the sooner the better, without respect of onie particular persouns And that so muche the rather that the delay in suche maters is of a dangerous consequence The losse present is not considerable in respect of the great profite that it will bringe furth Altho the losse for the most part will fall vpon the riche who possesse the most part of forane moneyes and not vpon the people who possesse the smallest part.

Losse the  
sooner the  
better.

The losse will  
fall vpon the  
rich and not  
vpon the poore.

It wer easie to bring manie exemples of crying down sindrie sorts of moneyes made by nighbours in this kingdome both in tymes past and not long since and particularlie in France when the warres and publict necessiteis required The Kingis were constrained for the weale of the state to alter the money and hight the price of thair awne coyne Whiche necessitie of Warres beinge past (without anie respect to the losse of the subjects at that tyme bot considering onelie the tyme to come) haue reducted and restored the moneyes to the prices they wer at before the warres which may be seene in the historie of Charles 7<sup>th</sup> Who after his warres aganis England when the peices of 40  $\text{f}$  wer brought down to ane pund Also Henrie the 3 in the tyme of the ciuill warres of the league The moneyes being highted and forane moneyes brought in by his ordinance in the yeire 1577 callit The Edict of the Poitiers he redacted the money to halfe price so that that whiche gae that day 60  $\text{s}$  the morne wes onlie worth 30  $\text{s}$  And the testan whiche than wes worth 30  $\text{s}$  wes redacted

Nota  
Decry from 40  
to one.  
Money redacted  
to half  
price.

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1632.

to 14 s And all forrane moneyes cryed down And these that had course redacted to the same price for which caus the King wes greatlie praised and his ordinances found so just that they wer obserued to the yeire 1602.

Reduction  
from 20 to  
hrie.

This also may be seene in the moneyes of Germanie since the battell of Prague That the rix doller being excessiuelie highted to 20 florens the imperiall chamber ordained the yeire 1624 That the peices hauing course for 20 s sould be redacted to 3 s and all other moneyes remitted to thair awne prices as we may see thame presentlie.

Authours of  
the disorder.

The lyke hes beene done within this ten yeeres past through the most part of Italie By the King of Spaine in Millan, By the duke of Savoy, in Florence, Mantua and others.

It is to be obserued and marked That the disorder of forrane moneyes in this kingdome hath beene made by certane particular persouns who make thair profite and advantage by the hurte of the commounwealth And by the introductioun of the saids moneyes they haue not onelie transported the commodities of this kingdom bot lykewayes his maiesteis moneyes and haue destitute and destituts daylie this kingdomes of all the naturall money by thair vnlawfull traffique as if this kingdome were a conquest kingdome Seing that who is the Souerane is not knowne by his proper naturall and coynned money And this disorder is the greater that it hath beene made and contineweth without anie caus or publict necessitie.

The K. prerogatiue.

It is manifest thairfoir by the foresaids reasouns and exemplis What is the wonderfull benignitie of his maiestie towards his subjectis of Scotland To make thame vnderstand and communicat to thame that whiche his Maiestie esteemes to be thair profite and for the conservatioun of the honnour and dignitie of this ancient crowne and that so muche the more That as frome the exemple of other souerane Kings his Maiestie by the right of his royall prerogatiue hath power to impone the price of gold and siluer that ar coynned And is not obliged to declare to his subjects the causes motiues and reasouns thairof.

Briot

Dorso : Coyne

Bryots declaration to the Lords  
of Privie Counsell

4 Dec. 1632.

Quhilk declaratioun being read heard and considerit be the saids lords and they advised therewith The lordis of secreit counsell ordanis copeis thairof to be given to the toun of Edinburgh and to the officiaris of the cunyiehous to be considerit and answered be thame vpon the tent day of Januar nixt to come whiche is the dyet assigned vnto thame for ansuering the principall propositioun concerning the coyne.

LII.—11 Dec. 1632, *Officers of the Cunyiehous and Mr Briot.*

Vol. 1632—  
1634, f. 170.

The lords of secreit counsel vnderstanding that the Generall and maister of his majesties cunyiehous has sequestrat some quantitie of the Copper Coyne as being abone and beneath the remeids of weight allowd be the act of consell maid thairant and

having heard and considerit the desire of M<sup>r</sup> Briot craving delyverie to be made to him of the said Copper Coyne with the answeres made thereto be the officiars of the Cunyiehou, and being therewith and with the act of counsell forsaid weil advised the said lords recommends the officiars of the Cunyiehou to vse the said M<sup>r</sup> Briot with all courtesie and favour so farre as in the dewtie of their office and without violatioun of the said Act of consell they may lawfully doe.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1632.

LIII.—10 Jan. 1633, *Anent the Coyne.*

The lords of secreit counsell assigns to the Commissioners for the burgh of Edinburgh and to the officiars of the cunyiehou Tuisday next to produce and give in to the counsell thair answeres in writt to the propositioun sent down be his majestie for rectifeing the abuse of the course of dollers.

Vol. 1632-  
1634, f. 177.

LIV.—15 Jan. 1633, *Answers and Overtures anent the Coyne produced.*

The whilk day Johne Sindlare baillie and commissioner for the burgh of Edinburgh, John Achesone generall of the Cunyiehou and George Foullis maister of the Cunyiehou compeirand personallie before the lords of privie counsell gave in every one of thame their severall answeres with thair overtoures to the propositioun made be M<sup>r</sup> Briot for rectifeing the abuse and course of dollers within this Kingdome the advisement and consideration of whiche answeres and overtoures the saids lords continues till this day aucht dayes.

Vol. 1632-  
1634, f. 178.

LV.—28 Jan. 1633, *Warrant for persewing the importers of Dollers.*

The lords of secreit counsell hes thought meit and expedient and accordinglie ordains and commands Johne lord Stewart of Tracquir deputie thesaurer and Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall his majesties advocat to persew by all lawfull meanes and tryell the importers of dollers since the dait of the proclamatioun made thereanent and the exporters of his maiesties proper Coyne and to proceed against thame with all possible diligence in the tryell and probatioun thair of.

Vol. 1632-  
1634, f. 181.

LVI.—29 Jan. 1633, *Anent the Coyne.*

The whilk day the lords of secreit counsell having read heard and considerit the propositioun made by Nicolas Briot for reforming the abuse of the course of forrane Coyne with the answeres made thereto be the burrowes and officers of the Coynehou togidder with the overtoures propouned be thame for rectifeing the abuse And finding the bussines to be of great weight and hardlie vpon the suddane to be resolved They have thairfor continewed this mater to ane further deliberatioun and required the burrowes who wer present to give a sufficient procuratorie to the toun of Edinburgh to compeir before the counsell and to conferre and treat with thame anent the money at such tymes as they sall be callit.

Vol. 1632-  
1634, f. 182.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1633.

LVII.—21 Feb. 1633, *Commission for examining the persons challenged anent Copper Coyne.*

Vol. 1632-  
1634, f. 189.

The lords of secreit counsell gives and grants warrand and commissioun to Adame Bishop of Dumblane, Sir Archibald Achesone Secreter Sir Thomas Hope advocat and the justice deputes to examine the persons challenged for the Copper Coyne and ordaines the officers of the Cunyiehou to give in interrogators whereupon they are to be examined.

LVIII.—25 May 1633, *Anent the Coyne.*

Vol. 1632-  
1634, f. 227.

The whilk day the missive letter underwritten signed be the kings majestie and directed to the lords of privie counsell wes presented to the saids lords and read in thair audience of the whilk the tennour followes

Charles R.

Right trustie and right weilbelouit cousine and counseller, right trustie and weilbelouit cousines and counsellers right trustie and weilbelouit counsellers and trustie and weilbelouit counsellers we greit you weill,

Whereas we have beene pleased to write vnto you at severall tymes that the abuse tuicheing the forrane coyne now current in that our kingdome might be remedied and whereas at this tyme certane overtures heerewithin enclosed have beene presented vnto ws touching that purpose We are heirby pleased to remitt thame vnto your consideratioun Requyring (after yow have callit the commissioners of our free burrowes before yow for acquainting thame with the Overtures and for hearing what propositioun they can make or what they will contribute thereunto, and finding anie of those overtures fitt for rectifeing of that abuse or anie other propositioun to be thought vpon by yourselves or others) that you certifie ws at our comming what course is fittest to be takin for the publict good and credite of that our ancient kingdome Which recommending vnto your care we bid yow farewell frome our court at Theobalds the 15 of May 1633.

Quhilk missive being heard and considerit be the saids lords they have remitted and remitts the consideratioun of this mater to the Estaits of Parliament.

LIX.—31 May 1633, *Act in fauours of Mr Briot.*

Vol. 1632-  
1634, f. 231.

The lords of secreit counsell according to ane warrand and directioun in writt signed be the kings majestie and this day presentit to thame Ordanis and commands the generall maister cunyear and others officers of his majesteis Cunyiehou to delyver to Nicolas Briot Frencheman the quantitie of copper coyne sequestrat be thame for the inequalitie of the weight, to the intent the same may be mingled and reduced to the merk weight Anent the doing whairof thir presents with the said Nicolas his ticket vpon the receipt of the said copper coyne, sall be vnto the said generall maister cunyear and others officers of the cunyiehou ane warrand

Followes his majesteis missive for warrand of the act abonewrittin

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Privy Council,  
1633.

Charles R.

Right trustie and right weilbelouit cousine and counseller, right trustie and right weilbelouit cousines and counsellers and trustie and weilbelouit counsellers, we greit you weill, we haue sent the enclosed petitioun to be considderit by yow, and if yow find the error therein mentioued to have fallen out (as is propablie affirmed) by a casuall oversight in the workemen, and not by a designe in the petitioner, our pleasure is that (without consequence of anie toleratioun in tyme to come) yow take for the present suche course, as without prejudice to our good subjects of that our kingdome may best tend to the petitioners demand And for your so doing these presents sall be your sufficient warrand. Frome our court at Whitehall the 5 day of Aprile 1633.

LX.—1 Feb. 1634, *Anent the Coyne.*

The quhilk day the lords of secreit counsell required Williame Gray and M<sup>r</sup> Alexander Guthrie to meit and conferre with the commissioners of the burrowes anent the estat of the coyne current in the kingdome and to set down in writt thair advice and opinion anent the course of dollers, and how the abuse thairof may be most convenientlie remedied and good moneyes imported within the kingdome and what they crave to be reformed in the order of payment of the bulyeoun coynage thairof and officers wages dew for the same and to report thair opinions thereanent to the saids lords vpon Thursday nixt at nyne of the clocke in the forenoone in the laich counselhous of Edinburgh and ordains the officers of the Cunyiehous to be warned to that dyet.

Vol. 1632-  
1634, f. 256.

LXI.—13 March 1634, *Warrand for coyning 1500 stane weight of Copper.*

Forsameckle as the king's majestie having by ane former act of the tent of Januar 1632 fund it meit and expedient concluded and ordained that there suld be fiftene hundreth stones waight of Copper vnmixed with anie other mettall wrought and forged in maner specified and sett down in the said act And that for releeffe of the poore and for the better intercourse and change of small moneyes among his majesties subjects His majestie is now informed that the quantitie of Copper money ordained be the said act to be coyned in this Kingdome is now fullie vented and that notwithstanding tharof the necessities of the cuntrie are not as yett thereby sufficiently supplied And thairfor the lords of secreit counsell according to his majesteis expresse command warrand and direction in writt sent vnto thame in this matter, hes' concluded and ordained and be the tenour of this present act concluds and ordains that there sall be other fyfteine hundreth stone weight of Copper coyned in this Kingdome in pennie and twa pennie peeces of the like weight print and circumscription as the pennie and twa pennie peeces formerly wrought be vertew of the said act of the tent of Januar 1632 and conforme to the tenour thairof in all points Anent

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1634, f. 266.

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1634.

the printing and outputting of the quhilk twa pennie and pennie peeces this present act shall be vnto these whom it concernes and apperteanes ane sufficient warrand and that letters be direct to make publication heirof be opin proclamation at all places neidfull wherethrow nane pretend ignorance of the same.

Followes his majesteis missive for warrand of the act abovewrittin.

Charles R.

Right trustie and weilbelouit cousine and counseller, right trustie and weilbelouit cousines and counsellers and right trustie and trustie and weilbelouit counselloures We greit yow weil, Whereas we are informed that the quantitie of copper money last ordained to be coyned there is now fullie vented and that notwithstanding the necessiteis of the cuntrie is not thereby yett sufficientlie supplied It is thairfor our pleasure that yow give present order for the coynage of the like quantitie as by your formier warrands wes last ordained for whiche these presents sall be your Warrand. Whitehall the 26 of Februarie 1634.

LXII.—4 Dec. 1634, *Anent Farthings and Counterfoote Turnours.*

Vol. 1634-  
1636, f. 38.

The whilk day the missive lettre underwrittin signed be the kings majestie and directed to the lords of privie counsell wes presented to the saids lords and read in thair audience of the whilk the tenour followes.

Charles R

Right trustie and right weilbelouit cousine and counseller, right trustie and right weilbelouit cousines and counsellers and right trustie and trustie and weilbelouit counsellers, we greit you weil. Being informed that there are some who have presoomed of late to vent within that kingdome not onlie the farthings of this kingdome formerlie (as we ar certanelie informed) discharged by act of counsell there, and proclamations following thereupon to have vent in that countrie, yea and as is probable suche farthings, as for thair vnsufficiency are not permitted to have course here, bot also false and counterfooted turnours to the high contempt of our authority royall. Thairfor for the preventing of the increasse of this abuse and punishement of suche as ar or sall be found guiltie of the same; our pleasure is that where ever anie of the coynners of the saids counterfooted turnours or of the English farthings sall be found or anie of the imbringers or first venters and dispersers of thame amongst the people, they be strictlie and exemplerie punished according to the nature of thair fault, and that the one half of the benefite to aryse either by thair confiscations or fynes sall be for the vse of the discoverer, and the other for our owne, as we sall be pleased to dispose of it, inserting lykewayes in the said proclamation suche clauses and strict commands as may cause the vse of these vnlawfull and prohibited coynes instantlie to cease amongs the people with certification of suche punishement or fynes vpon the contraveeners, as you sall thinke expedient for the strict observation of what you sall thinke fitting to ordaine for the reformation of the said abuse, all which seriouslie recommending to your earnest and speedie care, we bid you farewell frome our hounour of Hampton Court, the 13 of October 1634.

LXIII.—4 Dec 1634, *Act in favours of the erle of Stirling.*Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1634.Vol. 1634—  
1636, f. 38.

The whilk day the act of exchecker vnder writtin subscribed be Sir Johne Hay of Baro knight, clerk of our soverane lords register and rollis, being exhibite to the lords of his majesteis privie counsell and read in thair audience, and the saids lords perceaving cleerlie by the expresse words and tenour of the said act and of his majesteis letter direct to the lords thesaurar principall and deputie thereanent, whilk is the ground and warrand of the said act, that it is his majesteis gracious will and pleasure that the said letter or suche others acts as sall be made therevpon sall be insert and registrat in the bookes of privie counsell for the further securitie and satisfioun of the erle of Stirling or suche as he sall bargane with anent the coyning of sax thowsand stone weight of Copper in maner specified in the said act Thairfor the lords of secreit counsell in humble obedience of his majesteis gracious will and pleasure in this mater hes ordained and ordains the said act of exchecker to be insert and registrat in the saids bookes of privie counsell of the quhilk the tenour followes. At Edinburgh the twentie saxt day of November the yeere of God J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> threttie four yeeres The whilk day in presence of the lords of exchecker sitting in full number, his majesteis letter vnderwrittin direct to the erles of Mortoun and Tracquire thesauraris principall and deputie of the kingdome of Scotland wes presentit, whair of the tenour followes, Sic supra scribitur

Charles R,

Right trustie and weilbelouit cousines and counsellers we greit yow weil, Wheiras in consideration of a precept of six thousand fi Sterl. granted by our late deir father to our right trustie and weilbelouit cousine and counseller the erle of Stirling our principall secretar for guid and faithful services done by him, and of a warrand of ten thousand pundis granted by vs to him vpon verie good considerations as may appeare by the same; We were pleased to grant to him the benefite arising by the coynage of the Copper money within that our kingdome for the space of nyne yeeres and further till he sould be compleitlie payed of all soumes whatsoever dew by us vnto him: Now to the effect our said servant may have the more assurance to make bargane with others anent the said benefite for his releiffe, and that there may be a certane tyme appointed for his payment, and for our having the benefite of the said coyne to returne to ws, we doe heirby ratifie vnto him his grant of the haill benefite arising dew to ws by that copper coynage during the tyme yitt to runne of that his patent And it is our speciall pleasure that yow grant a warrand suche as sall be requisite for the coynage of sax thousand stone weight of copper without intermission immediatlie after the ending of the coynage of 1500 stone weight presentlie in hand; and for continewing of the coynage (after the full perfyttig of the said sax thousand stone) frome yeere to yeere for the accustomed quantitie as wes coynned these twa yeeres past, and that during the whole tyme yitt to runne of his patent if there sall anie of it remaine, after the full perfyttig of the coynage of the said 6000 stone and that yow give order to our advocat for drawing vp a sufficient discharge of the saids two precepts to be signed by our said servant, with a discharge to him from vs of his introumission with anie benefite arising by that coynage during the tyme past or to come of his patent (of the which we doe heirby likewise

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1634.

discharge him) and that without anie accompt to be made vnto ws or anie in our name for the same, in regarde of his discharge of the saids two precepts And that you caus register this our letter, or make suche further acts in counsell or exchecker as may be most expedient for the further securitie and satisfaction of our said servant, or suche as he sall have occasion to treate or bargane with for making his best advantage of this our gracious intention towards him, for doing whereof these presents sall be vnto yow and vnto thame sufficient warrand We bid you farewell from our court at Theobalds, the 18 of September 1634. Quhilk letter being heard seene and considerat be the saids lords and being therewith ryplie advised they ordained the same to be insert and registrat in the bookes of exchecker. Extractum de libris actorum Scaccarii per me dominum Joannem Hay de Baro militem clericum rotulorum registri et consilii S. D. N. Regis sub meis signis et subscriptione manualibus Sic subscribitur J. Hay clericus Registri.

LXIV.—22 Dec. 1634, *Warrant to M<sup>r</sup> F Gordon and M<sup>r</sup> Alexander Kynneir.*

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1636, f. 41.

Forsameekle as in the tyme of the late vacance in the moneth of September last, when as the whole counsell wer about thair affaires and bussines at home, information wes brought to Thomas erle of Hadinton lord privie seale who wes onlie in toun for the tyme, that a great nomber of false and counterfoote copper penneis wer brought within this kingdome and outted among his majesteis subjects as good coyne. Quherevpon the said erle out of the dewtie of his place as ane of his majesteis privie counsell, gave power and warrand to M<sup>r</sup> Alexander Kynneir writter, to make inqurie and tryell where and be whome this false coyne hes beene imported and outted, and to caus apprehend the delinquents and to committ thame to waird, there to abide thair tryell and punishment. Lykeas be vertew of this commission and warrand the said M<sup>r</sup> Alexander hes apprehendit ane Englishman with a great quantitie of this false coyne, and hes committed him to the jayle of Edinburgh where he now remaines. And the lords of secreit counsell considering that the said erle of Hadinton did verie worthilie and vpon considerable grounds grant the warrand foresaid, and quhilk hes produced a verie good effect and successe Thairfoir the saids lords hes ratified allowed and approvin, and be the tenour heirof ratifeis allowes and approves the warrand foresaid, granted be the said erle of Hadinton, and finds and declares that he did very worthilie and vpon considerable and good grounds grant the warrand foresaid for the good of the kingdome, and exoners him of all and euerie thing that may be impute to him or layed to his charge for that caus And funder the saids lords hes givin and grantit, and be the tennour heirof gives and grants new power commissioun and warrand to M<sup>r</sup> James Gordon, keeper of his majesteis signet and to the said M<sup>r</sup> Alexander Kynneir, and to  
as alswa to all judges officers and magistrats to burgh and land conjunctlie and seuerallie to make diligent inqurie and searche where and by whome this false coyne, to witt the copper penneis and copper farthings hes beene imported or sall be imported and outted among his majesteis subjects, and to apprehend the persons guiltie, and to intromett with the saids false penneis and farthings, and to

committ the persons guiltie to waird, or otherwayes to exhibite thame and thair false coyne to his majesteis counsell as they may most convenientlie doe the same firme and stable halding and for to hald all and quahatsomever thing sall be lawfully done heerein.

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Privy Council,  
1635.

LXV.—29 Jan. 1635, *Warrant for defacing counterfoote Turnours.*

The whilk day M<sup>r</sup> James Gordoun keeper of his Majesties signet having exhibite before the lords of privie counsell a number of false and counterfoote turnours and farthings quhilk were deprehended with Henrie Rubank, Englishman, the saids lords ordains the said M<sup>r</sup> James to caus delyver the same to the generall and maister of the Cunyiehous whome the saids lords ordains to caus destroy deface or melt the same as they sall thinke expedient.

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1636, f. 53.

LXVI.—17 Feb. 1635, *Proclamation anent Copper Coyne.*

Forsamekle as it is vnderstand to the lords of privie counsell that of late there hes beene a great quantitie of false and counterfoote Copper Coyne brought within this kingdome in the speses of turnours and farthings quhilks wer formerlie discharged to have course by act of counsell of the dait the tenth of November 1631 as also there is sindrie others speses of forrane Copper Coyne brought and vented within this kingdome, such as holland doysts, doubles, and suche other kinde of trashe vnlawful to have course and never allowed nor tolerat within this kingdome at anie tyme heertofore And whereas it is ane great disgrace to his majesteis government and contempt of his royall autoritie and scandall to the kingdome and great hurt to the subjects, that this false and counterfoote Copper Coyne, the farthing tokins formerlie discharged or anie other forrane base Copper Coyne sould have anie course or passage within the kingdome, and the saids lords being carefull to obviate and prevent the forder growth and in coming of this base Copper Coyne and that the same be fullie restrained and discharged The saids lords for this effect hes thought meit and expedient, concluded and ordained that there sall be ane full restraint of importatioun of anie such copper coyne be sea or land within this kingdome at anie tyme heerafter and that the course thair of sall be altogidder discharged, and thairfor the saids lords ordains letters to be direct to heraulds Maissers pursevants and officers of armes charging thame to pas to the mercat croces of the heid burrowes of this kingdome and others places neidfull and there be opin proclamation To command charge and inhibite all and sindrie persons of whatsomever ranke and qualitie as weill natives as strangers that nane of thame pressooome nor take vpon hand at anie time after the publicatioun heirof to bring in within this kingdome be sea or land or to vent and putt out anie of this false Copper Coyne, the farthing tokins formerlie discharged as said is or anie other forrane base Copper Coyne of quahatsomever kinde or speses the same be of to have course and passage within the same vnder the pane of confiscation of the said base copper coyne to his majesteis vse besides the punishment of the contraveeners in thair persons and goods at the arbitrement of his majesties counsell And siclyke to command charge and inhibite all and sindrie his majesteis lieges and subjects that nane of them presooome nor take vpon hand to receave in wisselling exchange, buying or selling, or to vent and

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1636, f. 57.

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putt out anie of this false Copper Coyne, farthing tokens or anie other forrane base Copper Coyne vnder quhatsoever cullour or pretence vnder the pane of confiscatioun of the same to his majesteis vse, besides the incurring of his majesteis high displeasure and punishment of thame in thair persons at the arbitrement of his majesteis counsell after consideratioun had be thame of the nature and qualitie of thair offence And for the better executioun heirof the saids lords hes given and grantit and be the tenour heirof gives and grants full power and commissioun to all and sindrie his majesteis Judges officers and magistrats and all ministers of his majesteis lawes to burgh and land ilke ane of thame within the bounds of thair offices and jurisdictions to make diligent enquiry and searche where and by whome the false Copper Coyne hes beene or sall be imported and outted among his majesteis subjects and to apprehend the persons guiltie and to commit them to ward or other wayes to exhibite thame before his majesteis counsell With power alsua to thame to meddle and intromett with the said false counterfoote Copper Coyne and to exhibite the same to his majesteis counsell Commanding also all the saids magistrats to burgh and land to concurre fortifie and assist all and everie suche person or persons vnto whome the saids lords of privie counsell hes given warrand and commission for searching and apprehending of all delinquents in this kynde, and that everie one of the saids judges, officers and magistrats within thair severall bounds limits and jurisdictions have a speciall care to see this present act and ordinance observed and kept as they and everie ane of thame will answer to his majestie and his counsell vpon the dewtifull discharge of thair offices and besides and attour the paine and punishment forsaid appointed and sett down against the imbringers venters and outputters of this false and counterfoote Copper Coyne the saids lords declares that the forgers and counterfooters of the same sall be punished be death conforme to the lawes alreadie made anent false coyne And to the intent that this false coyne may be the better discerned and knowne and that all pretext of excuse be tane away from suche as sall receive vent and out thame the saids lords hes ordained and ordains soume few number of thame to be sent to the burrowes as a paterne quhereby they may be knowne.

LXVII.—17 March 1635, *Commission agains Imbringers of Farthings.*

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1636, f. 66.

Forsamekle as altho there hes beene diuerse acts and proclamations made and published heirtofore aganis the importation of the false and counterfoote Copper Coyne vented within this kingdome in the speses of turnours and farthings as also aganis the importation of Holland doitts doubles or suche other kynde of trashe vnlawfull to have course and never allowed nor tolerat within this kingdome at anie time heirtofore vnder certain panes mentioned and conteanit in the acts and proclamations made and published thereanent, Notwithstanding suche hes beene and is the presumption of numbers of his majesteis subjects in this kingdome and of strangers that they ceasse not to bring within this kingdome great quantiteis of the saids Copper pennies and farthings and of the Holland doitts and doubles, so as in a manner the cuntrie is filled with the same, And whereas it is a great disgrace to his majesteis government, contempt of his royall authoritie, scandall to the kingdome and great hurt to the subjects that this false and counterfoote Copper Coyne

of the speces forsaid and formerlie discharged as said is, sall be suffered to have course or passage within this kingdome, and the saids lords being carefull to prevent the further growth of this evill, and to try and point out the persons guiltie of the same, thairfor the saids lords hes given and grantit and be the tenour of this present act gives and grants full power commission and warrand to M<sup>r</sup> James Gordon keeper of our soverane lords signet M<sup>r</sup> Alexander Kinneir writter, M<sup>r</sup> Robert Ferquhar merchant burgess of Aberdein, Robert Keith, writter to his majesteis signet, Robert Gordoun in Cluny, Duncane Forbes provest of Inuernes Robert Bettie burges of Montrose Archibald Stuart merchant burges of Air Captane David and Robert Alexanders burgesses of Anstruther, Alexander Wedderburne burges of Dundie, M<sup>r</sup> Johne Adamson shireff Clerk of Hadintoun Thomas Maxwell brother to the laird of Kirkonnell Johne Montgomerie of Cokilbie George Hangitside burges of Kelso, Johne Rutherford burges of Jedburgh George Aitkine of Williame Strauchan in Dunse Johne Andersone merchant in Glasgow, George Sinclair of Rapnes and M<sup>r</sup> James Mouat fear of Garth and to all shireffs officers and magistrats to burgh and land conjunctlie and severallie to make diligent enquiry and searche where and by whome the false coyne of the Copper penneis copper farthings and of the doitts and doubles hes beene or sall be imported and outted among his majesteis good subjects and to apprehend the persons guiltie and to intromett with the said false and forbidin Coyne and to commit the persons guiltie to waird or other wayes to exhibite thame to his majesteis counsell with power also to thame to meddle and intromett with the said false and prohibite Coyne and to exhibite thame to his majesteis counsell, firme and stable halding and for to hald all and whatsomever things sall be lawfullie done heerin.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1635.

LXVIII.—1 April 1635, *Commission to the Bishop of Murrey agains venters of False Dollers.*

Forsamekle as the lords of secreit counsell ar informed that there is some wicked and malicious persons in the north who this time bygane hes beene bussie in forging venting counterfooting and outputting amongs his majesteis subjects of false dollers And the simple people being ignorant of the trew worth and fynnes of the same receaves thame as good Coyne whereas indeed they are bot base counterfoote and false Quherethrow not onlie ar his majesteis subjects mightilie abused and wronged, bot in short time this countrie will be filled with this false and filthie drosse if some present course be not tane to prevent and stay the forder progresse of this evill Thairfore the lords of secreit counsell hes givin and grantit and be the tenour heirof gives and grants full power and commissioun to the reverend father in God Johne Bishop of Murrey and to suche others as he sall nominat and appoint to pas searche and seeke all and sindrie persons, forgers strikers and printers of thir false and counterfoote dollers and to seaze vpon thair persons and vpon thair trunkes coffers and kists wherein the saids false dollers and the ynes are kepted and to bring and exhibite thame before his majesteis counsell, and for the better executioun of this commissioun with power to thame to make opin doores and vse his majesteis keyes and to doe and performe all and everie other thing quhilck for executioun of the said commis-

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1636, f. 73.

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Privy Council,  
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sioun is requisite and necessar firme and stable halding and for to hald all and quhatsomever things sall be lawfullie done heerin.

LXIX.—2 July 1635, *Anent Coyne.*

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1636, f. 85.

The lords of secreit counsell ordains the lords and others of the committee appointed be his majestie anent the mater of the Coyne to meit the morne at nyne houres without excluding anie of the counsell who pleases to be present and attend.

Missiue anent the Coyne

The whilk day the missiue letter vnderwritten signed be the King's majestie and direct to the lords of privie counsell wes presented to the saids lords and read in thair audience, of the quhilk the tenour followes,

Charles R,

Right reverend father in God and right trusty and right weilbelouit counsellor right trustie and weilbelouit cousines and counsellors, right trustie and trustie and weilbelouit counsellors we greit yow weil We wer formerlie pleased to give order that there might be some speedie course takin for the reformation of the abuses of the gold and silver coyne within that our kingdome, and now being informed that there are lykewayes diverse complaints made anent the copper coyne We have thairfoir the rather ordained our servant Nicolas Briot, whois judgement in that kynde is approved vnto ws to haisten his repaire thither with all possible diligence and it is our pleasure that at his coming thither having callit him before yow and heard him for our interest with suche others as are interested in it frome ws togidder with these who ar the compleanners of the abuses of the same That then yow acquaint us with thair reasons and answers on both sides that thereafter we may give suche order concerning the same as we sall find expedient And that in the meane time the coynage of the said copper coyne may goe on and that with all possible diligence you proceed in the tryell of the abusses past concerning the gold and silver coyne and of the cheeffe occasions of the saids abusses togidder with the best meanes of keeping gold and silver frome being transported out of the countrie and how they may be best drawin in to the countrie that vpon your report thair of yow may give such order as the present evill may be redressed and the like prevented in time coming, for doing whair of these sall be vnto yow ane sufficient warrand, frome our Court at Greenwich the 24 day of Junij 1635.

LXX.—7 July 1635, *Anent Coyne.*

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1636, f. 86.

The lords of secreit counsell ordains the lords and others of the committee anent the mater of the coyne with suche of the counsell as pleases to be present to conveene and meit vpon Thursday nixt at nyne of the clocke in the morning.

LXXI.—7 Aug. 1635, *Proclamation anent the Coyne.*

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1636, f. 95.

Forsamekle as the lords of secreit counsell considering the great penurie and scarsitie

of his majesteis owne proper coyne within this kingdome and how that the moneyes now current within the same beares the stamps of forrane princes and are of diverse weights impressions and fynnesse, hard to be decerned be the ignorant multitude And the saids lords being carefull to foresee all lawfull wayes whereby moneyes may be brought within this kingdome and have course vnder his majesteis owne impression and stampe Thairfor the saids lords hes ordained and ordains that everie person subject in the payment of bulyeoun sall bring in his bulyeoun to the coynehous and order sall be tane whereby it may be knowne that the bulyeoun sua to be delyered be thame is brought from beyond sea and is the returne of these commoditeis for quhilk the bulyeoun is dew, and that the drovers of goods nolt and sheip be obleist to make returne of the prices of thair goods in his majesteis proper coyne, and that they find caution to that effect and that they sall not wissel his majesteis coyne with any other forrane coyne and they sall not sell nor dispone vpon the said coyne whereby the same may be exported to the prejudice of the countrie and elusioun of the acts made in that behalfe That the coalmaisters and saltmaisters receive no payment for the price of thair coale and salt in dollers after Martimes nixt, bot in his majesteis own Coyne and in kardikues and ryells, and if they sall receive anie forrane coyne, that they imbring the same as bulyeoun to the Coynehous, And for this effect that everie three moneth survey be made of the custome bookes of the quantitie of coale and salt and that the maisters of the coale and salt be conveened to give ane accompt of the quantitie and qualitie of the moneyes received be thame for the price thair of Quherein if they contraveene be receaving anie other speses of money than is aforesaid and that they receive any forrane coyne quhilk they sall not bring in as bulyeoun to the coynehous that they sall be severelie punished in thair persons and goods at the arbitrement of his majesteis counsell conforme to the acts of counsell made thereanent Thairfor ordains letres to be direct to make publication heirof be opin proclamation at the mercat croces of Edinburgh Linlithgow Culross Dysart Dumfreis Annand Lochmaben Kelso Jedburgh and others places neidfull wherethrow nane pretend ignorance of the same.

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Privy Council,  
1635.

LXXII.—7 Aug. 1635, *Act in favour of M<sup>r</sup> Briot.*

Forsamekle as vmquhill George Foullis lait maister cunyear being at the pleasure of God departed this life It hes pleased the kings majestie to make choise of Nicolas Briot to supplee that place and charge And whereas there is no alteration presentlie of his majesteis coyne in gold or silver nather in weight fynnesse nor proportioun and it being verie necessar for manie special considerations that the Cunyiehou be sett a worke Thairfor the lords of secreit counsell ordains and commands the said Nicolas Briot to enter to his service and charge in the coynehous and to proceed in the working of the speses of gold and silver allowed to be past his majesteis yrnes conforme to the contract sett down betwix his majestie of famous memorie and vmquhill Thomas Achesone maister cunyear for the time ay and whill his majestie take forder order anent the establishing of the said Nicolas in his said place and office ather by a new contract to be sett down betwix his majestie and him vpon such conditions as his majestie with advice of his counsell sall be pleased to prescryve

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or be anie other maner of way as his sacred majestie sall appoint quhilk sall be the warrand of the said Nicolas his proceedings and going on in that service Lykeas the said Nicolas compeirand personallie before Johne earle of Tracquire deputie thesaurer of this kingdome, whom the saids lords authorized with power and commissioun to take the said Nicolas his oath, he gave his great and solemne oath to discharge the said office faithfullie trewlie and diligentlie in all things belonging to that charge Commanding heirby the hail officers of the coynehous to enter to thair severall callings and charges in the coynehous and to proceed in discharge thairof at all times and occasions as they sall be required thereto be the said Nicolas and to acknowledge him in all respects in suche forme and maner as they did the said vmquhill George Foullis Commanding alsua George Foullis sone to the said vmquhill George to delyver to the said Nicolas all suche things concerning the said charge and office as were in the possessioun and keeping of the said vmquhill George his father and wer delyvered to his said father and received be him vpon inventar and quhilks now properlie belongs to the kings majestie and that vpon a sufficient inventar to be made thairof vnder the hands and subscription of the officers of the hous and vpon the said Nicolas his discharge to be givin vpon the receipt of the same Anent the doing of quhilks premisses this present act sall be vnto these whome it apperteanes sufficient warrand.

Followes the inventar abone mentioned

. At the Coynehous in Edinburgh the ellevint day of August j<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> threttie fyve yeeres.

The whilk day the inventar vnderwritten was made and givin in be George Foullis sone to George Foullis late maister of his majesteis coynehous in the presence of John Achesone generall of the said coynehous and in the presence of the remanent officers and members of the same The particulars conteinit in the said inventar wer delyvered to Nicolas Briot now maister of the coynehous and wer received be him, and in token of his receipt he hes subscryved the said inventar with his hand in presence of the said generall and officers who hes lykewayes subscryved the said inventar And in presence of the witnesses vnderwrittin videlicet James Primerose clerk of his majesteis privie counsell M<sup>r</sup> George Halyburtoun servitour to Johne earle of Tracquire and M<sup>r</sup> John Callendar servitour to the said James Primerose.

In the first ane pyle of English weight of halfe ane staine  
Ane paire of great ballances in the Compt hous  
Twa paire small ballances  
Ane massie staine weight of brasse  
Ane caise of ane staine weight  
Ane massie halfe staine of brasse  
Four copper shellis  
The Compthous boord  
Ane caise with twelffe shottellis  
Twa boords covered with greene on the comptuous boord all worne  
Sax tree troghes

Fyve tree plaittis  
 Ane hollow buist for souppings  
 Sax paire of justing ballances whereof three paire ar old  
 Ane paire of little sheares  
 Sax glasses for starke water  
 Ane boord with ane furme in the Crouning hous.

In the Melting-hous

Ane builyeing kettill  
 Ane mortar of mettall with the pester  
 Ellevin single casting lignetts of yrne  
 Twa staine morters  
 Three paire casting tongs  
 Twa paire of hand tongs  
 Twa ladellis  
 Ane porring yrne  
 Ane paire sett bellowes for the goldhous  
 Twa paire small bellowes  
 Ane coleraik  
 Ane searche  
 Ane mekle trogh for drying of the work of wod  
 Some puncheouns and tubs.

In the forging hous

Sevin studdes of yrne  
 Foure mellis  
 Three hammers  
 Three rounding hammers  
 Three paire rounding tongs  
 Three skivetts  
 Twa paire of tongs  
 Ane yrne padill  
 Twa great yrne backks of chimneyes  
 Foure paire stock sheares  
 Ane paire ballance for justing  
 Ane grindstaine  
 Ane standart with ballance  
 Ane yrne chandler  
 Three timber rebbets of wod  
 Ane trogh  
 Three tree plaittis  
 Sax seiges

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Ane great kist for keeping the lignettis  
Foure justing boords  
Sax justing sheares.

In the Goldhous

Ane seidge  
Ane justing boord with ane paire of ballance  
Ane littill boord  
Ane studdie of steill  
Ane mell  
Ane hammer  
Twa rounding hammers  
Ane paire stock sheares  
Ane paire hand tongs  
Twa skivetts  
Ane timber kibett  
Ane builyeing pan with ane can  
Three mellis with ane cutter  
Twa paire fynning tongs.

Sic subscribitur Briot Jo. Achesone witnes H. Oliphant witnes and wardane Thomas Glen witnes and counter warden Charles Dicksonne witnes sinker J. Primrois witnes M<sup>r</sup> G. Halyburton witnes M<sup>r</sup> J. Callendar witnes.

LXXIII.—23 Dec. 1636, *Anent Dollers.*

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1636, f. 121.

The lords of secreit counsell having at lenth debated and considerit of the most seasonable and convenient time for decrying the dollers, they continew thair resolution concerning that purpose till the first counsell day of Februar nixt.

LXXIV.—11 Feb. 1636, *Anent decrying of Dollers.*

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1636, f. 128.

Forasmeckle as it is vnderstand to the lords of secreit counsell that one of the greatest causes procuring the scarsetie and penurie of his majesteis proper coyne within this kingdome proceeds frome the vncontrolled libertie quhilk the subjects hes takin thir diverse yeeres bygane to vent and putt out dollers promiscuouslie at thair best advantage, quhilks of being of diverse prints weight and fynnes hes notwithstanding had course farre abone the trew worth and hes occasiouned the transportation of his majesteis owne coyne whereby not onlie hes the subjects beene abused and wronged to thair heavie hurt and scaith, bot it has caried ane foul imputation to the countrie, that forrane coyne sould have place above his majesteis owne proper coyne, for removing of the whiche abuse in tyme comming, the lords of secreit counsell hes thought meit and expedient concluded and ordained after grave advice and mature deliberation that no dollers of whatsomever weight print and

fynnes sall have course within this kingdome at anie time after the dait and publication heirof, abone fiftie sax shillings the peece and the halffes proportionable, Commanding heirby all his majesteis subjects that nane of thame presooome nor take vpon hand vpon whatsomever pretext to receave or delyver dollers at ane higher rate and price nor fiftie sax shillings the peece vnder all highest paine that by course of law and justice may be inflicted vpon thame as proud contemners of his majesteis royall auctoritie and command especiallie in a point so highlie concerning the good of the countrie certifeing thame that sall doe in the contrarie that they sall be examplarlie punished to the terroure of others, and that letters of publication be direct heirvpon wherethrow nane pretend ignorance of the same.

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1636.

LXXV.—9 June 1636, *Anent Briot.*

The lords of secreit counsell gives and grants commission be thir presents to John earle of Traquair lord high Thesaurer of this kingdome, Patrik archbishop of Glasgow Thomas erle of Hadinton, lord priuie seale, Robert earle of Roxburgh, William lord Alexander David bishop of Edinburgh, Sir Johne Hay Clerk register and Sir Thomas Hope his majesteis advocat, or anie foure of thame to conveene and meit at ten of the clocke vpon Saturday nixt, and to call before thame Nicolas Briot and to treate and deale with him anent the conditions and nature of the contract to be past and exped concerning his majesteis mint betuix the lords of priuie counsell and the maister of the Cunyiehus.

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LXXVI.—11 June 1636, *Anent Briot.*

The whilk day the lords of the committee appointed be his majesteis counsell for the mater of the coyne having carefullie debated and inquired in the office of maister coynner and for thair better information having heard the officers of the mynt and the most intelligent and vnderstanding merchants tuicheing the dewtie incumbent to a maister cunyear and whiche is fitting and necessar to be performed be him, the lords of the committee hes thought meit and expedient and accordinglie concluded That the intrant maister coynner sall find sufficient and responsall caution for the faithfull discharge of his office and that he sall satisfie and redresse all parteis interessed and reside within the countrie and discharge his office in person and not remoue furth of the countrie without licence, vnder suche panes fynes and censures as the lords of priuie counsell vpon tryell of the said M<sup>r</sup> Cunyear his neglect of dewtie ather to king or countrie sall find the merite of his offence to deserue Whiche conclusion and ordinance being intimat to Nicolas Briot, and he being demanded anent his willingnes and abilitie to performe the same, the said Nicolas Briot declared that he being his majesteis officer in the mynt of England sould not be burdenned to find caution for performance of his dewtie and that it would be discredite vnto him to be obliged and restrained in that kynde, and in respect thairof he directlie refused to offer or sett anie suche suretie and with all declared that he wes content to accept the office and charge to be maister coynner in this kingdome vpon the same conditions fees and allowances that

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hes benee customable payed to former maister coyanners Provyding allwayes and with expresse reseruatioun that he not tyed to a settled residence within the kingdome and that it sall be lawfull vnto him to appoint deputs in his absence for discharge of the seruice and that in regarde of the small benefite whiche the mynt hous heir will afford vnto him and that by his not residence to attend his charge in the mynt of England he may forefeyte the fees and pensions quhilks he presentlie bruikes amounting to the soume of three hundreth pundis sterline It wes lykewayes remonstrat to the committee by the officers of the coynehous that the office of a maister cunyear wes incompatible with that of the graver and sinker of his majesteis yrnes ; and that the inconvenient both to king and countrie wes vnavoydable, whiche a person thus qualified (if willing) were able to produce. Besides that it cannot be instanced by anie former precedent, that euer a maister coyner wes a graver or sinker of yrnes or had the skill and abilitie to doe the same. It wes lykewayes remembered be the officers of the mynt that there is ane established vniformitie of the gold and siluer coyne betuix the twa kingdomes wherein there can be no change nor alteration ather in weight fynenesse or print without the consent of both. And seeing Nicolas Briot intends to introduce a new forme of working by the milne which may make a cleere difference in the print of the coyne of this kingdome from that of England to the breache of the compromitt and receaued orders made thereanent his majestie is heirby petitioned that he might be graciouslie pleased to forbear the introduction of anie novelteis in our mynt, and that our coyne be wrought according to the old forme and that Briots invention of his milne be not obruded vpon ws till it be first receaued and approued of in England.

LXXVII.—23 June 1636, *Warrant anent the Coyne.*

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1639, f. 155.

Forsamekle as the kings majestie hes benee pleased vpon considerable respects to forbear the choise and nomination of ane maister of the mynt of this kingdome, till suche time as his majestie sall first heare and conferre with John earle of Tracquire lord high thesaurer of this kingdome concerning that purpose, and whereas the necessitous estate of the countrie and want of small silver coyne within the same requires that the coynehous be speedilie sett a worke and that the whole bulyeoun presentlie payable be wrought and stricken in suche small peeces as his majestie and the counsell hes commanded Thairfor and in respect of the present exigence that can admitt no delay, the lords of secreit counsell allows the said lord high thesaurer, (for the interim and till his majestie signifie his pleasure tuicheing a maister cunyear) to deale and contract with Nicolas Briot for working of the bulyeoun presentlie payable in maner foresaid vpon suche conditions as may best import his majesteis benefite and securitie of the merchants imbringers of the said bulyeoun Lykeas the saids lords declares that the said lord high thesaurer his thus contracting with the said Nicolas Briot by warrand, and vpon the occasion foresaid sall establish no right of a maister coyner in the person of the said Nicolas nather strenthen his plea and pretention to the said office in time cumming ; bot that the said place is voide and free to be disposed of as his majestie sall be pleased to command.

LXXVIII.—21 July 1636, *Anent Small Silver Coyne.*

Forsameekle as the lords of secreit counsell having considerit the necessitous estait of the countrie and the great scarsetie of his majesteis proper coyne current within the same, with the prejudice following therefra to the interruption of commerce and of small exchange amongs his majesteis subjects for want of small silver money. The saids lords according to the warrand and power committed vnto thame be the kings majestie, hes thought meit and expedient concluded and ordained for a remedie of the present pressing inconvenient, that the whole bulyeoun presentlie payable restand auchtand in the merchants hands sall be wrought and coynded according to the forme and maner of striking vsed of before in the cunyehous in halfe merk peeces, fourtie pennie peeces and twentie pennie peeces of the fynesse of ellevin deneirs fyne, with the impressions and circumscriptions following; To witt the said halfmerk peeces sall beare vpon the one side thairof the impression of his majesteis face and head crownned and behind the same  $\frac{VI}{8}$  with this circumscription CAROLUS D.G. SCOT: ANG: FR. & HIB: R. and vpon the other side his majesteis armes with this circumscription CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO and the saids fourtie pennie peeces sall beare vpon the one side thairof the impression of his majesteis face and head crownned and behind the same XL with the foresaid circumscription CAR: D.G. SCOT: ANG: & HIB: R. and vpon the other side of the saids fourtie pennie peeces ane thistle with ane crowne abone the same with this circumscription SALUS REIP. SUPR: LEX. and the saids twentie pennie peeces sall beare vpon the one side thairof the impression of his majesteis face and head crownned and behind the same XX with the foresaid circumscription CAR: D.G. SCOT: ANG: FR. & HIB: R. and vpon the other side of the saids twentie pennie peeces ane thistle with a crowne abone the same with this circumscription IUST: THRONUM FIRMAT. Likeas the saids lords declares and ordains that of the said bulyeoun that sall pas his majesteis yrnes a fourth part thairof sall be coynded in halfe merk peeces and that the other three parts sall be equallie divided stricken and wrought in fourtie pennie peeces and twentie pennie peeces, and that ewerie pund weight thairof being stricken in halfe merk peeces sall conteane in number  $146\frac{1}{8}$  halfe merk peeces, the remedie  $1\frac{1}{2}$  peeces, The pund weight of fourtie pennie peeces sall conteane  $292\frac{1}{4}$  fourtie pennie peeces with the remeid of 4 peece; and the pund weight of twentie pennie peeces sall conteane in number  $584\frac{1}{4}$  twentie pennie peeces, with the remeid of 8 peece; And to the effect the said siluer coyne may be dispersed and remain within the countrie, and that the lieges may find the confort thairof for the enterteanement of small exchange the saids lords hes concluded and ordained that the twa part of the peeces of the said money sua to be coynded sall be vented and exchanged to anie of his majesteis subjects who desireth the same, and the other thrid part thairof to be delivered backe to the merchants ingivers of the said bulyeoun who sall be obleist to reteane the remainder of thair payment in anie other money current in the kingdome frome the maister for the time; and whereas John erle of Tracquire lord high thesaurer of this kingdome by warrand of his majesteis counsell for satisfeing the present exigence, hes agreed with

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Nicolas Briot borne in the Dutchie of Loraine present maister of the cunyeous during his majesteis pleasure (conforme to his majesteis warrand and act of counsell of the dait the 7<sup>th</sup> of August 1635) to coyne the said bulyeoun in maner foresaid and vpon the provisions and conditions sett down in the contract past or to be past betuix thame thereanent: Thairfor the saids lords ordains and commands the Generall present maister and others officers of the coyneous everie one of thame in thair owne charge and place to concurre and attend the working of the said bulyeoun in the peeces foresaids, and to doe and performe what is incumbent to thair severall dueties and office as they and everie one of thame will answer vpon thair neglect and disobedience at thair highest charge and perrell. And forasmuch as there is a warrand direct to Charles Dickesone sinker of his majesteis yrnes, to graue and sinke yrnes for the speses of coyne abone mentioned conforme to the patents delivered to him bearing his majesteis effigie and in regarde the said Charles hes not beene in vse to graue his majesteis face and that the said Nicolas Briot being cheefe grauer to his majestie in the mynt of England is best experienced with suche livelie impressions, thairfor the said lords for the furtherance and good of the seruice ordains the said Nicolas Briot to graue his majesteis said effigie for the three abonenamit speses of coyne and to deliuer the same to the said Charles Dickesone for sinking the saids yrnes conforme thereto, anent the doing whereof the extract of this act sall be vnto the said Nicolas Briot ane sufficient warrand.

LXXIX.—21 July 1636, *Warrand to Charles Dickesone.*

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Forsamekle as the lords of secreit counsell vpon considerable respects importing the good of the countrie and the interteanement of small exchange amongs his majesteis subjects hes concluded and ordained that the hail bulyeoun presentlie payable be the merchants shall be imbrought and wrought in halfe merk peeces, fourtie pennie peeces, and twentie pennie peeces, and that the halfe merk peeces sall beare vpon the one side thair of the impression of his majesteis face and head crownned, and behind the same  $\frac{VI}{8}$  with this circumscription CAROLUS D.G. SCOT: ANG: & HIB: R. and vpon the other side his majesteis armes with this circumscription CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO, and the saids fourtie pennie peeces sall beare vpon the one side the impression of his majesteis face and head crownned, and behind the same XL. with the foresaid circumscription CAR. D.G: SCOT: ANG: FR: & HIB: R. and vpon the other side of the said fourtie pennie peeces ane thistle with a crowne abone the same with this circumscription SALUS REIP. SUP $\ddot{R}$ : LEX. and the saids twentie pennie peeces sall beare vpon the one side thair of the impression of his majesteis face and head crownned and behind the same XX with the foresaid circumscription CAR. D.G. SCOT. ANG: FR: & HIB: R: and vpon the other side of the saids twentie pennie peeces ane thistle with a crowne abone the same with this circumscription IUST: THRONUM FIRMAT. For whiche purpose and to the intent the coyneous may be speedilie sett a worke and the lieges receaue thair benefite and confort of the saids small moneyes, the lords of secreit counsell ordains and commands Charles Dickesone, sinker of his majesteis yrnes to make graue and sinke sufficient yrnes agreeable

in the impressions and circumscriptions to the siluer speces respectiue foresaids, and that he proceed to the working and perfyttng of the saids yrnys with all possible diligence for doing whereof the extract of this act sall be to the said Charles Dickesone a sufficient warrand.

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LXXX.—26 July 1636, *Anent the Essay Boxe.*

The lords of secreit counsell gives and grants commissioun be thir presents to Johne earle of Traquaire, lord high thesaurer, Thomas erle of Hadinton lord priuie seale, David erle of Southesk, David Bishop of Edinburgh, Sir Johne Hay Clerk of his majesteis registers, and Sir Thomas Hope his majesteis advocat, or anie three of thame, (the thesaurer being one) to conveene and meit in his majesteis cunyiehouys at anie convenient time in the vacance and there to opin the assay boxe and to try the fynnesse of gold and siluer within the same, and to report to his majesteis counsell what they find thereanent.

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LXXXI.—12 Sept. 1636, *Proclamation for decrying the Dollers.*

The lords of secreit counsell considering the great hurt that this kingdome hes susteanned thir diuerse yeeres bygane by the transporting of his majesteis proper coyne furth of the kingdome and importing within the same of forrane coyne and specallie dollers and venting the same at a price farre abone the just worth of his majesteis owne proper coyne to the extreme hurt and prejudice of the kingdome and disgrace of his majesteis governement Quhilk evill hes come to this hight that there is no moneyes at all current within the kingdome of his majesteis owne proper stampe and coyne, and nothing left bot these dollers at ane high rate togidder with the copper coyne whair of the quantitie is become greevous to the subjects, and the lords of secreit counsell having acquainted his majestie therewith It hes pleased his sacred majestie to authorize the saids lords to take order therewith; and they according to his majesteis warrand being carefull to remedie this ill at first decryed the saids dollers to fiftie sax shillings; bot now finding that there is no possibilitie to furnishe the countrie with his majesteis owne coyne, nor to ease the subjects of thair heauie hurt and prejudice by importing of these dollers and great quantitie of copper coyne except ane present and speedie remedie be tane therewith, thairfor the saids lords hes givin order for coynng of his majesteis bulyeoun in small peeces of siluer, in halfe merk fourtie pennie and twentie pennie peeces and hes prohibite the coynng of anie part of the said bulyeoun in speces of a greater quantitie, quhilk will be a readie way and meanes to prevent any forder regrait by the increasse of the quantitie of the copper coyne: and als the saids lords finds that the readiest and best way to furnishe the countrie with his majesteis owne siluer coyne is to reduce the dollers to such proportion and price, as being brought into the coynehouys may be givin back to the lieges in moneyes of his majesteis owne proper coyne answerable to the prices to the quhilks the same ar to be reduced And siclyke the saids lords hes made strait acts prohibiting the exporting of anie moneyes furth of the kingdome, and the importing of copper coyne from whatsoever

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parts vnder the paine of confiscation of the same, besides suche other personall punishment as the saids lords after consideration of the nature and qualitie of the offence sall be pleased to inflict And thairfor the saids lords after good and mature advice and deliberation hes decerned concluded and ordained that no dollers of whatsomever weight and fynnesse sall haue course within the kingdome abone 54 s̄ the peece and the halfe dollers proportionable, and that the dog doller sall onelie haue course for 43 s̄ 4 d̄ the peece Commanding heirby all his majesteis subjects that nane of thame presooome nor take vpon hand to receaue or deliver anie dollers at ane higher rate and price then 54 s̄ the peece and the dog doller for 43 s̄ 4 d̄ vnder the highest pane that by course of law may be inflicted vpon thame Certifeing thame and thay failyie and doe in the contrarie that they sall be examplarlie punished to the terrour of others And to intimate and declare to all suche persons as will bring in and deliver to the coynehouse dollers at the rate and price foresaid, that they sall haue the full price thairof at 54 s̄ the peece and 43 s̄ 4 d̄ for the peece of dog dollers in his majesteis owne proper coyne of halfe merke 40 and 20 pennie peeces And ordains lettres of publication to be direct heirupon wherethrow nane pretend ignorance of the same.

LXXXII.—12 Sept. 1636, *Act anent Copper Coyne.*

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1639, f. 171.

Forsamekle as the great quantitie of copper moneyes now current within this kingdome and the hurt and prejudice following thereupon to all his majesteis subjects being heaulie regrated to the lords of secreit counsell, and they hauing tane the same to thair consideration, and being trewlie informed that this great quantitie of copper money is imported by some avaricious persons als weill strangers as others, who preferring thair priuat gayne and commoditie to the commoun weale and to these commoun dueties quhilks in a good conscience they ought to keepe with thair nighbours, ceases not at all occasions when they may find commoditie couertlie to bring within this kingdome great quantities of this copper coyne quhilk is so greevous and hurtfull to the subjects For removing and preventing of the quhilk abuse in time cuming the lords of secreit counsell ordains lettres to be direct to command charge and inhibite all and sindrie persons als well natiues as strangers that nane of thame presooome nor take vpon hand to bring within this kingdome frome forrane parts anie of this copper coyne, vnder whatsomever cullour or pretext vnder the pane of confiscation of the said copper money and of all the remanent movible goods of the importers, beside suche other personall punishment as the saids lords after consideration of the nature and qualitie of the offence sall be pleased to inflict.

LXXXIII.—14 Sept. 1636, *Anent Briot's Milne.*

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The lords of secreit counsell having heard a motion made for coyning of the bulyeoun with greater expedition and lesse charges to his majestie, by a milne nor by the hammer, notwithstanding thairof they ordain the maister of the coynehouse to proceed with all diligence to the coyning of the bulyeoun according to the accustomed forme, and

recommends to his majesteis thesaurer to acquaint his majestie with the motion, and as his majestie sall declare hes pleasure the same sall be accordinglie followed.

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1636.

LXXXIV.—17 Nov. 1636, *Anent the Coyne.*

The quhilk day the lords of secreit counsell having heard Johne earle of Traquair lord high thesaurer of this kingdome anent the article concerning the coyne conteanit in the instructions givin be the lords of priuie counsell to the said lord thesaurer to be represented be him to the kings majestie, they haue nominat and appointed the said lord thesaurer, Thomas erle of Hadinton lord priuie seale, Daudid erle of Southesk, and Daudid bishop of Edinburgh, the said lord thesaurer being allwayes one, to conveene and meit in the said lord priuie seales lodging and to treate and conferre anent the bussines of the coyne and to report thair opinion thereanent to the saids lord vpon Tuisday nixt.

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1639, f. 177.

LXXXV.—29 Nov. 1636, *Anent the Coyne.*

The lords of secreit counsell after long reasoning anent the mater of the coyne, thinkes meit and expedient that the dollers current within the kingdome sall be converted and strickin in his majesteis proper coyne. Quhereupon Nicolas Briot being callit and demanded anent his abilitie to performe the same. The said Nicolas vndertooke to receaue and convert in his majesteis owne coyne of twelffe and sax shilling peeces twa parts of the dollers current within the kingdome, and to pay backe to the partie imbringer of the saids dollers 54 s for euerie doller. Provyding he may be allowed to worke the same be the milne and that his majestie would dispense with the benefite of the coynage.

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1639, f. 178.

LXXXVI.—8 Dec. 1636, *Commission for examining the prisoners for False Dollers.*

The lords of secreit counsell nominats and appoints Archibald lord Lorne, Johne bishop of Murrey, Sir James Carmichell deputie thesaurer Sir Thomas Hope his majesteis advocat, Johne Hamilton of Orbeston Justice Clerk, and the Justice deputs or anie three of thame, to examine the prisoners challenged for false dollers, and as they sall find caus and for discovering of thair complices to put thame to the torture as likewise to examine M<sup>c</sup>instalker and to report vpon Tuisday.

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LXXXVII.—12 Jan. 1637, *Anent Briot's Milne.*

Forsamekle as the kings majestie having by a reference to the lords of priuie counsell committed vnto thame and to thair trust and care the prosecution of the most behouefull and conduceable way to furnishe this kingdome with his majesteis owne proper coyne, the saids lords according to the trust reposed by his majestie in thame, kepted seuerall dyets concerning that bussines, which they having at lenth debated and considerit of the present

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necessitie and remedie of the same, they fand after diligent inquisition, that there wes no knowne stocke within the kingdome whereby to make vp and supplee the present scarsetie of his majesteis coyne except the ordinarie bulyeoun, and what may arise by exchange of the dollers current within the same. Quherevpon they having callit before thame Nicolas Briot master coynner and demanded him anent his abilitie to performe the same, the said Mr Briot vndertooke in presence of the saids lords to convert and reduce in his majesteis coyne agreable to his majesteis standart all and whatsomever dollers being of fyftene drop weight, ten denair and twelffe grayne fyne or abone, and pay backe to the parteis imbringers of the saids dollers fiftie foure shillings Scotish in his majesteis coyne for euerie ane of the saids dollers being of the weight and fynnesse foresaid. Provyding allwayes and with expresse condition that his majestie remitt and dispense vnto him the benefite of the coynage arising vpon the saids dollers that sall be imbrought be exchange, as lykewayes that for avoiding the long some toyle and chargeable expence which the receaued custome of working with the hammer doeth necessarlie draw with it, that he may be permitted to vse a compendious and expedite way for coyning of the said bulyeoun and dollers with the milne and presse. Whiche proposition and overture thus made be the said Mr Briot for converting of the saids dollers in his majesteis coyne, being heard and considerit be the saids lords, and they conceaving that the same can import no prejudice to the countrie, but will greatlie further the intended increase of his majesteis coyne, and that his majestie onelie is prejudged thereby of the benefite of his coynage, wherewith he is pleased graciouslie to dispense for the ease of his subjects and tūicheing the forme of working by the milne, the lords being willing to take a tryell thair of for a time, thairfor the lords of secreit counsell, according to the power committed be his majestie vnto thame ordains and commands the said Nicolas Briot maister coynner, and therewithall gives full warrand libertie and licence vnto him to work and coyne with the milne and presse the bulyeoun presentlie payable, and all and whatsomever dollers of the weight and fynnesse foresaid that sall be imbrought vnto him by exchange, he paying backe in his majesteis coyne, the parteis imbringers, fiftie foure shillings Scotish for euerie ane of the saids dollers, and for the said Mr Briot his better enabling to performe this seruice the saids lords dispenses with his majesteis benefite vpon the coynage till Witsunday nixt, and exoners and releeves the said Mr Briot of all payment of the same, he allwayes remaning debtor and comptable to his majesteis thesaurer for his majesteis dewteis payable for the bulyeoun. Whiche quantitie of bulyeoun the saids lords ordains the said Mr Briot to worke and coyne in the speces and according to the proportion conteanit in the former contract past thereanent betuix his majesteis said thesaurer, and the said Mr Briot and to worke the said dollers that sall be imbrought be exchange in the particular speces and conforme to the proportion and division of weight that sall be prescryved to him be the erle of Traquaire lord high thesaurer of this kingdome for quhilk purpose the saids lords ordains and commands Charles Dickesone graver of his majesteis yrnes to sinke and grave yrnes answerable to the particular speces conteanit in vmquhill Thomas Acheson maister of the mynt his contract, and agreable thereunto in the impressions and circumscriptions thair of, with the change of his majesteis name and pourtrait allanerlie in place of his vmquhill fathers, according as

the said lord thesaurer sall direct And becaus the said M<sup>r</sup> Briot is best skilled and experienced with the lyvelie impression and graving of his majesteis effigie and pourtrait; thairfor the saids lords ordains the said M<sup>r</sup> Briot to concurre with and assist the said Charles Dickesone in the sinking and graving of the saids yrnas, and to be ayding vnto him in all and euerie thing wherein his abilitie and skill sall be found requisite; For doing whereof these presents sall be vnto euerie ane of thame respective ane warrand: Commanding heirby the generall, maister and others officers of the coynehous euerie ane in thair awne charge and station to proceed and attend the working of the saids moneyes, as they will answer vpon the contrare at thair highest charge and perrell; lykeas the saids lords declares that they will receaue and make vse of the said M<sup>r</sup> Briot his ingyne and milne, till Witsunday nixt allanerlie at quhilk time they will continue or discharge the same as vpon tryell they sall find the good or evill thairrof to require.

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LXXXVIII.—14 Feb. 1637, *Anent Copper Coyne.*

The lords of secret counsell nominats Johne erle of Traquaire, lord thesaurer, Patrick archbishop of Glasgow, David erle of Southesk, David bishop of Edinburgh, Sir Johne Hay, Clerk register Sir Thomas Hope advocat, Sir James Carmichell deputie thesaurer, and Sir John Hamilton of Orbestoun Justice Clerk, or anie fyve of thame the thesaurer being one to meit the morne at nyne of the clocke in the exchequer hous and to heare and consider the proposition made be the lord Alexander anent the coyning of some copper money being in the coynehous, as alsua to consult and advise anent the forme of giving in of the bulyeoun to the coynehous be Williame Dick and to report what they find therein vpon Thursday nixt.

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1639, f. 187.

LXXXIX.—1 April 1637, *Anent Briot's Milne.*

The lords of secret counsell ordains and commands Nicolas Briot maister cunyear to proceed and goe on in the working of his majesteis mint be the milne and presse according to the former warrant grantit to him for this effect till the fyftene day of Junii nixt-come.

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xc.—6 June 1637, *Warrant for Coyning 1800 stane of Copper.*

The whilk day the missiue letter vnderwrittin signed be the kings majestie, and direct to the lords of his majesteis priue counsell anent the coyning of some farther quantitie of copper coyne being presented to the saids lords and read in thair audience, the saids lords ordains the said missiue to be insert and registrat in the bookes of secret counsell Of the quhilk the tenour followes Charles R. right reuerend father in God, right trustie and weilbelouit cousines and counsellers, right trustie and trustie and belouit counsellers we greit yow weil Whereas we have been latelie acquainted with some prejudices and greevances conceaued in the course and quantitie of copper coyne in that our kingdome, we haue bene carefull

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to informe our selffes concerning the same, and find that the great want of small silver coyne hes made the vse of copper money necessarie, and that necessitie hath occasiouned the great vent that hath beene of it, We ar nothing moved with the conceate that the copper money hes beene the reason of the exportation of our better coynes, or that it can possible be so in time coming, it being nather brought frome abrod nor having course abrod, the inconvenient whereunto some of the meanner sort subject themselffes in having nothing but these copper moneyes, proceeds ather from the scarsetie of others coynes (the fountane of all the ill) or frome thair awne negligence; and howsoever it is a farre lesse ill than the not having of thame at all would be; and though we conceaue that in regard they ar not imposed to be receaved, the voluntarie receaving of thame proues the need of thame and that justifies thair vse; yitt least the course intended for furnishing that kingdome with seuerall speses of siluer coynes may proue beyond expectation slow and thereby a just feare may be givin of a necessarie vent of suche ane infinite and endlesse quantitie of copper coyne as might proue afterward vselesse to the havers of it when the countrie sould come to be furnished with siluer coynes; we have thought fitt to limite our former grants and ordinances concerning the said copper money to the quantitie of eighteene hundreth stone weight whiche we ar certanlie informed to have beene readie and prepared for the printing before the late question was made concerning the copper money In regarde whairof and that we were pleased to warrant our trustie and weilbelouit cousine and counseller the earle of Stirlin for bargaining with merchants or others for his more speedie injoying of the benefite intended by ws to him in the said copper coyne, whiche would turne now heavilie to his prejudice if the said quantitie of 1800 stane sould be allowed to vent, and wherein we cannot justlie lett him suffer, seing what hath beene done heerin hath beene by publict auctoritie frome ws our counsell and exchequer there and that our servant Nicolas Briot wes directed thither by us with warrants for the said coynage, according to which he did proceed, we have now fullie determined and it is our expresse pleasure that there be no further interruption made of the present coynage of the said 1800 stone weight of copper yitt to be coyned after the accomplishing whairof we do heirby declare that we sall not allow of anie other further coynage of copper moneyes be vertew of anie warrant formerlie grantit by ws, and lett these presents be registrat in our bookes of counsell ad futuram rei memoriam, for all which these presents sall be your warrant, Frome our court at S<sup>t</sup> James 13 Maii 1637.

XCI.—6 June 1637, *Anent Clippings.*

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1639, f. 205.

The whilk day in presence of the lords of secreit counsell compeired personallie John earle of Traquaire lord high thesaurer of this kingdome and represented to the saids lords that Alexander Cochrane sone to Johne Cochrane in Lymkills being deprehended with some clippings of his majesteis and other coynes, and being brought to his lordship and examined how and frome whome he had receaved the same, he declared he receaved the same frome Thomas Broun burges of Glasgow, wherevpon the said lord thesaurer caused committ the said Alexander Cochrane to waird there to abide the tryell of his guiltiness and of others

accessorie to the same Quhilk report being heard be the saids lords, they allow of the said lord thesaurer his proceeding in committing the said Alexander and decales the same to be good service to the king and countrie, and ordains the said lord thesaurer to dispatche with all secrecie and speed some of his servants to the citie of Glasgow and to authorize thame with a lawfull warrant and commission to apprehend the person of the said Thomas Broun burges there fra whome the said Alexander Cochrane alledges he receaued the said clippings, and to seaze vpon the said Thomas his coffers and to searche the same in presence of some of the magistrats of the said burgh, and if they find anie clippings or instruments serving to that vse to intronett therewith and to bring and exhibite the same togidder with the said Thomas Broun before the saids lords of priuie counsell with all convenient diligence, there to be tryed examined and punished be thame according to his demerite.

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XCII.—28 July 1637, *Charge for Exhibition of False Coyners.*

The lords of secreit counsell vnderstanding that John Crawford of Kilbirnie and Malcolme Crawford of Cartisburne hes tane and apprehended Robert Reid in Elspitt Speir his spous and Robert Campbell in Cochrane with some counterfoote moneyes als well of his majesteis awne coyne as of forrane, and with some clippings of moneyes and hes thame presentlie in thair custodie and keeping, thairfor the saids lords ordains letres to be direct chairging the saids John and Malcolme Crawfurds to deliver the saids three persons to the provest and baillies of Glasgow within 22 houres after the charge, and to charge the saids bailleis to receaue the saids three persons within ane heure after the charge and to transport thame to the bailleis of Falkirk within 12 houres thereafter, and to charge the saids bailleis to receaue the saids three persons within ane heure after the charge, and to transport thame to the bailleis of Linlithgow within 12 houres thereafter and to charge the saids bailleis of Linlithgow to receaue the saids three persons and to transport thame to the provest and bailleis of Edinburgh within 12 houres thereafter to be entered be thame within thair tolbuith within ane heure after they be charged, vnder the pane of rebellion and putting of thame to the horne and if they faille therein the times respective foresaid being bygast to denunce &c.

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1639, f. 221.

XCIII.—23 June 1637, *Committee anent the Coyne.*

The whilk day in presence of the lords and others of the committee appointed be his majestie for ordering the bussines of the coyne compeired personallie Johne earle of Traquair lord high thesaurer of this kingdome, and produced before the saids lords ane commission vnder his majesteis greate seale of the date at his majesteis palace of St James the 13 day of May last, whereby his majestie hes givin full power and commission to Johne Archbishop of St Andrewes lord high Chancellor of this kingdome, Johne erle of Traquair lord thesaurer Patrick Archbishop of Glasgow Robert erle of Roxburgh lord priuie seale, John erle of Lauderdaill, Dauid erle of Southesk, Archibald lord Lorne

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William lord Alexander, David bishop of Edinburgh, Thomas bishop of Galloway, Adame bishop of Aberdene, Johne bishop of Rosse Walter bishop of Brechin, Sir John Hay of Baro clerk of his majesteis registers, Sir William Elphinstoun Justice generall, Sir James Carmichell deputie thesaurer, Sir Thomas Hope advocat and Sir Johne Hamiltoun of Orbestoun Justice Clerk, or anie fyve of thame the lords chancellor or thesaurer being alwayes one to take order and consider the estate of the mynt in manner conteanit in the said commission, Quhilk being read in presence of the commissioners present viz the lords Chancellor, Thesaurer, priuie seale, Bishop of Glasgow, the erles of Lauderdaill and Southesk, the Bishops of Edinburgh Galloway Aberdene and Brechin, the clerk register, Justice generall, deputie thesaurer, advocat, and Justice clerk. They accepted the said commission vpon thame and gave thair oath de fidelie administratione, Lykeas the saids lords for the better advancement of this important service, ordains the ordinarie time of thair meeting to be vpon the Moonday and the whole day to be spent vpon that mater, and discharges the commissioners for the teinds to sitt vpon that day in the afternoone till forder order be given thereanent. And forder the saids lords ordains the toun counsell of Edinburgh to be warned to make choise from amongs themselfes or from the burrowes of some qualified and vnderstanding persons in the mater of the coyne, to attend the committee vpon Moonday nixt to giue thair best advice concerning the same, and ordains the officers of the cunyiehouses to be warned to the same effect, Lykeas the saids lords thinkes fitt that some vnderstanding noblemen and barons in the mater of the coyne be heard and considerit concerning the bussines and remedeis of the evill.

XCIV.—26 June 1637, *Proclamation anent the rate of Dollers.*

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1639, f. 238.

Forsamekle as the kings majestie out of his princelie care of the weale and good of this his native and ancient kingdome, having givin commission vnder his great seale to a delegat number of the lords of his privie counsell to consider of the present scarsetie and want of moneyes within this kingdome, and of the most conduceable meanes for remeiding the evill and furnishing the countrie with plentie of good coyne, according whereunto the lords of the committee having mett this day and considerit of the bussines committed to thair trust and care, and for that effect having conferred with some vnderstanding merchants in the mater of the coyne, the saids lords ar informed that one of the causes of the scarsetie of moneyes at this terme proceeds frome some ydle surmises that the dollers ar to be cryed vp which moves these whose hands are full therewith to keep vp the same till they may vent the same at thair expected advantage, which being a cleere mistake and that there is no change nor alteration to be made in the price and value of the dollers, thairfor the lords of the committee ordains a maisser of counsell to pas to the mercat croce of Edinburgh and be opin proclamation to make publication to all his majesteis subjects that there is no change nor alteration to be made of the dollers nor no benefite to be expected by the raising thairof, and thairfor to intimat to all his majesteis subjects who hes anie dollers in thair hands to vent and utter the same to his majesteis lieges at the rate and price they doe presentlie goe.

XCV.—26 June 1637, *The toun of Edinburgh anent the Coyne.*Acts of the  
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1639, f. 239.

The whilk day M<sup>r</sup> Alexander Guthrie toun clerk of Edinburgh accompanied with James Cochrane baillie, Williame Dicke, William Gray, Archibald Tod, David McCall Peter Blackburne Johne and Robert Fleemings compeirand personallie before the lords of the committee anent the coyne, and being demanded anent the most conduceable meanes for remedying the present skarsetie of moneyes, the said M<sup>r</sup> Alexander declared that in his judgement the crying vp of annuall rents the enlargement of trade by ane ease of the custome, and the directing of manufactoreis would greatumlie conduce to the imbringing and furnishing of the countrie with store of moneyes.

XCVI.—2 Aug. 1637, *Missue anent the Coyne.*Vol. 1636-  
1639, f. 239.

The whilk day in presence of the lords of secreit counsell compeired personallie Nicolas Briot maister of his majesteis mint and exhibite before the saids lords the missue letter vnderwrittin signed by the kings majestie and direct vnto the saids lords, of the whilk the tenour followes

Charles R Right reverend father in God, right trustie and weilbelouit cousines and counsellers right trustie and trustie and belouit counsellers we greit you weill, Whereas we have beene pleased at this time to direct to that our kingdome Nicolas Briot our servant for performing of suche things concerning the gold and siluer coyne thought necessarie to haue course there, wherein having now of late givin order to our thesaurer at his being heir, and direction at this time to the said Nicolas vpon performance of that service to returne with speid; our pleasure is that with all the convenience that can be, you caus him to be sett a worke tuiching the ordering of the saids coyne of gold and siluer according to our direction signified to our thesaurer; as tuiching the copper moneyes we having at late by our letter signified our pleasure at lenth we will you to see the same settled accordinglie, for all whiche these presents sall be your warrant, frome our mannor of Greenwich 21 June 1637.

Quhilk missue being heard and considerit be the saids lords, they ordaine the same to be givin up to the borrowes to be advised therewith till the morne.

XCVII.—3 Aug. 1637, *Anent John Falconner Master Cunyear.*Vol. 1636-  
1639, f. 239.

The whilk day the lords of secreit counsell in obedience of his majesteis command and royall direction, hes made choise of Nicolas Briot Frenchman to be maister of his majesteis mint during his majesteis will and pleasure. Lykeas the saids lords after reasoning and voting hes found it meit and expedient for the good of his majesteis service and weale of the countrie that Johne Falconner sone in law to the said M<sup>r</sup> Briot be joynded in the office of maister cunyear with him and that they sall sett sufficient suretie for the faithfull discharge of thair dewtie Lykeas the saids lords hes adjoyned and be the tenour heirow adjoynes the said Johne Falconner to the said M<sup>r</sup> Briot in the said office, with power to him to vse and exerce the same in all the liberteis priuiledges immunities and casualeis

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proper and dew thereto and to vplift the fees and others dewteis belonging to the said office, siclyke and als freelie as the said M<sup>r</sup> Briot or anie other maister cunyear hes or might haue lawfullie done at anie tyme heirtofore; and that during his majesteis will and pleasure allanerlie, And the said Johne Falconner being callit vpon, and demanded anent the suretie to be found be him and his said father in law, the said Johne nominat David erle of Southesk, James lord Carnegie, George lord Forrester, Sir Alexander Carnegie of Bonymoone, Sir Alexander Falconner of Halkertoun, and Sir Alexander Falconner his eldest sone to be cautioners for thame, and the said erle of Southesk being personallie present vndertooke to be cautioner for the saids Johne Falconner and Nicolas Briot, quherevpon Johne earle of Traquair lord high thesaurer of this kingdome in presence and hearing of the saids lords of secreit counsell did ministrat to the saids Nicolas Briot and the said Johne Falconner his conjunct the oath accustomed to be givin be the maister Cunyear. Lykeas the saids M<sup>r</sup> Briot and Johne Falconner being personallie present they did sweare by the everliving God and be thair part of heaven, that they sall trewlie and faithfullie discharge the office and dewtie of maisters of his majesteis mint; and sall not doe nor suffer anie wrong to be done be the officers of the mynt, but sall behave thameselves vprightlie and diligentie according to the articles and orders to be sett down be the said lord thesaurer for the right regulating of the mint.

xcviii.—17 Oct. 1637, *Warrant for Coyning with the Milne.*

Vol. 1636—  
1639, f. 240.

Forsamekle as the lords of secreit counsell ar informed that the merchants traffiquers who ar addebted in the payment of bulyeoun, ar heavilie prejudged throw the vnprofitable lying of these stockes of bulyeoun on thair hands by reason that the warrant formerlie grantit to Nicolas Briot for working with the milne and presse is now expired and the saids lords considering how behovefull it will proue to the lieges that in this time of skarsetie of moneyes all ordinarie meanes be speedilie putt in vse whereby the countrie may be furnished with some quantitie of his majesteis owne coyne, at this approcheing terme of Martimes, thairfor the lords of secreit counsell gives and grants full warrant libertie and licence to the said Nicolas Briot and Johne Falconner maisters of his majesteis coynehous, and therewithall commands thame to proceed with all possible diligence in working with the milne and presse untill the last day of November nixt, in so far as may concerne the conversion of the bulyeoun in his majesteis coyne allanerlie and no farther, and that they worke and print the said bulyeoun in threttie shilling peeces, twelffe shilling peeces, halfe merks, fourtie pennie peeces and twentie pennie peeces according to the proportion and division of weight exprest in the contracts past with the late maister of the cunyehous provyding allwayes and with expresse command to the maister cunyears presentlie in office that they receaue and deliver backe the bulyeoun in maner and conforme to the prescript of the late proclamatioun published in that behalfe, that is to say that the partie debtor or others in his name who sall give in the bulyeoun sall make faith that the same is brought frome beyond sea, and not bought within the kingdome, and is the proper returne of these commodities for whiche the bulyeoun is due, whiche

bulyeoun being thus orderlie receaued, that the saids maister cunyears deliver backe the same in his majesteis coyne to the partie imbringer to the effect the same may be disperst in the countrie for the vse of the lieges and interteaning of commerce, Commanding heirby the generall of the coynehous, maisters and others officers of the same euerie one in thair owne station and charge carefullie to attend vpon the working of the said bulyeoun and to doe therein what to thair offices respectiue apperteanneth as they will answer vpon the neglect of thair duetie at thair highest charge and perrell.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1637.

XCIX.—19 Oct. 1637, *Warrant for Coyning of Guinee Gold.*

Forsamekle as the lords of secreit counsell vnderstanding that there is a certaine quantitie of gold brought within this kingdome be the adventurers of Guinee whereanent his majestie hes signified his gracious pleasure that for furnishing of this his majesteis natie and ancient kingdome with his majesteis owne proper coyne, that the same sall be wrought heir and pas his majesteis ynes, thairfor the lords of secreit counsell ordains and commands and therewithall gives full warrant commission and power to Nicolas Briot and John Falconner maisters of his majesteis cunyiehous to prepare thameselves with all convenient diligence, and to proceed to the working and printing of the foresaid quantitie of gold quhilk sall be brought in vnto thame in maner and in the speses and according to the proportion of fynesse and weight and division of weight conforme to the act of counsell of the date at Edinburgh the 15 day of Aprile 1625 and preceeding contracts past betuix his majestie and the late maister cunyears thereanent of before. Commanding heirby the generall of the coynehous and others members and officers of the same to attend the said seruice and be ayding and assisting thereto euerie one in thair owne place and statioun, according to the dewtie of thair offices respectiue as they will ansuer on the contrare at thair highest charge and perrell.

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1639, f. 240.

c.—7 Dec. 1637, *Anent Copper Coyne.*

The quhilk day the lords of secreit counsell required M<sup>r</sup> James Gordoun keeper of his majesteis signet who wes personallie present to surceasse all farther working of the copper coyne till Tuisday nixt, and at that time to exhibite the warrants concerning that bussines.

Vol. 1636-  
1639, f. 243.

ci.—14 Dec. 1637, *Anent the Gold Coyne.*

Forsamekle as by ane former act and ordinance of the date the 19 of October last it is ordained that the gold brought within this kingdome be the adventurers of Guiny, sould be wrought in this kingdome and pas his majesteis ynes heir conforme to his majesteis gracious will and pleasure signified thereanent, ane warrant and direction wes givin to Nicolas Briot and Johne Falconner maisters of his majesteis coynehous, to prepare thameselves and to proceed to the working and printing of the said gold in maner and in the

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1639, f. 243.

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Privy Council,  
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speces, and according to the proportion of fynenesse of weight and division of weight specifeit in the act of counsell of the date at Edinburgh the 15 day of April 1625 yeeres, neuertheless the lords of prinie counsell vpon speciall considerations tending to his majesteis honnour, hes thought meit and expedient concluded and ordained that the circumscription vpon the side of the greater peeces that sall be wrought and printed of the said gold, sall be in the words and termes following to witt HIS PRÆSUM UT PROSIM and in the circumscription of the lesser peeces UNITA TUEMUR and thairfor ordains the maisters of his majesteis coynehous and others officers there, to proceed to the working of the said gold with the circumscription foresaid vpon the one side of the saids peeces quhilks sall be printed and pas his majesteis yrnes, as they will be answerable vpon the duetie of thair offices. Quhereanent the extract of this act sall be to thame ane warrant.

CII.—14 Dec. 1637, *Anent Briot's Milne.*

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1639, f. 244.

Forsamekle as the warrant formerlie grantit to Nicolas Briot and Johne Falconner maisters of his majesteis coynehous for striking of the bulyeoun in his majesteis proper coyne by the milne and presse is now expired, and the saids lords considering how necessarie it is that in this time of skarsetie of money, all diligence be vsed for furnishing of the countrie with his majesteis owne proper coyne, thairfor the saids lords ordains and commands the saids maisters of his majesteis coynehous and therewithall gives full power and warrant vnto thame to proceed to the working of the milne and presse of the haill bulyeoun dew and payable to the merchants imbringers thairof before the first day of November last, in the particular speces and according to the prescript and provisions conteanit in the former warrants direct for that purpose.

CIII.—4 Nov. 1637, *Caution for the Maisters of the Mint.*

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1639, f. 283.

The whilk day in presence of the lords of secreit counsell compeired personallie Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, knight baronet, advocat to our soverane lord as procurator for Nicolas Briot Frenchman, and Johne Falconner maisters of his majesteis cunyiehous and their cautioners aftermentiouned, and gave in the band following desyring the same to be insert and registrat in the bookes of secreit counsell, in maner and to the effect therein conteanned; quhilk desire the saids lords finding reasonable they haue ordained and ordains the said band to be insert and registrat in the saides bookes to the effect foresaid, of the quhilk band the tenour followes. Be it kend to all men be thir present letters M<sup>r</sup> Nicolas Briot Frenchman and John Falconner son to Sir Alexander Falconner of Halkerton knight maisters of his majesteis cunyiehous as principalls, and with ws Daud earle of Southesk, James lord Carnegie, George lord Forster, Sir Alexander Carnegie of Bonymoone, Sir Alexander Falconner elder of Halkerton and Sir Alexander Falconer fear thereof as cautioners and sureties for the saids Nicolas Briot and Johne Falconner to be bound and obleist lykeas we be the tenour heirof bind and obleis us and our airs coniunctlie and seuerallie that the said Nicolas Briot and Johne Falconner sall faithfullie and trewlie

exerce the office of maisters of his majesteis cunyiehouis and sall loyallie performe the dewteis incumbent to thair charge, als weill in what may concerne his majesteis interesse as the good of the lieges, and in speciall that they sall make thankfull payment to the merchants imbringers of the bulyeon and forrane coyne, be exchange of the stockes givin in to thame be the saids merchants, in his majesteis coyne, in maner and at the time accustomed and sett down be the orders of the cunyiehouis, the saids merchants alwayes calling for and persewing the saids maister cunyears and ws thair cautioners for payment to thame of what sall be dew and vnpayed within sax moneths after the terme of payment, otherwayes all action competent to the merchants in so far as concernes ws the saids cautioners to be frome thencefurth excluded and voide, And that the saids maisters of the cunyiehouis sall not doe be thameselves nor anie of thair inputting nor suffer anie officers within the coynehouis independent of thame to committ anie wrong to thair knowledge, ather in the fynnesse of his majesteis coyne or in the weight thairof, but that they sall doe thair exact diligence to inquire the fault and exhibite the parteis delinquents to thair tryell and punishment, and generallie that they sall behaue thameselves vprightlie and diligentlie in the execution of thair office, according to the articles and overtures to be prescryved and sett down be the earle of Traquair his majesteis thesaurer to thame for the right regulatig of the mynt, vnder such censure and fyne as his majestie with advice of his counsell in thair discretion sall be pleased to inflict in caise of the said Nicolas Briot and Johne Falconner thair default and not performance of thair dueteis in maner abonewrittin as lykeas vnder the pane of payment of the hail sounies of money whiche the saids Nicolas Briot or Johne Falconner sall happin to receaue frome the merchants imbringers of the same, and whereof they sall not make a dew payment in his majesteis coyne as aforesaid, Lykeas we the saids Nicolas Briot and Johne Falconner bind and obleis ws our airs and executors to freith and releve our cautioners respectiue abonewrittin of all pane trouble danger or inconvenient that they may incurre by becomming cautioners for ws in the premisses, And for the mair securitie we ar content and consents that thir presents be insert and registrat in the bookes of priuie counsell and exchecker, that execution may pas thereupon in forme as effeirs and for registrating heiroyf constituts Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, knight baronnet advocat to our soverane lord etc. our procurators conjunctlie and seuerallie In witnes whereof we haue subscribed thir presents with our hands, (writtin be Johne Callendar secretar to James Primrois Clerk of his majesteis priuie counsell) at Edinburgh and Kynnaired the 4 of August and 26 of October j<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> threttie sevin yeeres before thir witnesses, Sir Alexander Strauchane of Thornton, John Veitche appeirand of Dawick, M<sup>r</sup> William Burnet, Robert Veitche and John Rawsone servants of the said erle of Traquair, M<sup>r</sup> James Durhame ane of the clerkes of excheker and Daud Bellie servant to Sir John Carnegie of Ethie, Sic subscribitur N Briot John Falconner Southesk Carnegie Sir Alexander Falconner of Halcarton Sir A Carnegie of Balnamone A Falconner fear of Halcarton cautioner, Sir A Strauchane witnes M<sup>r</sup> Wil. Burnet witnes, Robert Veitche witnes M<sup>r</sup> J Durhame witnes Daud Bellie J Rawsone witnes.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1639.

Vol. 1636-  
1639, f. 300.

CIV.—2 Nov. 1639, *Anent Turnors.*

The lords of secreit counsell, considering the great hurt and prejudice quhilk this countrie hes susteanned thir yeeres bygane, by the great abundance of copper money and namelie of the turnours latelie printed within this kingdome, and be the importation of great quantitie of counterfoote turnours quhilks promiscuouslie hes had course with the others, quherevpon great inconvenients hes fallen out to all rankes and degrees of persons within the said kingdome, for remeid quhereof in time comming the saids lords after grave advice and deliberation hes thought meit and expedient concluded and ordained that the saids turnours of late printed and strickin within this kingdome sall haue no course heerin after the date heirof, but allanerlie for a pennie the peece, and the saids lords hes discharged and be the tenour heirof discharges the importation of anie turnours at anie time heerafter vnder the pane of death, Certifeing all persons who sall or darre presooome to import anie turnours, that the said pane of death sall be execute vpon thame without favour, and als discharges the course and passage of anie false and counterfoote turnours not printed and strickin within the said kingdome, and tuicheing all other speces of gold and of silver, the saids lords ordains the same to have course and passage as formerlie they had in time bygane; and ordains publication to be made heirof at all places needfull, quherethrow nane pretend ignorance of the same.

CV.—7 Nov. 1639, *Anent Turnors.*

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1639, f. 301.

Forsamekle as the lords of privie counsell considering the great hurt and prejudice the countrie hes susteanned thir yeeres bygane, by the great abundance of copper money, and namelie of the turnours latelie printed within this kingdome, they thairfoir and for preventing of the like in time coming by thair act of the date the second of this instant did ordaine that the saids turnours latelie printed and strucken within this kingdome, sould have no course thereafter, but allanerlie for a pennie the peece as the said act more fullie proports. And the provest and bailleis of Edinburgh having this day represented to the saids lords that the act foresaid and publishing of it, is not likelie to worke the end for whiche it wes intended, but that the losse will ly heavie vpon the poore who both to burgh and land have the most part of thir turnours in thair hands, Thairfoir the saids lords of privie counsell have of new declared and declares that notwithstanding of the act abone writtin, the saids turnours sall have course and passage among his majesteis subjects heerafter siclyke as they had before the making of the said act, And the saids lords have of new discharged and discharges the importation of anie turnours within the kingdome at anie time heerafter, vnder the pane of death. Certifeing all persons who sall presooome to import anie turnours that the said pane of death sall be execute vpon thame without favour And also they have discharged the course and passage of all turnours not stricken and printed within the kingdome And for all other speces of gold and silver, ordains the same to have course as they have done formerlie in all tyme bygane; and ordains a maisser

of counsell to pas to the mercat croce of Edinburgh, and there be opin proclamation to make publication heirof, quherethrow nane pretend ignorance of the same.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1639.

CVI.—24 Feb. 1642, *Warrant for Coyning 1500 stane weight of Copper.*

Forsameikle as these divers yeeres bygone this countrey hes susteained great hurt and prejudice by the huge quantitie of the base and copper money coyned and brought in within the same, whiche being in weight farre within the intrinsek value of the copper, gave occasion to avaritious spirits to hazard vpon the counterfooting thairof, and so to fill the haille countrey with the same, till the evill come to that height that the course thairof dois altogidder cease to the vndoing of these poore who live vpon almes and pennie worthes ; And the lords of privie counsel being carefull in a mater so much concerning the publict to provyde for the poore and exchange of small comodities, and to obviat and prevent the abuses formerlie committed in matters of this kynde, after mature advyce and deliberation, they have found it necessar and expedient concludit and ordand that with all convenient diligence there sall be fyftene hundreth stane weight of copper, vnmixst with anie other mettal, wrought and prepared for the printing, and to be printed be swey and presse in tua pennie peeces of ane dropt weight and halfe to prevent counterfooting quhereof ten and a tua part of the saids tua pennie peeces to be in the vnce weight, and fourscore fyve thairof and a third part thairof to be in the marke weight, with tua and a halfe of the saids peeces of remeid of weight als weel heavie as light on the marke weight thairof ; the saids peeces having on the one side ane imperiall crowne and the letters C. R. at the syds thairof, with this circumscription CAR. D.G. SCOT. ANG. FRA. ET HIB. R. and on the other syde the thrissell with tuo leaves with this circumscription NEMO ME IMPVNE LACCASSET and ordaine the saide peeces to have course among his majesteis subjects for tua pennies with this provision and condition, that nane of his majesteis said subjects sall be astricted to reseave of this copper coyne abone the value of six pennies in ilka pund in payment of debts blocks waires or merchandice. Commanding heirby the generall, M<sup>r</sup> Cunyear, wardane, counterwardane, and sinker to prepare thameselves and to proceed with all convenient diligence to the melting, forging, cutting and printing of the saids tua pennie peeces, and carefullie to attend thair severall services heirin ; to the effect the said haille fyftene hundreth stane weight may be printed for the vse of his majesties leiges betuix and the first day of Januar nixt, as they will answer to his majestie and the counsell vpon the duetie of thair offices, And the saids lords finds it necessar and expedient to discharge lykeas be thir presents they doe discharge the course of anie other copper coyne of whatsomever stampe or weight heirtofore current, after the twenty day of Marche nixt, and ordains lettres of publication to be made heirof at the mercat croce of Edinburgh and others places neidfull, quherethrow nane pretend ignorance of the same, And to command and charge all and sindrie his majesties leiges and subjects to reseave the saids tua pennie peeces in payment of debts, blocks wairs and merchandice in maner foresaid and in no wayes to refuse the same vnder whatsomever cullour or pretext vnder all hiest

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paine, and that they give nor receive no other copper coyne whatsoever after the said 20 day of Marche nixt, vnder the same paine; and the saids lords declares that whatsoever person or persons sall bring to the maister of his majesties mint the said copper coyne thus discharged that the maister sall be oblidge to give thame threttene shillings 4 d money of this realme for the pund weight thairof, Further of the reddiest of the saids turnours now to be coyned how soone possible he can, provyding the said copper coyne so to be imbrought exceed not bot be within the quantitie of the said 1500 stane weight quhilk quantitie the maister is now warranted to coyne. And for eshewing of confusion in the satisfaction to be givin for the said imbrought copper, ordains the said maister of the mint to make a roll of the names of the imbringers, when and how muche is imbrought, and according to the order of imbringing to give thame satisfaction.

CVII.—22 March 1642, *Proclamation anent the weight of Dollers Ryalls and Cardecues.*

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1646, f. 29.

Forsameikle as the lords of privie counsell having tane notice of the prejudice the leges susteanes throw the interruption of the course of rex dollers ryalls and cardecues to the great vndoing of comerce among the subjects for remeid whereof in tyme comeing and that his majesteis leiges be not abused with forrayne coyne at pryces farre above the trew weight and worth thereof. The lords of secreit counsell according to the acts formerlie made thereanent ordains rex dollers to have course among his majesteis subjects, being fyftene drop of weight at 54 s, being 14 drop weight at 53 s 4 d; and cardecues being 5 drop weight at 19 s, and discharges all course and passage of the saids speses being vnder and within the weights particularlie abone specifeit; And als discharges all merchants and others his majesteis subjects to bring in to this countrey anie forrayne coyne of the speses foresaids vnder and within the weights respectiue above specifeit, vnder the paine of confiscation of moveables the one halfe to belong to the kings majestie and the other halfe to the partie informer; and ordains maissers, heraulds and pursevants to pas to the mercat croce of Edinburgh and other places neidfull, and be opin proclamation to make publication heirof quherethrow nane pretend ignorance of the same.

CVIII.—28 March 1642, *Warrant for Coyning 2 s and 3 s Peeces.*

Vol. 1641-  
1646, f. 32.

Forsameikle as the lords of privie counsell for supplie of the necessitous estate of the countrey and great scarstie of his majesties proper coyne within the same to the interruption of comerce and small exchange among the subjects for want of small silver money did be thair act of the date the 21 of July 1636, ordaind the bulyeoun to be wrought and coyned in half merke peeces fourtie pennie and twentie pennie peeces, quhilk wes accordinglie done; and the saids lords finding the countrey subject to the same prejudice and scarstie now as of before be reason of the carieing of the said xx and xl pennie peeces furthe of the kingdome, Thairfor and for remedieing thereof in time comeing they have thought expedient to discharge, lykeas be thir presents they doe discharge the general, maister

cunyear, and all others officers of the cunyeihouse, of all forder coyneing or printing of anie halfinerke xl or xx pennie peeces, and ordains the Irons made for coyning thereof to be presentlie brokin and destroyed in presence of the thesaurer deput and officers of the cunyeihous, And for the better furnishing of the countrey with small silver money ordains that in place of the said half merk xl and xx pennie peeces there be coynd tua shilling and three shilling peeces of weight and fynnesse conforme to the ordinance made of before thereanent with the impressions and circumscriptions following, To witt the saids tua shilling peeces haveing on the one syde the Kings majesties portrait conteand in the old matrice or stamp with two II on the right side thereof togidder with this circumscription CAR. DG. SCOT. ANG. FR. & HIB. R. and on the other syde the lyon in ane escucheon, the lyon within a double tressure three floured and above the escucheon ane imperiall crowne with the double border and this circumscription IVST. THRONVM FIRMAT. and the three schilling peeces having on the one syde the king's portrait with the circumscription forsaid, with the head of a thrissell on the right syde thairof and on the other syde his majesties armes with this circumscription SALVS REIP. SVPREMA LEX. and that the saids tua and three shilling peeces be of weight and fynness proportionable conforme to the contract formerlie made with the maisters of his majesties mint for stryking of his majesties coyne, And ordains and commands the generall, maister, and others officers of the cunyeihous to proceed and attend the workeing of the saids twa shilling and three schilling peeces, everie one of thame in thair awne charges and station; And that Charles Dickeson sinker of his majesties Irons, doe make grave and sink Irons agreeable to the impressions and circumscriptions of the silver speces abovespecifeit with all diligence. Quhairanent the extract of this act sal be to him and all others whome it concernes a sufficient warrand.

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CIX.—15 April 1642, *Proclamation anent the Weight of Dollers Ryals and Cardecuis.*

Forsameikle as the lords of privie counsell having tane to thair consideration the prejudice the leiges susteanes throw ane vnwarranted interruption of the course of dollers, ryals and cardecuis, to the great vndoing of comerce among the subjects, for remeid quhairof in tyme comeing, and that the leiges be not abused with forrane coyne at prices farre above the trew worth and weight thereof, The lords of secret counsel according to the acts formerlie made thereanent, ordains rex dollers to have course among his majesties subjects for 54 s the same being alwayes 15 dropt weight with 8 graines of remeid, and croce dollers to passe for 53 s 4 d, the same being 14 drop tua part drop weight, haveing 8 graines of remeid, and the ryals to passe for 53 s 4 d the same being 14 drop weight haveing 4 graines of remeid, and Cardecuis for 19 s being 5 drop weight with 2 graines of remeid, and the halfes and quarters of the saids speces proportionable And ordains the saids speces of money being of the weights abovewrittin, to be ressaved be all his majesties subjects in payments of debts, or anie other maner of exchange, and discharges all course and passage of the saids speces vnder and within the weights particularlie above specifiet, and siclyke

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discharges all merchants and others his majesties subjects to bring in to this countrey anie forrayne coyne of the speses forsaid vnder and within the saids weights, and that without anie remeid vnder the paine of confiscation of the moveables of the imbringers, the one halfe to the king and the other halfe to the partie informer, and ordains provosts and baillies of burrowes, shireffs, justices of the peace, and all other magistrats and ministers of the law to burgh and land to sie this act observed within thair bounds, as they will be answerable, and ordains publication etc.

CX.—20 May 1646, *Anent Coyning of 1500 Stone of Turnors.*

Vol. 1641-  
1646, f. 3 (at  
end of volume).

The lords of privie counsell prorogats the warrant formerlie granted vpon the 12 day of November 1644<sup>1</sup> for coyning the fyftene hundreth stone of weight of copper conteaned in that warrant till the ellevent day of November nixt to come conforme alwayes to the said former warrant.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

CXI.—28 July 1625, *Precept for payment to Charles Dickeson.*

Miscellaneous  
Papers,  
Register  
House.

Thesaurair, deputie thesaurair and receavearis of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> rentis, yow shall not fail vpon the sight heirof to mak payment to Charles Dickesone, sinkair of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> irnis, of the soume of four hundrethe and fyftie pundis Scottis, for his panes and travell in renewing of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> seallis, cashett and irnis of the cunyehouse, Quhairanent these presents with the said Charles his acquittance vpon the receipt thairof, shalbe vnto you a sufficient warrand. Gevin at Edinburgh, the 28 of July 1625

Geo : Cancell<sup>s</sup>  
Ja. Glasgow  
Wintoun  
Perthe  
Melros  
Lauderdaill.  
A. Erskyne

George Fowllis Mr of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Cunyehous, ye sall pay and delyver to Charles Dicksoun, sinkir of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> irons, the sowme of four hundreth & fiftie pundis, contenit in this abone writtin precept, for the caus thairin contenit, quhairanent thais presentis, with the said Charles his acquittance of payment of the sameine, sall be to yow ane sufficient warrand. Daittit the twentie nyn day of Julij, j<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> xxv yeiris

Mar

Ar. Naper.

<sup>1</sup> There is no entry in the Record of this date.

I Charles Dickesoun, sinker off his Ma<sup>teis</sup> yrnis, be the tennor heiroff, grantis me to haue resaueffit ffra George Fouels, M<sup>r</sup> of his Ma<sup>teis</sup> conyehous, the soume off foure hondreth and ffiftie pondis Scottis, specifeit and contenit in the within writtin warrand of his Ma<sup>teis</sup> counsall, dereict to his Ma<sup>teis</sup> thesaurar deput and resaueris, and confforme to the precept within contenit drectit be his Ma<sup>teis</sup> thesaurar and thesaurar deput to the said George Foules thairvpon, be thir presentis writtin and supseryuit with my hand at Ed<sup>r</sup>, the day of Agust, the yeir of God j<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> tuentie ffyve yeiris, beffoir thir witnessis, Daud Dickessoune my ffather, Henrie Oliffand wyter.

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Charles Dickessoun

(Dorso) Lordis precept for ansuering Charles Dickkesoune of 450 ti for making the seilis

CXII.—Aug. 1626, *A Schort and Summarye advice presented to the King and the Lordis of his Councell by Nicholas Briott in consequence of certane propositions made to his Maiestie for the weakening and abating of his Coynes alsweill of Gold as of Siluer.*

Ffour thingis ar requisite about forging of coynes that is the stuff or substance, the weight thereof, the value or the marke or stampe, the increasing the value of the mater the diminishing the wecht of it, and the abbating of the allay are the three decays impairements or imbassements.

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The most common marke of soueraney is the right of forging and stamping of coynes, and though by statutis made of it purposedly be denounced the qualitie of the substance and weight thereof, that is done that the subjectis in thair trafikis be not deceiued thairin Neuerthelese it lyes in the princes power to impose such value to that as he please without contradicting of the subjectis whether the mater or the weight, whereof it was the prince his pleasure it should be made, be goode or ansuerable to the sayd imposed value, becaus the subjectis ought to obey, and in the imposed value doth consist the commandement and Law of the prince, vnder this clause notwithstanding that only it goes for currant and to be vttered in his dominiouns and though the making of coynes be a politik and changeable action yet nane ought to attempt it but vpon grit causes and in such ane act consult and hearken to publike and other persounages of wnderstanding for this reason that coynes be established and introduced for the commoditie of dealing and trading and of the people which suffereth lose if the coyne be made lesse then it ought.

The aduice proponed to his Maiestie is to abayte the weight of his coyne of gold and siluer of a thrid teenth part or there about and soe doing, rise the price and value of the mark of gold and siluer of the said 13 part.

That counsell is wery pernicious and dangerous being to noe other end then to melt generallie all the gold and siluer of the kingdome and caus the memorie of kings before to

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be lost which is a thing against all constitutions for Augustus to shew his liberalitie vpon feaste dayis which he did keepe did distribute to the people some coynes of auncient bearing as much honour to old peeces of money as to precious stones Lykewayis the emperour Constantine willed and commanded that old peeces of siluer bearing the figure of auncient princes if they were weight and not worne away should goe currant for the same price and value as they were forged This is knawin to haue bene practised in France England and Spaine theis 3 hundred yeares and abone proved to be true by the statutis made to that end as by the kinds of coyne currant of old moneis forged and stamped in the said kingdomes then, which haue bene kept and gone currant in those kingdomes where they were made and thair value resed to hinder the melting of them agane abone and according to the measure thought meete and necessary to rise the price of the mark of gold and siluer.

The vncomelnesse of this proposicion and the impossibilitie in the executing is most notorious because that all augmentatioun which is done to the proffeit of him that hath the stuff or mater And if the king will force his subjectis to carie thair gold and siluer coyne to the minte to be melted for billon euerie one will melt his owne gold and siluer to be partaker to that right of augmentatioun and so vse his owin mettle for his trading and trafik which is quite contrarie to the intentioun or meaning of the author of the said advice Altho by the said advice to suffer the vse and vtterance of Light and clipped coyne is another absurdity against all good statutis and ordring of coyne and by that meanes bring in clipperis which would gett more by clipping peeces of weight then otheris in carying thair money in to the billon.

For to attaine to a proffeit rule temper and ordring one most obserue and know perfectlie the proposicion of gold and siluer of his like nightboureing kingdomes as of France and of Spaine not looking vpon inferior states that depend of great principaliteis of which for the maneteaneing of trade and to shunne transporting away most to be follow and good as farr as they as neere may in price and value the merke of gold and siluer.

The transporting of the kindis of coyne out of kingdomes is not hurtfull soe it be princes forging from whence the transporting is made becaus the rightis of minte and stamping hath bene payed him and the mettle payed his tribute which transporting can be bot hardlie hindered except the vse and coming of warres be forbidden for buying of which money must be layd out in abating in one of these three manners The coyne he that hath most reuennue loseth most and cheiflie the king more then any of his subjectis and the profeitt of the melting agane ought not to be considered which can not be such nor so grit as it is propounded for the difficult practise of the said proposicion as also that it wold cost very deere Becaus as is sayed it would fall to the diminishing of his Maiesties reuennue traine and lose of his subjects and of trading.

Quhen it happinis that the prince be ouersicht or beguiled be evill counsell is fallin to the abating of his coyne soone after he is constrayned to come againe to the strengthening and bettering of it, to the losse and ruine of his subjectis besides that marchandizes victuallis dayis workis of men and augmented and rised by the said allaying be in the tyme of the proposed reduction hard to be restablished to their order and being.

It will not be found by any statutes that this kingdome hath begunne first to abate his

coyne bot contrariwise it hath continewed till now vpon the true fundacions and maximes as doe witnes those that haue spokin of the stamping of the said coyne having writtin in praise of this Land which was equall with France in coyne and value as out of coyne without any advantage of the said countries coyne of one over the other whose good vnion intelligence and correspondencie is able to giue Spaine the Law the allay and all at the price of the marke of gold and siluer though he be the master and owner of the mettall or stuff.

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Abating or imbassing the weight of the kindis of coyne as its pretended to be done it is wholly to change the taske or imposition thereof which is a dangerous consequence as it seemeth there is noe vrgent necessitie so to do see that France and Spaine persist and continew in their last lawis and statutes without ather altering or rising the price of their coyne yee even sex weikis agoe they haue latlie proclamed againe the Edit of the yeir 1614 and the reporte of Horne Particularis is not to be taken nor beleued that the kinds of coyne in this kingdome in some partes of the borders of Pycardie ar layd out for more then they are coyned heere for which thing procedes of alterers and melters of coyne that deale and traffik in the Low countries and other pairtis quhair coyne is greatlie altered.

If it pleis his Maiestie to depute and ordane commissioneris out of his counsell for to heare the propounder perkeir and putt forth what motions he hath for ruling and ordering of his Maiesties coyne Whereby shall draw a notable ready somme of money and a certaine reuennue with ane yeirlie augmentatioun and increase which any diminishing of allaye neither of weight nor of the augmentatioun of the price and value of the current kind of money nor pressing nor overchargeing the people bot contrariwise the people wilbe eased and strangers trafiking in his dominiounis wilbe the better.

Presented to his Maiestie by the sayd Briot August 1626.

cxiii.—20 Sept. 1626, *Summons to attend a Meeting of the Commission on the Coinage.*

After our verrie hairtlie commendatione to your goode lordship The kingis majestie being certanelie informed of the grite skairstie and penurie of monyes within this kingdome and of the frie and vncontrolled course and passaige that forreyne monyes hes at vnconstant and extraordinarie raittis and pryceis far abone the course of his majesteis awne proper coyne, His majestie out of his royall and princelie regaird of the weill of this his kingdome did recommend to the lait conventioun of the estaittis and sensyne to his preuie counsaill the taking of some solide course and ordour how the occasioun of the penurie of his awne coyne and the course and passage of forreyne coyne may be foirsene and tane ordour with And this matter being proponit to the estaittis, thay remittit the ordour taking thairwith to a select number of euery estait of quhilk number your lordship wes one And quhairas the first day of December nixt is appoyntit for treatting vpoun that bussynes These are to request and desyre your goode lordship To keip that dyet preceislie and to concure with the rest of the estaittis by your best aduyse and consaill to bring this matter

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to some goode conclusioun whilk lookeing assuredlie your lordshipis will do we committ your lordship to God Frome Halyrudhous the tuentie day of September 1626.

CXIV.—4 June 1627, *Commissioun anent the Coyne.*

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To be warnit to convene in the Counsalthous at Halyrudhous vpoun Satterday at eyght of the cloke in the foirnoone anent the coyne.

The Counsallouris present warnit apud acta

B : Galloway

B : Brechine

B : Caithnes

The Lordis

Yester

Lowdown

Balmerinoch

Baronis

Lag

Amisfeild

Balcomie

Sir James Dundas

Sir Johnne Hamiltoun of Lettrik

For the burrowis

The Prouest of Edinburgh

William Dik

Johnne Byris

Johnne Sinclare

Johnne Fleming

Dauid Jonkein

George Sutie

Alexander Menteith

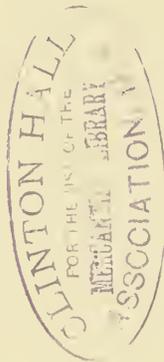
Alexander Broun

The Prouest of Dundee

Gabrell Cuninghame

The generall and Maister of the Cunyehous

Thomas Foullis



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And toutheing the article towardis the raising of the pryceis of the coyne The estaittis findis this to be a mater quhilk requiris goode adwyse and deliberatioun and quhilk cannot be so summarlie aduysed at this meitting as the importance of the caus requiris Thairfor the estaittis hes nominat The Erllis of Rothes Kinghorne and Lauderdaill The

Lordis Rose, Yester, Lowdown, Balmernoch and Carnegie or ony four of thame for the nobilitie The bishoppis of Galloway, Brechine and Caithnes or ony tuo of thame for the clergie The Lairdis of Keir, Tracquir, Lag, Amisfield, Balcomie, Westnisbett, Sir James Dundas and Sir Johnne Hammiltoun of Lettrik or ony four of thame for the small baronis and the commissionaris to be appoyntit be the burrowis of Edinburgh Dundie Abirdeyne and Glasgw To convene and meitt with the Lordis of Counsall vpoun the last counsall in Februare To confer and treate vpoun the expediencie of this article to the intent a reporte may be maid of thair oppinionis to your majestie.

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CXVI.—1631, *Warrant anent Copper Money.*

William eile of Mortoune Lord Dalkeith and Aberdour &c. heich thesaurer of Scotland and Johnne Lord Stewart of Traquair &c. his maiesties thesaurer deput for the said kingdome of Scotland To the generall of his Majesties coynehouse and maister thairof and remanent officeris of the same fforsaneikle as the kingis maiestie was graciously pleasit for releiff of the pure and chainge of small comodities *To direct his former warrant to the lordis of his priuie counsell for causinge coyne some farding tokenis of the lyk value and weight as they ar current in England And his Maiestie being since informit and considdering that the divisioun of the penny sterling formerlie vseit heir will be mair convenient for chainge and reckoning than the new divisioun into four farthingis and that for the avoyding of the danger of counterfitting and for the mair exactnes of the impressioun* It is fitter to mak the copper money of ane greater Proportioun of weicht Thairfoir *his maiestie with advyse of the saidis Lordis of his priuie counsell hes thought meit and expedient declairit and ordanit that their sall be fyftiene hundreth stone weicht of copper vnmixit with any vther mettall wrocht and forged in ane mylne cuttit be cutteris printed with presses and vtheris ingynges necessar thairto And coyned in pennie and tua pennie peices The penny weyand aneicht graines quhairof fyue hundreth thrieseoir sextene to be maid in the merk weicht with sextein of the saidis pennyes for remeid of weicht alsweill heavie as Licht wpoun the merk weight thairoff And the tua penny peice weyand sexteine graines quhairof Tua hundreth four seoir aucht to be in the merk weicht with aucht of the saidis Tua penny peices for remeid of weicht alsweill heavie as Licht wpoun the merk weicht thairoff The samen haveing wpoun the ane syd ane Imperiall crowne and the letters C. R. at the syd thairoff and beneth the crowne the tua pennie peice haueing Tua ·I·I· this poyntit and the pennie ane ·I· as the figure and number of thair value with this incriptioun CAR · D · G · Scot · Ang : Fr : et Hib : R. On the vther syd the saidis peices bearing the thisle with ane leaff on ather syd thairoff with the vsuall and eustomed motto *NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET* Quhich coyne his Maiestie with advyse foirsaid Ordaines to haue course amongst his subjectis for the vse of the pure and chainge of small commodities allanerlie And not to be ressauit in payment of soumes of money but at the optioun of the partie receaver Commanding the maister of his Maiesties cunyie house and all vtheris quhome it doeth or may concerne presentlie to prepar themselfis and to proceid with all convenient diligence to the melting forgeing mylneing and coyneing of the said pennie and Tua pennie peices of*

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the qualitie quantitie and weicht foirsaid and *continew cairfull thairin so that the haill quantitie of fyftene hundreth stons weicht foirsaid may be wrocht and coyned befor the sevinteint day of Januar in the yeir of God J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> &c. threttie fyue yeiris Comanding also the wairdane counter wairdane and sinkar everie ane of thame in thair seuerall charge to attend this seruice and to doe and performe quhat to thair offices appertenis as they will ansuer wponn the contrarie at thair highest chairage and perill As the said act of counsell of the daitt the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ the yeir of God J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> in the selff mair fullie proportis And for sameikle as his Maiestie haith maid choose of Nicholas Bryot graver of his Maiesties minte in Ingland for working stricking and coyneing of the said copper coyne In manner foirsaid for payment to him of fyue shillingis sex pennies sterling money for everie pund weicht of the said copper mony coyned in pennyes for copper and warkmanschipe And of thrie shilling sex pennies sterling money for ilk pund weicht of the said copper money coyned in tua pennie peices for copper and workmanschipe And that the said Nicholas Bryot is to sett up his instrumentis mylnes and engynes for coyneing of the same Thairfoir we comand and chaigr yow in his Maiesties name and auctoritie that ye in all humilitie acknowledge his Maiesties pleasour and command foirsaid anent the premissis And that ye ressaue the said Nicholas Bryot and suffer and permitt him to cause sett up and build all such workis and instrumentis necessarie and requisit for stricking of the said copper coyne within the coyne house or onie pairt thairof maist commodious for the same and speciallie within that pairt off the said coyne house quhilk is newlie buildit for that effect And sicklyke that ye diligentlie awaitt attend and oversie the printing and coyneing of the said fyifteine hundreth stons weicht of copper foirsaid And that the samyne be printed and coyned in weicht and quantitie according to his Maiesties warrand and warrand of counsell abone mentionat And that the said Nicholas sall continew still in coyneing of the said haill copper money And that he coyne na mae of the saidis penny peices of copper but sa mony as he sall be direct be us his Maiesties thesaurer principall and depute or be any vthers haueand our warrand for that effect. And that the stamping yrounes quhairwith the said copper is to be coyned salbe keipit be the wairdane and counterwairdane and accordinge to the custome And also that as the samyne salbe printed and coyned everie day by the said Nicholas efter his entrie thairto ye sall ressaue the samyne off his handis and vse all diligenece possible for out putting and venting of the samen And mak the prices and haill proffeittis and comodities thairof furtheumand to his Maiestie or to any vtheris haueing his maiesties warrand to ressaue the samyne Deduceand alwayes the officeris fies Together with the saids fiue schilling sex pennyes sterling money dew to the said Nicholas Bryott for everie pund weicht of the said copper money coyned in pennies for copper and workmanschipe And with the said thrie schillingis sex pennies sterling of ilk pund weicht of the said copper ready coyned in tua pennie peices for copper and workmanschipe Sic subscribitur*

Traquaire

CXVII.—3 Sept. 1631, *Anent Farthing Tokens.*

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Ane memorandum off our coppir money as it is Presentlie heir strikin within the Cunyhous of Ed<sup>r</sup> being strikin in turnours, ane turnour veyand ane drop vecht passis for tua penneis scots, makis ane vnce vecht to extend to 2 § 8 d̄ and makis the pund vecht to extend to—42 § 8 d̄

Item the staine vecht extendis conforme to the pund vecht abuif wryten to the sowme off . . . . . 34 2 8

Item the hundir stane vecht extendis according to the compt abuif wryttin to the sowm off . . . . . 3413 6 8

Item ane thowsand staine vecht according to the compt abuif wrytin extendis to the sowm of . . . . . 34133 6 8

The ordnar pryce of a pund wecht of new copper is . . . . . xv §

Item the pryce of old coppre is the iust half and no more

Memorandum the turnors in the new 3 thrissle weyis thribule off the turnors that ar last strikin

Item the coppir money that is to be condissendit vpon to be strikin heir within our conyehous off Ed<sup>r</sup> conforme to the Inglische tokins ffour of thame for ane pennie Inglische; thrie of the foirsaid tokins veyand skanthe ane drope vecht at 9 d̄ Scots the drope vecht

The vnce extendis to . . . . . 12 §

Item 16 vnce makis ane pund at 12 § vnce

The pund vecht extends to . . . . . 9 „ 12 §

Item 16 pund vecht being the staine at 9–12 § the pund

The staine vecht extendis to . . . . . 153 „ 12 §

Item ane hundrie staine vecht extendis conforme to the formar compt; 153 fi 12 §

Ilk staine to . . . . . 15360 fi

Item the thowsand staine vecht conforme to the formar compt extendis to 153600 fi

Item to deduce off this last sowme the—34133—6—8 quhilk is for the thowsand staine vecht of turnours presentlie passing within this Realme of Scotland

Item thair remains of frie money of profite betwix the Inglische tokins and the Scots turnours of ane thowsand staine vecht according to the abuif wrytin compt as is set doune heir abuif . . . . . 119466 13 4

Item this sowme being multipleit be 3 The profite of thrie thowsand staine vecht extends to . . . . . 358400 fi

Item the coppir and Workmanschip being rebaitit heirof quhilk will extend to 60000 fi or thairby.

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CXVIII.—12 Sept. 1632, *Missive of the Town of Edinburgh to the other Burroughs.*

Richt honourabill and Loving friendis and neighbouris.

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Quhairas the commissioneris of burrowes in their last generall convention haldin at the burgh of Montrose did appoynt and ordane ane particular conventione to be haldin at this our burgh imediatlie efter the returne of your commissioner from Ingland for heiring his report of his proceedinges in the severall commissioneris geven wnto him in your affaires And for taking such farder course in these materis concredit wnto him and in all vther thinges quhilk sould occurre or which were continewit be them to be treatit and concludit at the said conventione as they sould think most expedient for the weill of their estate And now their said commissioner being returnit We have appoyntit ane meitting of the hail burrowes mentionat in the act of the said generall conventione to be and begin at this our burgh the 12 of October nixt with continuation of dayes These ar theirfor to desyr yow as ane appoyntit be the said act to send your commissioneris sufficientlie instructit for treating reassoning and concluding the particulares following viz.

First for heiring and receaving of your commissioner forsaid his report of his dilligence and proceedinges in the mater of the treattie of the fishing with Ingland (which is now perfytit) Conforme to the Instructiones geven wnto him And what he hes done for removing of the Fleminges out of the yll of the Lewes and for removeing of Hamburretnes Brimeris and vther strangeris furth of Sheatland and Orkney with vther thinges mentionat in the 21 act of the particular conventione haldin at this burgh the 25 of Aprill last.

Item for putting out of bushes for advancement and continewing of the bushe fishing and for condiscending vpon the most commodious places for plantatioun in the yles with their best advyces for advancing of the work of the fishing so much intendit be his Maiestie Conforme to the Instructiones sent down be him their anent Containing sindrie vther prepositiones.

Item for heiring of the Comptis of your said commissioneris charges in his seuerall journeyes advancit to him be the burgh of Edinburgh and for takeing course for repayment thair of to them conforme to the 25 act of the said last generall conventione.

Item for prosecuting of the letters raisit aganes the earle of Seafort conforme to the seuerall decreittes obtenit be the burrowes aganes him conforme to his Maiesties pleasour now signifiet.

Item for heiring of your said commissioner his report of his proceedingis in the mater of the coper money conforme to the act of particular conventione haldin at this burgh the 6 of December last.

Item for supplicating the Lordis of his Maiesties counsell for putting to executioun of the act of counsell anent the coyne maid in Marche 1631. And for coyning of small peices of siluer for exchange different from the reckoning of Ingland conforme to the 17 act of the said last generall conventione and for geving your advyse anent the overtour

proponit to his Maiestie and sent down for crying in of the dollouris and coyuing of bas coyne. Miscellaneous  
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Item for prosecuting of the signatour of the chartour of the burrowes Liberties now signed by his Maiestie Conforme to the 33 act of the said last generall conventionne and 3 of the particular conventionne haldin at this burgh the 26 Aprill last.

Item for heiring of your said commissioner his report of his proceeding in the mater of the great constable and burghes of barronie conforme to the 23 act of the particular conventionne haldin at Perth the 23 September last And in the mater anent Buchanes patent of the pearle conforme to the 4 act of the particular conventionne haldin at the burgh the 26 Aprill last.

Item for heiring your said commissioner his report of his procedings anent the act of parliament concerning maltmen and pryce to be allowit betwixt bollis conforme to the 5 act of the particular conventionne haldin at this burgh the 26 Aprill last.

Item for supplicating of the Lordis of counsell for obtaining of the plaiding heirefter to be presentit to the mercat onlie in foldis conforme to the 16 act of the said last generall conventionne.

Item for taking course for preveining of the hurt sustenit be the natione through the factouris in France conforme to the 14 act of the said last generall conventionne.

Item for helping of the burgh of Selkirk in thair Losses sustenit in the defence of thair commone Landis conforme to the 42 act of the said last generall conventionne.

Item for taking course with the toun of Bamff conforme to the 21 act of the said last generall conventionne.

Which haill particulares abonewrittin being of them selffis of such consequence as nothing more can concerne the estate of the burrowes we will thairfor recomend them the more earnestlie to your serious consideratioun and does expect they will haue sufficient power with yow for procuring ane solemne keiping of the said appointit meeting and thairfor agane desyrand yow to send your commissioners sufficientlie instructit in the haill premissis vnder the pane of 40 li and as you tender the weill of this estate quhair of yow are ane member we bid yow hartly fairweill and restis

Your loving friendis and neighboures the proveist bailies and Counsell of  
Edinburgh subscriyt be M<sup>r</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Guthrie our commone clerk at our  
command.

A Guthrie

Edinburg this 12 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1632.

Dorso: Copie—The Towne of Edinburgh missive and articles to the rest of the burrowes anent the fishing Coyne &c.

12 Sept. 1632.

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cxix.—June and October 1632, *Bryotes Overture to his Majestie.*

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ter House.

May it pleas your most sacred Maiestie

<sup>1</sup> Dollers vented  
at ten in the  
hundreth abone  
his Maiesties  
coynes in  
Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> Strangers  
excessive ad-  
vantage by im-  
portation of  
deere coyne  
and exportation  
of our  
wares which  
they can not  
want and with-  
out which they  
cannot leive.

<sup>3</sup> Way to retaine  
dollouris with  
litle losse and  
to stay exportation.

<sup>4</sup> Losse to this  
countrie if  
dolleris were  
decryed and  
brought to the  
just value of  
the Kingis  
ordonance.

<sup>5</sup> Expedient to  
haue them con-  
verted in the  
kingis small  
moneyes heire-  
fter expressed.

<sup>6</sup> Worth of  
dolors 4 s. 5 d.  
sterling ex-  
posed at 4 s.  
10 d. Sterling.

<sup>7</sup> × Nota ×  
His maiestie  
desired to dis-  
pense with his  
right of coyn-  
age that dollers  
may be recei-  
ved at the  
mint at 4s. 8d.  
sterling to  
be converted in  
small moneyes  
allowing for  
euerie vnce of  
10 d. fyne 5 s.  
4 d. sterling.  
<sup>8</sup> Avisandum  
what stocke  
sall be in the  
mint house to

To tak into your consideratioun the great abuse occasioned in your kingdome of Scot-  
land by *the course of diverse forane coynes espcially a great number of all kyndis of dolleris  
of the Imperiall coynes and otheris which being imported by the cunning and covetousnes of  
privat men are vented at ane higher rate by the ten in the hundreth then your Maiesties  
owne coynes*<sup>1</sup> And so draw all your awin coynes out of the kingdome to the vnsupportable  
losse of your faithfull subjectis *and vnmeasurable gayne of strangers*<sup>2</sup> *who mak their  
payment in these basser sortis of money for such commodities as they buy (not being  
able to leive without them) and export yeirlie out of your Maiesties Kingdome of  
Scotland.*

For redresse of which *abuse and relieff of your Maiesties faithfull subjectis and to the  
end the saidis forrane coynes may be with als litle losse as may be drawn out of their handis  
and yet not exported out of the kindome*<sup>3</sup> *which wald infalliblic come to pas if these coynes  
were cryed down*<sup>4</sup> and reducit to thair just value according to your Maiesties ordinance / It  
is humblie proponit to your Maiestie as the most expedient way<sup>5</sup> that *your Maicstie wald be  
pleasit to haue them in your awin mint converted into certane kynd of small coynes quhair of  
your subjectis stand in neid* / The fynnesse wecht and value quhair of asweell in work as  
out of work salbe efterspecifeit And howsoever the best of the rex dollouris<sup>6</sup> *being in  
wecht and fynnesse according to your Maicsteis ordinances worth no more bot 4 s 5 d sterline  
thocht they haue course in Scotland for 4 s 10 d sterline* Nevertheles<sup>7</sup> if it will please your  
Maiestie for a *certane tyme to remitt for the ease of the subjectis* and dispense with the richt  
belonging to your Maiestie vpon the coynage the saidis *rex dollouris may be taken* from the  
subjectis and converted into the said small coyne at the rate of 4 s 8 d sterling and the  
other forane coynes *proportionallie*<sup>8</sup> to thair finnesse to wit allowing for everie vnce of siluer  
of 10 d fyne 5 s 4 d sterline Which pryce the maister of the mint most be obliged to pay  
to such as bring in the saidis forane coynes of that fynnesse / And to the effect their may  
be no abuse in the exchange thair of bot that such as bring them in may be sure to receaue  
their true value according to thair wecht and finnesse they may haue Libertie<sup>9</sup> to stand buy  
and sie them melted in the mint and thairefter (according to the judgment whilk the ordner  
officeris sall mak of their value) receive<sup>10</sup> from the maister of the mint the just pryce at the  
rate of 5 s 4 d for the vnce of siluer 11 d fyne quhilk is at 4 s 8 d sterline for everie rex  
dollour<sup>11</sup> at which rate of 4 s 8 d It is not fit the rex dollour sould haue course bot only for  
the space of 4 monethis efter proclamatioun and efter that tyme<sup>12</sup> during the space of sex  
monethis longer to be receavit at the rate of 4 s 6 d Quhilk<sup>13</sup> being lykwayes expyred then  
to be reducit to their true value of 4 s 5 d according to your Maiesties presentt standart to  
rune as *bullionc for the ordinarie siluer coynes in all tymes heirefter or at least till* such tyme  
as *your Majestie sall give order to the contrair* If<sup>14</sup> yow sould think fitt to raise the siluer

and mak it in proportione with the *gold vpon report of these commissioneris quhom your Maiestie hes appoynted heir* in England to consider of the fitnessse of that mater In<sup>1</sup> the meane tyme for the reassones abonenamet the said coynage of small money wald not be deferrit.

The<sup>2</sup> small money to be coyned is efter this proportione the English pund wecht consisting of 12 or 11 ð fyne to be worth in work 3 ʒ 6 ʒ sterling.

Vpon<sup>3</sup> this pryce salbe coyned peices of 4 . 2 . and 1 ð of 10 ð fyne shorne at 60 shillinges in the said pund wecht To wit 180 foure penny peices 360 tuo peny peices and 720 peny peices in the said pund wecht with the *ordnare remedies*<sup>4</sup> of 2 ð wecht vpon the *fyynesse and of thrie four penny peices which is 4 ð wecht vpon the tale* for remedie vpon the pund wecht the 2 ð and the j ð proportionallie.

The<sup>5</sup> merchandis sall haue *for the vnce of siluer of 11 ð fyne 5 ʒ 4 ð Sterline* and *at this rate the rex dollouris* sall be taken from the subjectis 4 ʒ 8 ð and otheris coynes proportionallie to their fyynesse.

Their<sup>6</sup> will remane vpon everie pund wecht of 10 ð wecht fyne 21 ð  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{1}{16}$  for the workmanship waste / melting / fles of officeris wedges and otheris charges.

It<sup>7</sup> is to be considerit that if the saidis dollouris were to be reducit to the rate of 11 ð *fyynesse for the coynage of the said small moneyes the charges in refyning wald be to great and the losse of the subjectis wald be to much* and the sise of the peeces *to small and not namable for the vse of the people* / besydes the small<sup>8</sup> coyne being a litle lesse fyne then the great (and yet not so much as to mak the excessive gayne encourage strangeris to *import and vent counterfoote*<sup>9</sup> *in the kingdome*) *The difference in the finnesse will be anc meanes to keip the said small coyne within the kingdome for the vse of the subjectis And moreover in tyme cuming ther will be no want of forrane*<sup>10</sup> *coyne at 10 ð fyne at reassonable rates* to serve for necessarie Coynage of the said small money when it pleases your Majestie to give order for it.

Charles R.

Right &c. having considerit the great prejudice that we receavit in our dominoones by the abuse of coyne the best of our gold and siluer being exported to forrane nationes and a base sort of money Imported in place thairof We have the more willinglie hearknit to such *propositiones as were maid for remeid*<sup>11</sup> *of the same that we may heirefter with your advyee and with advyee of our counsall heir* resolute what course is best to be taine for reforming the presentt abuses and preventing the lyke heirefter / Our pleasour is that yow tak the propositione which we send yow heirwith in your consideratioun as Lykwayes any other that sall be made be Johne Achesone<sup>12</sup> generall of our Mint to that effect / And efter that yow haue seriouslie considerit of them that so sone as convenientlie yow can yow certifie ws of your opinione what yow think best to be done therin that we may thairefter tak such a course thairanent for the good of our Kingdome and so we bid yow fairweill from our Court at Greinwiche the 6 of Junij 1632.

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pay the importers their exchange.

<sup>9</sup> Avisandum Libertie to importers to stand and sie their moneyes tryd if it agrie with the customs of the mint.

<sup>10</sup> Avisandum how soone sall the importers receive their payments of 5 s. 4 d. for the vnce of 11 d. for the vnce of siluer at 4 s. 8 d. sterling for everie doller.

<sup>11</sup> The first four monethis the doller to haue course at

4 s. 8 d. sterling.  
<sup>12</sup> And after that time for the space of 4 s. 6 d. sterling.

<sup>13</sup> And then to be at 4 s. 5 d. according to his Majesties present staudert to runne as bouillion.

<sup>14</sup> A motion to raise the siluer and proportion it to the gold according to aduce of Commissioners in England.

<sup>1</sup> The former motiou for the silver moneyes uot to be in the meantyme delayed.

<sup>2</sup> Nota. The new coyne of small moneyes proportioned to the English pund wecht.

<sup>3</sup> Nota. Peeces to be coyned of 4/2/ and 1 d. peece of 10 d. fyne

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Charles R.

Shorning at  
60 s. in the said  
pund weght.  
Nota diuision  
of peices in the  
ti weght.

<sup>4</sup> Nota.  
Remedies of  
weght Re-  
medies vpon  
the tale.

<sup>5</sup> Price to the  
merchants im-  
portars of for-  
ayne money to  
the mint sall  
haue for the  
vnce at 11 d.  
fyne 5 s. 4 d.  
st. and the rix  
doller sall be  
taken at 4s. 8d.

<sup>6</sup> Allowance of  
workmanship  
waiste fies and  
wages.

<sup>7</sup> Harmes that  
may arrise if  
small moneyes  
sall be coyned  
at 11 d. fyne.

<sup>8</sup> The small  
coyne to be a  
litle lesse fyne  
nor the great.

<sup>9</sup> Preventioun  
of inportatioun  
of counterfeite  
moneyes.

<sup>10</sup> Meanes to  
keep the small  
coyne in the  
countrie.

<sup>11</sup> Remedies to  
be found by ad-  
uice of the  
counsels of the  
two kingdomes.

<sup>12</sup> John Ache-  
sons ouerture  
to be considered

<sup>1</sup> Maister Briot  
proposition to  
be considered.

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Richt &c. having at seuerall tymes wreattin wnto yow that the abuses of forane coyne current in that our kingdome might be rectifiet for the publict good and credite of that our auncient kingdome we have now to that purpose sent expreslie hither our servant Nicolas Bryot cheif graver of our mint heir of whose knowledge in materis of coyne we haue experience Therfor our pleasour is that yow heir and consider of ane proposition<sup>1</sup> made by *our said servant and by any other of that purpose* And that heirefter yow *take any course yow sall think most fitt for the tymelie rectiefeing* of these abuses which we will tak as verie good service done wnto ws We bid yow fairweill from our honour of Hampton Court the 3 of October 1632.

Dorso : Coyne.

Bryotes Ouerture to his Majestie His Majesties Letters to the Lords of Priuie Counsell thairanent. Junij & Octo. 1632.

cxx.—Jan. 1633, *Ansueris to the Petitioun of Nicolas Briot Francheman for reformeing of the cours of the dollouris within the realme of Scotland By Johnne Achesone generall of his Majesteis cunyhous thair.*

Quhairas the said Nycolas Briot desyris To haue the best dollouris To be decryed att thre seuerall tymes to 53 s the dollour Leaving the worst to haue cours To the insupportable ouerthrow of this kingdome, The doeing quhairof will be ane ready way to Leave no silver money within the samyn, The decryeing of whiche dollouris The kingdome of England hes small occasioun to contradict be reassoun they neuer suffered highting as we haiff done By permitting the dollouris of all soirtis to haue cours be the peice at quhat pryce the imbringeris thairof pleased ffar above the value of his hienes awin moneyis.

Secoundlie, The said decryeing will deduce off euerie hundreth merks of dollouris in Scotland nyne merkis Scottis money, Quhilk will be the greatest taxatioun that euer wes imposed vpon this kingdome.

And quhairas the said Nycolas Briot desyris to haue the haill best silver money highted to the proportioun of the gold moneyes.

To the quhilk it is ansuerit That the ouersight, Transpoirting and want of gold within this realme, Hes highted the dowble angle, sex or aught schillingis vpon the peice By and attoure the difference betuixt the Scottis and Ingleische reckneing To the great loss of all the noblemen gentlemen and vtheris haueing occasioun to repair to the court of Ingland.

It is cairfullie to be considerit be your honouris that the highting of our money abone the rait and pryce of the easterne countreyes (Quhairfra in tyme of famene we most buy victuall) may breede ane great vndoeing to the subjectis of this realme Quhenas we

haiff nothing to send for buyeing of victuall out of those pairtis, bot money vnder the value of thair moneyes quha will not ressave the same bot vnder the date and pryce of thair awin Coyne The experience quhair of I have seene Twyse or thryse in my awin tyme quhen the boll of victuall gaiff sextene pund, Sua that giff the lyke intervene heirefter (quhen oure moneyis ar at ane heicher rate nor they war at that tyme) 20 : or 24 1 will hardlie buye ane boll of victuall And so the poore tradismen and those that hes no corne growing, by tyme will be forced to sterve.

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And quhairas the said Nicolas Briot, desyris to mak silver moneyes of 10 ð fyne To be coyned in : 4 : 2 : and 1 s peices quhilk will easelie slyde throche peoples fingeris and within ane yeir or Tua grow bair And the print thairof vnknawin Quhilk he intendis to just be the mark weight In the Lyke quhair of he hes schamefullie failyieit In the copper money sua that thair restis thairof 30 stane weight sequestrat Off the quhilk thair is some abone and some vnder the remedies of weight allowed to him be his Majestie and your honouris Quhilk your Lordshippis sall see be ocular inspectioun He intendis to accomplische this his designe be certane commissioneris choisin be himselff contrair to the advyce of the Myntmen in Ingleand.

cxxi.—Jan. 1633, *Overtoures anent the present estait of the Money be  
Johne Achesone Generall of his Maiesties Coynehouse.*

May it please his Maiestie and the Lords of his hienes privie counsell that the weght of fyve hundreth staines of the dollers callit the dog doller and vtheris of that fynnes may be brocht into the Coyneyehous at the pryce they have presently course for And coyneyeit in allayed money of vj ð fyne In half merk, fourtie penny, and twentie penny peices of silver Quhilk fyve hundreth stane weght of the saidis dog dollers will onlie extend in coyned money of the said fynnes of vj ð To sevin hundreth fyftie stane weght To have course onlie within this kingdom for small exchange and not in Ingleand for preservatioun of the vnione of bothe the saidis kingdomes. The proffeit of the quhilk 500 staine weght of the dog dollouris and vtheris of that fynnes so allayed in the spaces of money afoirsaid To have course onlie as said is will not onlie serve to revnite the rex dollouris heireftir to be coyned in suche money as hes presently course both in Scotland and in Ingleand to the vnited standart of the samyne Bot also to defray the chairges of the Coyneadge of the saids rex dollouris to the vnited standart of the samyn kingdomes. Be the doing quhair of nather sall the Kings Majestie his subjectis nor the vnione of his hienes saids twa kingdoms sustein prejudice.

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For course to the passage af the quhilk abone wryttin allayed money your honouris can not deny Bot that the cuntreyis of France, Flanders, and vtheris of the easterne cuntreyis hes from tyme to tyme stollin and drawin away from this kingdome our best moneyis and allayed the same to thair great benefite and our vtter ruine and vndoing. The best quhair of ar the dollouris quhilkis hes presentlie course within this Realme far abone the raitt and worth of his majesties moneyis The baesser sort thairof that hes onlie course within thair

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awin Countreyis for small exchange Thair are souses and steivers of the fynnes of thrie deniers fyne and vnder.

It is also necessarie that nae payment be resawed for Coall or salt to be transported beyond sea. Bot in gold at sik pryces as salbe sett down in his Majesties proclamatiōe to be maid thairanent Quhairby the said gold may be convertit in his hienes awin coyne, And nae vther forrane gold to have course be the piece.

If the officers of the Mynthouse in Ingland object anything against the abonewryttin project, Lett the same be returned bak in wrytt and God willing I sall indevoir to ansuer the samyn the best way I can.

CXXII.—Jan 1633, *The Burrowis Ansuer to the Overtoures Proponit be Nicolas Briott for Reformation of the Present Abuses of the Coyne.*

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Repetiōe of  
the substance  
of Briots  
ouuerture.

In the saids overtoures thair is alledgit ane abuse in the dollors be going abone thair iust avaiill, *Secondlie ane inlaid of his Maiesties owne propper coyne And these tuo errors the proponer (ane strainger) vald seeme vpon pretence of the commounweill* to rectifie be ane remedie worse then the disease viz. be crying in of the dollouris and coyning of small speses of siluer of the fynnes of ten denneirs, Which overtoures can neuer be imbraiced in this kingdome in respect of the many euillis and infinit lose of this kingdome following thervpone as salbe cleirly schawin.

Aganes the  
decrey by de-  
greis.

And first anent the crying in of the dollors viz. the Reix dollar being the fynest and fewest to 56 s for four month and thereafter for 54 s for sax moneth and in all tyme thereafter to 53 s and for the rest the imbringers to haue onlie according to thair iust avaiill at the judgement of the officeris of the mint conforme to 3 ti 4 s the vnce of siluer of ellevin dynneir fyne, Which overtour is the most dangerous and most preiudiciall to this kingdome and most hurtfull to the people who ar most interest in the mater of money of any that hithertillis hes ever bein proponit, for the whole Mas of the present coyne consisting of those speses of dolloris the same is dispersed through the whole kingdome and in the handis of all, and so by cryeing the same in to the Raits abonewryttin which is more then the tent part of the totall, sall prove ane generall Losse to all and as much as if the proponer sould seik the tent part of everie mannis money which will amount to ane gritter burdeyne in one yeir then ever hes bein grantit in any taxtationis.

The losse of  
the tent of the  
stocke of  
moneys In-  
ferring greater  
hurt to the  
subiect nor  
euer wes im-  
posed vpon  
them in one  
yeir.  
It will foster  
the transport  
of dollors furth  
of the countrie.

Secondlie the saids dolloris aucht not to be cryed in in maner projected becaus the same will haue the Transporting thairof to foraine plaices wher they may be vented with les nor the halff of the foresaid losse for it is confessed be the proponer in his overtoures that the crying down therof will procure the transportatiōe and the crying in of thame to these low raittis being equivalent It can not be denyit bot the same will caus thame whollie to be transportit, The lidges salbe destitut of all kynd of money, commerce among people sall ceis, the commounis sall sterve, and all vther degreis of people salbe *preiudgit yea the grittest sall not pas without thair awin gritt hurt for now when Immoveabill things ar become in comeree amongs men as weill as moveabill* money is becum the squire to value

Losse to  
subiects of all  
degreis.

Mouables and  
immouables  
now in com-  
merce.

thame be, And so it being cum scairce what may they expect bot infinit lose and damage according to the necessitie of thair affaires yea and soumes of money payabill at the following termes sall not be fund And lyikwayis if the present money sould be transported, And giff necessitie of famine, or such lyik sould presse ws frome whence or wherwith could we houp to be relieved for nather have we commodities for exchange nor will straingers seik to ws vnderstanding of oure inlaik of money And so be such ane project ane whole cuntrey may be brought to desolatioun.

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No meanes to  
pay debts.  
Danger of  
famine by want  
of moneys  
to pay for  
necessaries im-  
ported.

Aganes coyn-  
age of small  
moneys.

Anent the secund pairt for coyning of small speces of money of Ten dynneir fyne the same can neuer be imbraiced in this kingdome for the reasones following

First becaus then we sould haive siluer coyne of diuers fynnes which hes been ever eschewed in all weillgovernit kingdomes, yea it is a thing impossibill to stand, ffor without all questioun the proponer might als easilie projected to haue had the wholle money of the kingdome converted into these speces, and into that fynnes, considdering the grit gayne arrysing therby, for in so doeing he sall lyikwayis gain ane vther tent part of the whole money to the gritt damage of the whole people and that without any necessarie vrgent caus.

The proponer  
is to gaine  
another tent  
part of the  
whole moneys  
by his ouuer-  
ture.

Secondlie if way sould be givin to that his intentjoun straingeris in schort tyme nicht fill this cuntrey with such lyik speces of money of far les fynnes which sall neur be decernit be the commouns vnder the fynnes of 8 d to the gritt impoverisching of the kingdome, As in lyik caices hes been doone in other plaices, which could neur be remediet bot be reducing the money to ane hier fynnes and with the heavie losse of the people.

Danger of  
importation of  
moneys by  
strangers of the  
like print and  
lesse fynnesse.

Thridlie the abasing of the money to ane lower fynnes and direct raising or hichting of the money for the intrinsecall fynnes being chainged and the same quantitie of money keiped at the former externall value who will denye bot the same is Raised above the former value And heirvponne sall follow the Raising of all things to be sold for money, What alteratjoun such a change may mak *it will be to the gritt greiff and hurt of all sooner felt nor forseine As is eleir be the 23 act of King James the thrid his 4 parliament* whair it is declairit that penny worthes arryses with the pennye, As lyikwayis be 106 *act of our late Soverayne of eternall memorie his sevint parljament wher it is declairit that the hichting of money* hes been the occasioun of gritt derth and many vther inconveniences Nather sall the evillis therof be onlie felt in the invard commodities of the kingdome, bot lyikwayis all outvard waires And especiallie those of the eist cuntreyis whair the natioun commodities of this kingdome hes leist vent, such as, yrne, pick, Tar, timber, Lint, henipt and such lyik necessar commodities without the which this cuntrey can not subsist, sall therby be Raised to ane extraordiner and insupportabill heicht.

The price of  
wares rises  
with the raised  
coyne.

Harne both of  
outward and  
inward com-  
modities.

The proposed  
course sall  
bring preiudice  
to ws, in the  
easterne com-  
modities

Which we can  
not want.

The proposi-  
tion sall breid  
different  
standards be-  
tweene Scot-  
land and  
England.  
Our moneys  
always pro-  
portioned to  
the English  
money and so  
sould be now.

Thridlie be coyning of money of Ten denneir fynnes oure money sall alter frome the present standard of England with which hes ever been fund expedient oure mony sould be levelled yea it is against the Lawis of this kingdome ffor it is statut be K. J / 1 / in his 1/ p. c. 33. that oure money sould be struckin in the lyik wecht and fynnes to the money of England and be J 2/ p. C. 33 oure money is ordanit to be conforme to the money of England And that becaus this realme hes pairt of coumouning with England and if for that caus oure money in all tymes bypast hes been keiped both in wecht and fynnes in ballance with

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the money of England How much more aucht the same now to be keiped when we ar both vnder ane heid and amongst whome oure whole trade is now devolued.

No layed  
money sould  
be coyned etc.

Losse to the  
people of the  
fyft part of  
their money.

Fourtliē this kynd of money aucht not to be coynit at this tyme becaus it is directlie against ane act of parljament, for by the 17. act of our late Soverayne lord of eternall memorie his first parliament It is statut that no Layed money sould be coyned without consent of the thrie estaittes, And this intendit kynd of coyne being Layed money, Thairfore it aucht not to be coyned without consent of the Thrie estaittes whairvnto they haue not as yit bein requyred And for ansuer to these propositiones maid be him in fortificatioun of his former overtoures It is ansuerit And first to the first wher he alledges that the same is in favour and to the advantage of the subjects becaus no man can houp for benefeit therby, It is ansuerit that which takkis frome the subjects the fyft part of thair wholl money is to thair hurt; and such is his ouertours as hes bein maid cleir be what hes bein formerlie proponit *And thairfore ar not made in thair favour or to thair advantage* And the proponer intending to haue the chaarge of the coynage of this new coyne sall Raipe ane gritter benefeit therby when he sall convert money of ellevin denneires fyne to money of ten denneirs fyne without anie proffeit to his Maiestie and to ane gritter losse to the peopell.

The proponers  
aduantages.

The motion is  
ane abasing of  
money.

To the second it is ansuerit that albeit the gritter speses of money such as 6 penny peices 12 d peices, halff crownes be not alterit yit the 4 pennie peice / 2 / penny peice / 1 / p. peice ar speses of money that sall be of no gritter wecht then before and yit of ane denneir les of fynnes and of the same value as of before and vnto which speses by the extraordinerie gaine thervpon the wholl money of the kingdome salbe converted pairtliē be the projector and pairtliē be strangers And so this kynd of coyne of money can not be callit bot ane abasing of the money.

Danger by  
counterfeyting  
by strangers.

To the thrid It is ansuerit that albeit the proponer sall coyne no gritter quantitie then salbe agriet vpone (give way could be givin thairto) And in such fyne as sould be apointed, yit that can neur bind vp the handis of straingeris nor tak away the preiudices thairby sustenit.

Contribution  
of the burrowis  
good aduice.

To the fourt it is ansuerit that it is nothing to the proponer, and for the burrowis they wilbe readye to contribute with the rest of the estaittes thair best advyse for reforming of any abuses of that nature.

The present  
deery of dol-  
lers sould be  
supplied be  
present good  
current money  
in place of the  
other.

To the ffyft it is ansuerit that the same maks nothing for the overtoures bot rather distroyis the same seing therby thair is intendit ane present doun cryeing of the wholl dollouris whair of the whole money does now consist and in reasoun any reformatioun that can be proponit aucht to carie with it suche ane mediocritie that the present money evaneis onlie be the growth of the vther and with no gritter paice.

Nota avisandū  
obiectiōne  
that the pro-  
poner intends  
to reduce all  
our money to  
ten deniers.

To the sext it is contradictorie to it self for in the first part thair of the proponer acknowledges that thair is no reasoun to height the siluer of this kingdome which we lyikways, Acknowledge and thairfore desyres his overtoures of his new coyne to be rejected And in the secund he seames to desyre the standart tobe maid equall to the fynnes of the dolloris to the end the same may be converted in to the standard money without gritt losse, and the same being about the fynnes of Ten denneirs he now scheweth that which before

he denyet viz. that he intends the whole money of this kingdome sould be of the fyunes of /10 / denneirs allanerlie which for the caussis abone writtin aucht altogidder to be rejected.

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1633.

To the sevint it is ansuerit that the same being onlie ane taxing of others and secretlie ane taxing of the whole staitt, the proponer being ane strainger aucht to haue caryed him selff more soberlie and for anye oversicht therin he speiks lyik ane strainger (albeit arrogantlie) And as ane littill acquaintit with the estait of this cuntrey ffor it is knowen that in the beginning when the dolloris began first to haue course which wes in annis 1622 1623 and 1624 the state was necessitat to give way therto the dearth and famyne of those yeires haiveing caryet away the most pairt of the money of the kingdome Leist the curbing therof nicht haue caused at that tyme ane absolute want of money Bot we will be spairing to speik farder heirin or to invey much vpon the persone of the proponer although thair nicht be some thing spoken that way Nather can ther be expected of such a man that he intendit any thing els bot the gayne arysing be the Coynage which aucht not to be committed to ane strainger who when he hes filled him selff with the spoyle of the people may flie to his owne home, Bot onlie to ane native whoe vpon the Lose of his Lyiff and guides most be ansuerabill for his actioun in such a point so neirlie concerning the whole kingdome following herein the example of Fraunce whair it is forbiddin that anye straingers sould haue hand in the mater of the moneyis as is euident be the statut maid theranent be Hendrie the second.

Detraction of  
the proponer.

Causes neces-  
sarie to giue  
course to dol-  
lors to prevent  
dearth by  
famine.

Misterie of the  
mint not to be  
imparted to  
straingers.

To the aucht it is ansuerit that considdering to lose a littill it is better then to suffer the ivell to grow, that therefore his overtouris aucht to be rejected that maks the people to Lose the fyft pairt of *all at ane instant* Bot for the remedie the borrowis wilbe readye to contribute thair best advyses theranent with the rest of the estaittis as is said before.

The peoples  
losse of the  
fyft of their  
moneyes.

And to the nynt tent and ellevint articlis contennin the exemples of the rectifiing of money in diuers cuntreys when the same vpon the necessitie of ware hes bein putt out of ordour the same can infer nothing for his purpose bot onlie to vrge ane extraordiner and haistie reformatioun to the vnsupportabill lose of all; We know what hes fallin in Fraunce vpoun these suddane resolutiouns, wherof (we thank God and those who hes so happielie reuled over ws) we neid no such kynd of reformatioun, nather hesoure money gone so far by ordour, that such extremities sall neid to be vsed nather ar we necessitat with such necessities as those cuntreys does suffer.

Aganes the  
proponers  
odious ex-  
emples.

And to the Tuelft it hes bein alreadye ansuerit wher the necessitie of the tollerance of the dollouris was schewen, and thairfore neids not now to be reported onlie this much more we will add and as of before that the borrowis salbe readie with the rest of the estaittis to schew the remeidis of the present abuses.

And as to the 13 and conclusioun of all we wer more nor vndeutifull and vnworthie subjects if we did not acknowledge that gritt cair and Royall affectjoun his Maiestie oure dread Soverayne does carye towards this his kingdome whair of we haue felt so many prooffes; And thairfore we persuade ourself that his Maiestie will neuer be induced to give way to quhat may so much tend to oure preiudice as the overtours proponit, Vpon whose Princelie favour we will onlie relye, Praying the almichtie God to extend his lyiff

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to the lenth of tyme, that we and oure posteritie may be maid happie in the Injoying of so loving and cairfull ane Prince ffor whome we vowe ever to be everlasting beidmen.

CXXIII.—Jan. 1633, *Answers to Bryot's Proposition be George Foules.*

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Register  
House.  
Dollers differ-  
ent in wecht  
and fynnesse.

In the first it is to be considerit that the most pairt of all the moneyes presentlie in Scotland is only dollouris.

Secondlie these dollouris are not all alyke in wecht some whereof ar fyfteine drop wecht some  $14\frac{1}{2}$  drop and many vtheris lesse in wecht.

Thridlie they are different in fynnes some quhairof are ten deneiris fyne and some at 10 deneiris  $\frac{1}{2}$  d fyne and vtheris baiser so that the different proportion in wecht and fynnes makes it impossible to know thair validities In generall everie seuerall peice almost different one from ane vther either in wecht or fynnes And the most pairt bath in wecht and fynnes.

Some dollers  
baise both in  
wecht and  
fynnesse.

Fourtliie the best of the dollouris presentlie in Scotland being in wecht 15 drop and in fynnes  $10\frac{1}{2}$  deneires will not ansuer to the kinges money in wecht or fynnes to 54 s Scottis the baiser and Lichter sort wilbe so much lesse in worth ansuerable to their baisnes and lichtnes so that be all probabilitie the dollour cannot receave his Maiesties print ansuerable to the present standart without great lose to his Maiesties subjectis in whose handis thair is nothing bot dollouris.

Best dollers  
compared with  
the worse will  
reduce them to  
a huge losse to  
the possessors.

Proposition.

And quhair it is proponed be some to convert the dollouris in the kinges coyne by calling them in to the cunyie hous and stryking them in 10 deneires fyne and geving to the subjectis 3 li 4 s for the vnce of them being reckonit at xj deneires fyne and that the master cunyear sall haue 2 s Scotis in the vnce for chairges in working and that his Maiestie sall quyte his benefite in coynage and that the samen salbe made to the mark wecht and cutt be cutteris This propositione will prove verie hurtfull to this cuntrey.

Losse by the  
disproportion  
of dollers.

First becaus it importis ane Losse to the subjectis of 2 s Scottis in the peice of the best dollour quhilk will prove ane great losse in the worst dollour so that thair ar many dollouris worse and none better the losse wilbe the greater.

All money to  
be reduced wil  
10 d fynne.

Secondlie it Importis als much as the whole money in Scotland salbe reduced to 10 deneires fyne whilk will Impoverische the kingdome extreamlie in specielle if it sall pleas God (as God forbid) to afflict the kingdome with famine and derth following therevpon Many instances of this may be adduced especiallie that of Ireland in Quene Maries tyme.

Miserie of  
Ireland.  
+ Nota To  
explane this.

Conformitie of  
moneys with-  
in the king-  
domes neces-  
sarie.

Thridlie the standart of this kingdome cannot be altered without the consent of the estatis of England in respect of the conformitie settled betuixt the kingdomes As also it is contrair to the actis of parliament of Scotland Ja : 2 par : 8. Cap. 33. Ja : 3. pa : 13. Cap. 93 Ja : 6 . par : 16. cap. 9.

Encouradge-  
ment to trans-  
port moneys  
reither nor to  
bring them to  
the mint.

Fourtliie be appearence the subjectis will rether be content to give their dollouris to merchandis for 2 . 3 or 4 s Scotis Losse in the peice then to bring them into the cunyie house and byde the hazard of putting them to the fyre.

And quhair it is proponed that the maister cunyear sall receive them putt them to the

fyre and tryell and receive so much for his charges *this is disallowit be me George Foules present maister cunyear* becaus I know it will prove verie preiudiciall to the subjectis.

Fyftlie for the pairt of the propositione to cutt the money be cutters and try them be the work wecht this will prove altogether prejudiciall to the weill of this cuntrey becaus thair wilbe so great *oddis in the wecht of the peices in swa fare as some of them will prove ane 3 pairt ane 4 pairt ane 5 pairt ane sext pairt more in wecht then otheris so that the peice verhj gratia quhilk sould be 16 graines will sometymes be 24 granes and sometymes more other peices* whilk sould be of the same wecht will not be 10 graines And this will breid great occasione to the merchandis to transport the heavie ones and leive the licht in the cuntrey Whilk will mak ane poore stocke in caise of necessitie this may appeir be the copper coyne Late past the yrones be Mr Bryot.

Sextlie quhair it micht appeir by this propositione that both king and cuntrey sall losse and that none sall reape benefite thairby bot the maister cunyeare It is ansuerit be me George Foules that I creave no such benefite quhilk be all probabilitie most be made vp be vther mens great Losse.

Lastlie my simple opinion Is how to gett the dollouris exported out of the cuntrey and ane stok of our awin money brocht in without Losse to the subjectis in so farre as my waik judgment can reache I think this the most fitt.

First laying for ane ground that the dollouris cannot be callit into the cunyeous. Secondlie that it is not fitt for the weill of the cuntrey to haue money vnder our present standart besydes that it is contrair to the contract of vnion betuixt Scotland and England and actis of parliament.

Thridlie if Scottis money sould be cryed up at this tyme it wald mak benefite to straingeris and losse to Scotismen becaus thair is none or verie litle Scottis money in the kingdome besydes it requyres the consent of England.

Fourtliie thair is nothing to bring in or mak money in Scotland except the naturall commodities thairof and dollouris presentlie going As for the dollouris they are not able to bring in moneyes for the reassones forsaidis. Their restis onlie the naturall commodities (and these are either lafull or forbiddin goodes) to be transported some of which forbiddin goodes are sometymes Licentiat for temporarie reassones / and these transported are either caryed in to England or beyond seas As to the comodities transported beyond seas the merchandis are oblisht to bring in bullione to conforme to the A . b . c . of bullione bot for those that are transported into England be land thair is nothing brocht into the cunyeihous thir thinges being first considerit the way how to gett this cuntrey repleneshit with it is owne money vnder his Maiesteis yrones and at the present standart is

First to haue the bullione exactlie and tymouslie brocht into the cunyeie hous 2. that everie merchand who sall transport goodes furth of this kingdome salbe Injoynd to bring in to the cunyeie house for everie vnce of bullione preseryved be the act of parliament thre vnces of forrane coyne at xj denair fyne And quhair the merchant receaves now at this tyme 55 s for evere vnce of the stock of the said bullione he sall haue heirefter 58 s for the vnce for the saidis 3 vnces forraine coyne so that by this compt The merchand sall only

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Nota Errou.  
+ Nota  
Aganes the  
maner of work-  
ing proponed.  
Inferring in-  
sufferable  
diuersitie in  
the weght of  
peices.  
And aduan-  
tage to the  
cutters and  
transporters of  
the heavie.  
Argument  
from the cop-  
per coyne dis-  
conformitie in  
weght.

The mint mai-  
sters ouuertour.  
No hope of in-  
bringing of  
dollers to the  
cunyeie hous.  
The coniunct  
vnion of our  
moneys with  
England to be  
maintained.  
Aduantage to  
strangers by  
crying vp of  
our moneys.  
Consent of  
England neces-  
sarie.  
No importa-  
tion expected  
bot by com-  
merce of law-  
full goodes and  
forbidden  
goods licensed.  
No bouillon  
for goods sent  
to or broght  
from England  
by land.

+  
Imposition of  
encrease of  
bouillon for a  
time  
+ No warrant  
for this with-  
out much losse  
to the mer-  
chant.

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Importation of  
coyne to be in-  
ioyned to such  
as carries nolt  
sheep linning  
cloth etc. to  
England.  
Avisandum  
Nota.

Moneyes for  
coale and salt  
to be brocht  
to the mint.  
Nota. Avis-  
andum To be  
repayed to  
them in foraine  
money.

Meanes for a  
Stocke to the  
mint.

+ Nota.  
To cry vp  
siluer This  
requires Eng-  
lands consent.  
To the kingis  
aduantage.

Nota.  
Withoutt losse  
by the dollers.  
+ Not per-  
mitted to be  
transported.  
Obscuritie.  
+ Nota.

Dead stocke.

Annuel rent to  
be allowed  
therefore.

Greater im-  
position vpon  
forbidden  
goods licensed.  
That all  
foraine coyne  
be inbroght to  
the mint.

Losse In bringing In of the thrie vnces for one 12  $\text{d}$  Scottis. And his Maiestie sall receave his proportionall pryce of the bullion as of befor.

Thridlie that all these who carries commodities in to England especiallie nolt sheep and Linning cloth salbe obleist to bring in to the cunye hous either the haille or the halff or suche ane proportione as your Lordschipis sall think fitt to ordene of the pryces of the saidis commodities in the kinges owne money or in other forane coyne of the kinges fynnes for the which they sall haue payment in dollouris viz. for the kinges money at 3  $\text{t}$  evere vnce wecht and for the said forrane money as is aforsaid.

Fourtliē that the haille or the halff or proportioun pairt of the pryce of the coaill and salt transported be strangeris sall be brocht in to the cunye hous in maner forsaid for payment of the which moneyes sua to be brocht in It is to be considerit that the dollouris presentlie going most haue course at the rate they presentlie goe at / And sicklyk that the maister cunyear most vndertak to haue ane stok of the present dollores with the which he sall pay to Inbringeris the bullione and other money to be brocht in be them to him as said is so that they sall receave no Scottis money for thair payment Both the samen salbe retained in the maister cunyar his handis to mak ane stok of good money and this course to continew for the spaice of tuo yeiris or Longer as your Lordschippis sall think fitt This being done and ane stok of good money being by this menes in the maister cunyar his handis for his Majesties vse. The nixt is that his Majestie wald be pleasit to cry vp the siluer moneyes with consent of both kingdomes to 3  $\text{t}$  6  $\text{s}$  8  $\text{d}$  Scottis for the vnce of xj deneir fyne by which doing the stok quhilk salbe in the maister cunyaris hand sall bring ane great deall of commoditie to his Maiestie and sall mak the dollouris whollie to be transported without lose to the subjectis Becaus howbeit the dollouris goes now in Scotland for abone the worth and Scottis money in vther pairtes farr abone the Scottis rate viz 54  $\text{s}$  Scottis for ane dollour in Germany Yet the crying of the said 54  $\text{s}$  to 3  $\text{t}$  Scottis will mak the merchandis transport the dollouris of 58  $\text{s}$  and bring home Scottis money seing they will mak gayne thairby.

And becaus the maister cunyar will haue ane great stok lying dead in his handis from the tyme of the cuming in of the said bullione and vtheris moneyes to the tyme of the crying vp of the said moneyes / Therefore it is to be considerit that the said maister cunyar vndertaker forsaid most haue alowit to him of the first end of the profeit arysing to his Maiestie by crying vp of the said stock ane ordinarie annuelrent During the tyme of the retentione of the said moneyes together with the allowance of so much in the vnce as his Maiestie sall think fitt for his paines and hazard in receaving of the said moneyes.

Item as to the forbidden goodes quhilk sometymes are transported be licence these nicht carie ane greater Impositione of bullione then ordinarie.

It is to be remembrit that in all tyme heirefter no forrane coyne vpon any occasione quhatsomever sould haue course within this kingdome except at that rate as it may receave his Maiesties print without lose to his subjectis And that the samen be brocht in to the cunye hous conforme to his Maiesties actis of Parliament especiallie K. Ja : 6. Par. 15. cap. 249. Ja : 3. p. 4. ca : 23. Ja : 3. p. 5. cap. 40.

Item that the loveable actis of parliament anent the transport of moneyes may be putt in

executione and for the better tryell thairof that his Maiesties thesaureris and advocat may enter in ane particular inquire of the bullion coynied everie yeir in the conyiehus being some yeiris fourtie and some yeiris fyftie stone wecht of fyne siluer whilk will amount to 40 or 50 thousand merkes Scottis money And the Merchandis or vtheris receaveris of the said stock of *bullion from the maister eunyeir efter it hes receavit his Maiesties yrones may give ane aecompt to whom they delyver the said money and how it is distribute in the cuntrey for be all probabilitie it goes no sooner out of the cunyiehus bot Imediatlie it is transported to forrane nationes* yea and perhapes sometymes be the same persones who bringis it hoome so that vnles remeid be putt to this evill it salbe neidles to coyne Scottis money whilst it sall not be vsefull to the cuntreye bot be the contrair some particular privat men for greid of gaine makes ane ordinarie and continuall trade by transporting of Scottis money quhairvpon they gaine 12 · 14 · 16 · and 20 in the 100 without paying of fraucht custome bullione or vther dewtie and importis basse money quhairvpon they also gaine in the returne 2 · or 3 · in the 100 without any dewtie quhilk exorbitant *profite is so eucite and so casilie aequyred* as it makes many men hunt efter it thoch it were to the perrell of thair lives and estate.

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Nota

To try to whom  
his M/ bouillon  
coyned is dis-  
tribute.

Merchants  
gaine of 20/ in  
the hundreth  
by moneys  
imported and  
exported by  
them.  
Frie of fraught  
impost or other  
charge.

And sicklyke these merchandis who trades in Ingland caryes only money thither And no wair and bringes home sometymes gold and siluer Laice gold and siluer pearling and embroyderies whilk is dischargit be actis of Parliament to be worne in Scotland as also more velvettis satines silkes laces and such lyke then this cuntrey wald neid if the act of parliament anent every manes clothing were put in executioun.

Merchants ex-  
port our money  
and import  
some forbidden  
and some vn-  
necessarie  
wares.

And as to the dounerying of the dolleris at 2 s Scottis on the peice the losse of this wilbe 23 † Scottis of euerie 1000 merkis presentlie in Scotland and amountis to neir sevin tymes als much as his maiestie extraordinar taxatioun is in one yeir whilk will aryse to ane great sowme at this tyme whilst thair is neither siluer or gold of any fynnes or quantitie in Scotland except dollouris And yet notwithstanding of particular mens losse if it could tend to the honour of our gracious Soverane the king and to the weill of the publiet the doun crying of dollouris micht be dispensit withall / bot be appeirance that course will not remeid the evill

Losse be decry-  
ing dollors to  
56 s.

First becaus these dollouris cannot be brocht into the conyiehus and wrocht thair vnder his Maiesteis Irones at 5 s or 6 s and some at 8 s in the peice of losse

Bringing doll-  
eris to the mint  
will import  
losse of 5, 6 or  
eight sh. vpon  
the peece.

Decry of dollers  
will make ex-  
portation of  
them by the  
merchants to  
the countries  
losse.

The merchant  
will make the  
price of the  
doller at his  
pleasure.  
Long day of  
payment.

Secondlie none can receive them to tak them out of the cuntrey bot the merchandis who as they (and only they) haue made benefite by transport of moneys and Importing of basser moneys will stryve also to mak benefite by exporting of dollouris / ffor whilst the comone feare the subjectis sall haue of the said doun crying will mak them rune to merchandis and offer thair dollouris presentlie besyde them or whilkes sall come in thair handis heirefter the merchand not being tyed to tak them bot at his pleasour he will mak his owne bargane to his owne advantage either in taking more nor the losse prescryvit or in taking a long day for payment or which is worse in taking the heavie and fyner ones and casting bak the basse and lichter ones in the subjectis handis so that by this meines this cuntrey sall be a farre worse estate than ever it wes in that thair salbe nothing bot the basest of dollouris Lichtest and falsest dollouris curreant in it.

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Exportation of  
the fyne and  
heavie and  
leaving in the  
countrie the  
light and base  
and importing  
of more of that  
base sort.  
Losse of the 10  
in the 100 by  
the inteeded  
course.

Thridlie if merchandis sall not transport the dollouris and bring home good money to what end sall they be cryed down seing they will still remane in the cuntrey abone the kinges pryce and give ocasionnes to merchantis to transport the heavie ones and finest and leave the licht and basse ones to goe still in the cuntrey Yea and perhappis tak away heavie ones and bring home lichter.

And quhairas some wald haue them cryed down for a certane space and thairefter to be dischargit to haue course at all This by appeirance will vndermine this cuntrey becaus for the reassones forsaid at the tyme of the discharge the haild dollouris that salbe in the cuntrey will either be Licht basse or false and if they be callit into the cunyeihous they cannot be wrocht ther at 8 or 10 s Losse in the peice by this meines the merchant will still mak exorbitant gayne in buying them and geving more for them then the maister of the cunyeihous is able to give.

That the mer-  
chants may  
take the doll-  
ours promiscu-  
ouslie and pay  
the wourth to  
those who haue  
them and to  
bring so much  
of our money.

So that wyles the merchandis be ordained and bound to tak all the dollouris in Scotland promiscouslie without consideratioun of wecht and fynnes at 16 d or 2 s losse in the peice from the Lieges and give suretie to everie man for bringing home so much good money to the cunyeihous as may ansuer for thair payment betuixt and such tymes as salbe appoynted or els to pay them presentlie in hand with Scottis money or money of that fynnes it is not probable that this cuntrey can be voyde of basse money and a stock of fyne money brocht in by crying down the dolloures.

(Dorso): Cunyie : 1632 & 1633

Overture : George Foulis.

CXXIV.—*Additioun to Georg Foulles Mr Cunyiar his former Overtures.*

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House.

If it be alledgit that the crying vp of moneyes will mak the pryces of victuall and vther necessares so much dearer as the money is cryed vp.

To ansuer that this dearth within the cuntrie wilbe bot in shaw and not in substance becaus thair is no more money in value bot only in denominatione geven for the same As for example thair is bocht presentlie ane boll quheit for ten pundis Scottis compting sextene 12 s peices and tuo groattis to satisfie for the boll And quhen the money salbe cryed vp to ane tent pairt more howbeit the wheat be hichted also to ane tent pairt more in pryce Yet the same is tuell shilling peices and two groattis will pay for the said boll of wheitt being boucht and sald within the cuntrey.

And if it be vrged that Scotland hes comerce with vther cuntries who will raise the pryces of thair commoditeis proportionallie

It is ansuerit, first that Scotis money sould not be Transported to buy commoditeis and so no lose by that meines

Secondlie vther cuntreis hes hichted thair moneyes viz. Germany by abasing the moneyes France by crying and decrying at pleasour

The greatest Argument and most to be feared and crying vp of money is Incaise of

famine (as God forbid) and scarstie of naturall commoditeis to bring in victuallis and necessaris for the Lyff of man.

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To this it is ansuerit, First, that the best of evillis is to be taken, espetiallie quhair thair is such apparent danger liklie to befall this natioun that if dollouris of all sortis sall haue course in this kingdome and all at one pryce, The neighbouring countreyes who seis this will of purpose abase thair moneyes farder and send into this cuntrey the baser to draw out the heavier and fynner which sall never be perceaved be the comones who knowes not a dollour bot be the whitnes of it as may appeir by some dolloures latelie come from Flanderis vnder the States print which are not 7 d fyne and goes currant for 58 s.

Secondlie if victuall be to be transported hither from the easterne seas the crying vp of Scottis money will mak litle losse thair Becaus it is almost at ten of the hundreth their alreddie / If from France or any vther pairt there is more losse to be expected be the doller at 58 s then of 3 li 6 s 8 d for the vnce of 12 d fyne Scottis siluer.

CXXV.—29 Jan. 1633, *The Burrowes Ansuer to the Overtures proponit be the Maister Cunyjar for reforming the presentt abuses of the Coyne.*

Efter perusall of the foirsaidis Overtures be the Commissioneris of the burrowes it is found thairin to be contenit certane meines quhairby Dollores which is the forrane space of coyne that causes all the abuse may be exportit and his Maiesties owne coyne reestablishit in thair place with ane objectioun aganes the crying down of the dolloures 2 s in the peice And for doing of the first so far as we can perceave thair is onlie proponit two, first that efter the proponer sall be found to have ane competent stok of his Maiesties owne coyne into his hand (whiche he thinkes salbe in two yeiris spaice or thairby) the moneyes to be hichted abone the rate the dolloures doe presentlie pas at viz. to 3 li 6 s 8 d the vnce which sall caus the dolloures only to be transported. The second is be causing the merchand receive them from the lieges at 2 s lose vpon the peise and repaying the same in his Maiesties awne coyne or vther forrane coyne of the fynnes of xj deneiris.

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To the first it is ansuerit that quhatsoever is pretended yet the proponer his owne proffeit and particular commoditie is most intendit And that without regaird to the mony incommodities to follow vpon the highting of the money for thairby he not only intendis to have ane great stok of money to ly deid (as he sayes) in his handis bot also ane vther stok of dolloures for which he creaves such ane competent retributione from his Maiestie for the annuelrent thairof as also for such loses as he sall happin to receive in the melting of the forrane coyne which without questione he will pryce at ane hich rate. And becaus this will not be vndertaken be him but ane sene advantage which he cannot commodiouslie obtene bot be the coyne the ordouring quhair of salbe in his awne handis, Therfor the highting of the coyne is projected and that be comone consent of both kingdomes which is ane meines altogither to be rejected as both vnnessar and prejudiciall to the kingdome as lykwayes ane meines to continew all thinges in their former error and abuse.

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It is vnecessar becaus it hes never bene found that without some extremitie of warre moneyes hes bene vsit to be hichted in ony kingdome wherwith we thank God and these placet over us we are not necessitat, and so much the more, that the kingdome of Spayne continewes thar siluer at the old rate and fynnes and the ryell going heir at ane hicher rate nor in vther places micht be ane good meines for our present help, If the derth in the coynage did not tak away from the merchand that benefite.

It is hurtfull and prejudiciall becaus it is ane menes to procure dearth and all these evelis that may follow therevpon for his Maiesties predicessouris hes ever travellit to maintene the money in such state as no derth nor Inconvenience might befall this poore contrey thereby, and quhen money hes bene raisit to that hicht that derth wes liklie to have followed it / with consent of the whole estatis convenit In parliament the money hes bene cryit down, for that only reassone becaus the hichting thereof causit dearth and many Inconveniences as is evident be the 106 act of our late soverane of eternall memorie his 7 parl. for it is ane Infallible ground that pennyworthis aryses with the penny Ja: 3. Par: 4 cap: 25. And heirin by all vther cuntries In such this cuntry is in the worst estate ffor first if famine sould trouble ws we have no vther meines to supplie that necessitie bot money which being transported at ane hich rate farre abone the rate of these places from whence we are suppliet quhat can be expectit bot the returne of victuall at such ane hich rate as no poore saull can thereby be suppliet. It could be weill objected be the proponer that if the money were coyned of the fynnes of 10 deneiris it micht prejudice ws in that necessitie bot we wald learne of him if it be not alyk in that to the hichting of the money:

Nether is this argument of famine to be slichted it is not so long since we felt the stryk of it, and we know not quhen it may please God to visit ws with the lyk, we all know how vnder how cold ane climet we receid, subject to raynes, to windes, to frost, and all such thinges as may procure the spoyling of cornes, ane vnseasonable somer ane evill harvest will easilie alter all in ane very short space, there is none provydes to the evillis to come as vther places doe bot all stryves for their present and particular gayne And the least that cane be done is to hold the money in that estate as by it we may hope for some supplie in such necessities.

Secondlie this cuntrey being of that conditione as it is not habill to afford comodities nether for returning of timber yron / hemp / lynt / takle / pix / tar / and such lyke necessities without which we cannot subsist nor wax and such other comodities for returning of money from Spayne the first sourse of our silver at quhat dear rates (the money being hichted) sall we expect these grosse commodities to be heirefter vented to the comone people, if by derth thereof they salbe forceit to forgoe them, how sall the cuntrey be served without them there can be nothing expected bot ane strange confussione in all, And if there were no more bot this It is ane sufficient reassone to reject such ane proposition.

Thridlie money and commerce having ane mutuall and reciprocall dependence ane of ane vther, all comodities sall ryse to exorbitant raittes for if the commerce sall either goe by money or exchange it is evident that the money rysing the returne salbe at ane deir raite which befor wes easie and noble and gentil men travelling abroade or drawin by their

affaires to England sall find their exchange at such pryces abone the present that it sall prove ane great meines to exhaust their estates at home, And if the commerce salbe be interned be waires we sall find them (they being such as other cuntreyes may want as the most part of our comodities are) at so hich ane rate that the marchand without losse sall not be able to vent them abroad which at lenth sall procure them to be left at home vnprofitable aither to the nobilitie or gentrie who at lenth salbe forcit aither to vent them at ane lower rate nor presentlie they doe or to cast them furth to the dung hill.

Fourtliie this overture of hichting the money aucht to be rejected Inrespect there can be no benefite expected thereby In mater of victuall quhilk is the only meines quhairvpon the estates of the most part of the nobilitie and gentrie does depend since the pryces thereof does not ryse or falbe the crying vp or doun of the money bot only vpon the plentie and scarsitie of the victuall It selff which fallis out according to the secreit dispensatioun of God Almichtie who according to his devyne providence sendis the former and later rayne and withholdis the same at his pleasour.

Fyftlie it is ane change and novatioun quhairvpon does depend ane change of the whole estate of all thinges within the kingdome both moveable and Imoveable and as it hes bene held by all as ane sure maxime quod omnis mutatio sit periculosa In republica etiam in melius much more is this change that hes so many seine evillis following it.

Sextlie this mater of the hichting of the moneyes is no remedie to the present abuse for the proponer requyres such ane tyme for gadding of ane stok of his Majesties owne coyne that this cuntrey sall suffer so many evillis befor the remedie proponit be sett on fitt (If the same were expedient) that it salbe almost ruined, quhairin we wald humblie entreat your lordschippis to consider that this stok in two yeiris spaice cannot amount to any great sowme of money since it is only to be drawn out of the bulyione for no man will give in money of xj deneiris fyne and receive bak agane dollores. And in this tractt of tyme till ane sufficient stok be gadderit we sall suffer all the abovenamet prejudices. As lykwayes the abuse sall farder grow and through scarsitie of small speaces of siluer we sall haue nothing bot copper money. It is alreddie begun and if be your lordschippis wyse moderatioun it beis not prevented all estates sall suffer prejudice and that in great measure. It is to be lykwayes considerit that this stok which the proponer sall keip in his hand efter the dollores salbe dischargit to have course how it sall come to the Leiges handis for interteining of mutuall comerce amongst them he will not give it for dollores as they pase presentlie for the difference of value betuixt them and the standart and their charges and inlaikes of melting will mak him ane lossier so we cannot sie to what vse his stok can serve bot to have prejudgit the people in keiping from the benefite they sould have had be the bulyione And therefor his overture is nothing bot to continew all thinges in their former error and abuse and some privat benefite to the proponer which may be made by the Lying ydle of ane stok of new money in his handis.

Sevintlie the meines of making this stok is vnlawfull and aganes the Act of Parliament quhair the merchant for his bullion is ordered to have presentlie such ane quantatie of coyned money repayit bak agane and the project standing cheiffie vpon this pairt can neuer be Imbracet.

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Lastlie this crying vp of the Money is no trew meines to mak the cuntrey abound with money, First becaus vther princes may vpon more just occasioun cry vp their money and so we may be frustrat of the seiming hope we had to draw their money in to ws.

Secondlie if the money with consent of both kingdomes sould be cryit vp then their behovit ane new coyne to be strukin containing the lyk number of spaces In the vnce or pund and of lese wecht which being done no man will bring in forrane coyne of alyk fynnes with oures to be convertit in oure coyne and receave bak agane ane lesse wecht then he gave in ffor to transport the same he salbe ane great lossor to buy waires therwith they sall lykwayes be raisit abone their wonted raittes and yet their pryse abyde else low as it wes of befor in respect quhairof the said overture of hichting of the money aucht not to be Imbracet and all meines soucht quhairby trade and comerce may be advancit which is the only trew meines to enrich ane kingdome.

The Second way proponit for causing the dollores to be exported is be causing the Merchandis to receave them fra the lieges of 2 s of lose vpon the peice which how or be quhat law it may be effectuat we know not for it is not groundit vpon no reassone bot seimes to proceid from some splane of the proponeris who in this propositione and in some vtheris is also vindictive as he is willfullie Ignorant of quhat may concerne the good of the kingdome, bot we will be more sparing albeit we can obtrude many thinges It is more nor knowen that the crying down of the good forrane species of coyne and the necessitie procured the course of dollores In annis 1623 1624 and efter be geving too long way to them strangeris hes taken their advantage and fillit the cuntrey with them and transported oure awin coyne and this is so weill knowen that the merchand will beare bot ane small part of the blame and quhen all is considerit ffor which causs some certane course aucht to be taken for reforming of the present abuse that may least tend to the disadvantage of any which in our opinione can be no vther than hes bene projected be ws to your lordschippis in these our overtures alreddie proponit.

For Inbringing of Money in Scotland or rather for making vp of ane stock to the maister coyner it is alledgit be the proponer that their is no meines bot the naturall comodities and dollores, ffor dollores he rejectes them for the evillis they haue productit which we will overpasse, for the naturall comodities he thinkes that only bullione can be Imported thereby and in that sence he is deceaved, for if by them no more money were Imported then the bullione wanting dollores we sould have scant of money, bot from whence hes all the gold come that hes beine in this cuntrey and through occasion of the dollores hes beine transported: bot we will lykwayes overpas this poynt Since it is more nor notour to all that it is the commerce with naturall comodities that bringis in the greatest pairt of the Money: And as for bringing in of bullion therby there is proponit certane meines to inlarge the same, which is first to bring in with the bullione that is dew thrie vnces of forrane coyne of xi denair fyne for the which they are to receave 58 s bak in the kingis awin money. Secondlie ane great part or the halff of the worth of the goodis transportit into England to be brocht to the mint house to receave bak agane dollores Thridlie that the haill or halff of the pryce of the coall or salt transported be strangeris be brocht lykwayes into the mint hous for which they sall receave bak agane payment in

dollores as they presentlie pas. Fourtliē that Inquisition be made of them who hes taken vp the bullion. Fyftliē that the act of parliament anent clothing be putt to executionn. And last that ane greater bullion be Imposed vpon goodes forbidden and transported be licences. To the first for bringing in of thrie vnces of silver of xj deneri fyne with ane vnce of bullione dew for the which they sall receave 58 s of the kinges coyne It is ansuerit that the burdings alreddie lying vpon the trade are so many that this burding addit will prove very hurtfull and ane meines to impair the trade as if there were soucht thre s vpon ilk 3 li worth of merchandise exported which being the only native commodities of the kingdome aucht to be rather frie of all impositioun to the end the merchand might be encouragit to goe on in trade for enriching of the kingdome thereby.

To the Second for Imposing of bullione vpon the goodes transported into England or causing the halff of the worth thereof to be brocht to the mint house for which they sall receave dollores It is ansuerit to the first pairt heiroy That first the same cannot be done without consent of the estates Secondlie there is no bullion to be returned from thence quhair only his Majesties owne coyne does passe And for the vther part it will prove prejudiciall to the trade since thereby merchandis former commoditie salbe impairit and that without any necessitie bot for making vp ane stok to the maister neither will any be content to change the kinges coyne for dollores which are of lese worth nor in reassone aucht any to be vrgit thereto.

To the thrid for returning of the hail or halff of the pryce of the coall or salt transported be strangeris to the mint hous to receave bak agane dollores. It is ansuerit be the burrowes that the same does concerne the nobilitie and gentrie that ar owneris thereof who if they were presentt could informe of their owne prejudices heirby bot in our opinion since the peace in France the profite redounding by their workes by which such numberis of poore are interteinit and the making of salt in Scotland hes not beine so great that any burding may weill be imposit vpon them and if peace salbe concludit betwixt the estates and Spayne It is to be feard that their Salt sall not prove so profitable since salt may be had thereby for the vptaking.

To the fourt for Inquyring anent the bullione brocht home we are not to accuse any, and oft have we desyrit that some course sould have taken thereanent, bot if the proponer hes either agreit with any or coneived with any for his owne ease in ingadding of the said bullioun your lordschippis may easilie find out the cause why the bullion this long tyme hes bene so vprofitable to the cuntrey and yet the merchandis not spairit in ane grayne wecht thereof, At least they haue payit for the same bot heirin we referre our selffis to that overture proponit be ws anent the bullione.

To the fyft for executing of the act of parliament anentis clothing It is ane argument farre soucht be the proponer and in so far as money wald seime to be transported for home bringing of gold and silver Laise from England, It is sure that quhat can be had be exchange of merchandise no man will report be money, And these waires of gold and silver Laice are brocht from France for the most pairt. And for the executing of the Act of parliament it is knowen that the same wes made rather for restrayning these of low degrie from that superfluitie nor for binding vp the handis of suche as their qualitie and degrie requyrit such

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coast of apparrell both at ordinarie tymes and other extraordinarie tymes as the honour of their cuntrey and the dignitie of their places did requyre who aucht rather to be furnisheit therewith at home nor forcit vpon their greater charges to buy the same with their money abroad.

To the Last for Imposing of bullion vpon goodes transported be Licences It is ansuerit that the same are such as either the cuntrey may spaire such as yairne, Linning, bestiall, and such Lyk / which are transported only into England which for the caussis forsaidis aucht not to be burdeinit with bullion, or such as may not be spairit and thairfor nether Licenses aucht to be granted for transporting thereof and consequentlie no bullion Imposit, ffor be that meines it will mak these commodities to seme lawfull and procure the transporting of the same which aucht not to be done.

As for the objectiones made aganes the douncryng of dollores 2 s in the peice, It is first objectit that the same cannot be brought in to the mint hous. 2. None can receave them bot the merchandis and the Lieges seing the discharge of thair course will rune to the merchandis who will tak them at their pleasour to the hurt of the Lieges. 3. If merchandis will not transport the dollores it wilbe in vayne to cry them down. And last it is objected that if at any tyme heir efter they salbe dischargit to have course it sall be ane vndoing of the cuntrey, In respect all that sall Left salbe either licht basse ar false which cannot without great losse be callit into the mint hous It is ansuerit that the error that causit the abuse was the sufering them to pas so long at so hich ane rate. So the remedie most be to cry them down. And becaus the cuntrey cannot suffer that losse to equall them to his Majesties coyne at one tyme, Therefore it is expedient that it be done by cryng of them down at seuerall tymes and litle, such as ane 58 pairt which will fall short far of sevin tymes his majestis extraordinier taxatioun in one yeir quhairvnto the double thereof is proportionatit be the projector. For if the whole sowmes of dollores presentlie in Scotland did amount of fyftie aucht hundreth thousand pundis which is doublit then the losse sould be at one tyme only ane hundreth thousand pundis And this losse being dispersit through the losse of the whole lieges, it will hald in some measour insensible and easie to be borne And as to the first objectioun movet it is ansuerit that for our part we never thocht it fitting the dollores sould be cryed into the mint hous for the money evillis to follow therevpon As we have sett down in these our ansueris to Monsieour Bryot his overtures.

To the second for the fear of the hurt of the Lieges sould Incurre be taking of the dollores to the merchandis, It is ansuerit first there is ane good pairt of the dollores in the merchandis owne handis and for any Inconvenientis to befall them we hope the proponer fears it not. Secondlie for quhat is not in their handis and may be transportit be them they being so great ane bodie and each one endewit with the lyke libertie the feare is neidles, in respect these who will give most for them will gett them from the lieges and sometymes they haue coft them at ane hicher rate then presentlie they pas Neither doe we intend that any merchand sall monopolize them as the bullion hes bene.

To the thrid it is ansuerit that since the most pairt of the trade for hombringing of the necessar waires for the cuntrey and bringing of wax most be Interteinit with money

and dollores does best serue that way Therefor it is not to be feared bot they most be transported thither and consequentlie that feare aucht not to Imped their douncryng as hes bene projected be ws.

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To the last quhair it is objectit that the discharging of the dollores to pas at any tyme heirefter, will prove prejudiciall It is ansuerit that quhen the cuntrey salbe found to abound with his Maiesties owne coyne that then it can not prove prejudiciall And at such tyme only doe we think their course aucht to be stayit. And the declairing of ane absolute restraint is necessar to be published to the end men may be terrefiet for the imbringing of any moe.

Quhairfor since it is evident be quhat hes beine before writin that these overtures proponit be the maister are altogether prejudiciall there restis only for avoyding of the former Iminent dangeris liklie to enshew vpon the geving way to these dollores vpon this cuntrey And least that forrane princes by the course of their money among ws sall command both our money and our wantis That some speidie course be taken be rectiefieing of the saidis dollouris In such maner as hes beine be ws projected alreddie which salbe found both most expedient and least prejudiciall or hurtfull to any We will humblie beseik your lordschippis to tak them to your wyse and grave consideratioun and joyntlie to proceid both to the forsaid douncryng of the dollouris and to the meines projected be ws for Imbringing of money And heirfor relying vpon your lordschippis whom his Maiestie in his absence hes placed as fatheris over ws we beg your lordschippis ansuer.

29 Januarij 1633

productit be Johne Sinclare.

CXXVI.—Jan. 1633, *Ane Informatione for the Burrowes anent the Informing of the present abuse of the Siluer Coyne of this Kingdome.*

It is to be considerit in the forsaid reformation that such ane mid and calme course be taken that the Inbringing of dollores (quhair of the whole money of this kingdome does for the presentt consist) may be restrained and the people may not be Induced to export the same to the exhausting of the kingdome of money, as lykwayes that such ordour be taken that the increas of his Maiesties owne vther coyne may caus the saidis dolloures to evanish without any sensible present losse to the subject and to ther great advantage heir- after which cannot be done bot be suche meines as may best procure the imbringing of money,

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Papers,  
Register  
House.  
Restraint of  
Importation of  
dollers and  
exportation of  
money.

For effectuating of the first it is to be considerit, that the principall cause from whence the dollouris hes taken their ground hes proceidit from tollerating them to pas within this cuntrey at ane hicher rate then they pas in England. And therfor the meines to rectifie the errour is to reduce the spaice of money to the rate it passes for in England. And becaus without infinite losse to the people and innumerable prejudices to the kingdome the same cannot be done at one tyme Therfor it wald seme fittest that the same sould be done be litle and litle to the end the losse thereby may be in some measour

Meanes of im-  
portation.

Remedie be  
abasing by  
degrees the  
dollers to 57 s.  
and 56 s.

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- insensible. And that is by crying down of the dollor to 57 s to pas for the spaice of sex moneth and thereafter for 56 s at which rate they sould pas ay and whill it sould pleas the Lordis of his Maiesties most honorable privie counsell to tak farder ordour for the passing or no passing as they sould find expedient for the weill of the cuntrey which is as they sould find the cuntrey to abound of his Majesties owne proper coyne.
- Ease in bouillon  
and coynage.
- And to the second pairt for Incres of his Maiesties owne coyne amongis many wayes that better and deiper judgments may find out there offeris thre only for the presentt viz. the richt disposing of the bullione easie rates of coynage, and comerce or trade, for the first it seimes most expedient that ilk merchand find caution conforme to the act of parliament for reporting the quantatie dew to be payit be them to the maister of the mint for bullione for the which ilk man sould receive the dew quantatie of coyned money be wecht bak agane and that all compositione or transactione for the same be dischargit and such as salbe found to mak ane trade of buying of the bullione to be punished that the dispersing of the coyned money amongis the lieges be not impedit.
- No transaction  
for bouillon.
- For the secound it wald seme expedient for Incouraging of the merchand to bring in forrane money to be converted into his Majesties owne coyne that such course sould be taken as they may have the same converted at else easie rates as it is done in England.
- Encourage-  
ment to impor-  
tation.
- Commerce and  
help thereby to  
importation.
- And for the thrid which is comerce it is evident that the only best meines to draw in money within any kingdome is comerce and these thinges which Impedis trade and diminishes the same procures lykwayes the diminutione and want of money the one being the consequent of the other and this kingdome being such as the native commodities are bot few wherwith trade may be maintained all things sould be done that may constitute to the encouragement of the merchand for bringing in of commodities quherwith they may Inlarge their forrane trade and therefor greater libertie and ease of custome of such lyk commodities as are not vendible heir aucht to be granted wnto them which may furnishe them with mater of trade, such as English cloth wax timber sheip skinnes and all other commodities brocht thither to rest bot for a short tyme. Ther is ane other Impediment of trade which lykwayes may easilie be helpit and that is disloyaltie of the plaiding the only pryme commoditie this kingdome does afford which throuch the falsett in working is lyk to decay and become detestable abode to the great disadvantage of this kingdome both abroad and at home even lyk to the Galloway cloth which sometyme wes ane great meine of trade and now has no vent at all abroad The meines to procure the workers to be more loyall is to take from the occasione quhairby they cover the falsett and that is the presenting thereof to the mercat in hand wobs And therefore it is humblie desyred that before that commoditie losse all credite ane strict ordour sould be taken for presenting the same to the mercats layit in foldis or plaides And this may easilie be done without travell or Impositione upon the wair.
- Ease of cus-  
tomes to the  
merchants of  
wares not ven-  
dible at home  
as are heer  
designed.
- Disloyaltie of  
plaiding.
- And Galloway  
cloth.
- Remedie.
- Bouillon to be  
converted in  
small speeces  
different from  
the pennie and  
half pennie  
English.  
And no siluer  
abone 12 s. to  
be coyned for a  
year.
- And lastlie it wald seme expedient that for supple of the present Inlaik of small money that the yeiris bullione be converted in some spaces of small siluer different from the reckoning of peny and halff penny Englishe at least that ordour sould be geven that no spaces of siluer abone 12 s sould be coyned for ane yeir thair of.

CCXVII.—6 Feb. 1634, *Overtoures gevin in be the Burrowes anent the present estaitt of the Money and reformatioun thairof.*

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Whairas it ever having bene the chieff care of those to whome the commounwealthes haue bene concredite to haue ane speciall regaird to the estate of money all persones of whatsumever qualitie being interest thairin so it is recordit for the grittest honour to keip the same in the grittest puritie of mater they could, And in ane constant value, the change thairof carieing with it so manie ivills, and making everie mans estaitt inconstant and doubtfull since money is become the mids quhairby all things both moveable and vnmoveable is measured The pryces of all thingis following the hie or low rate thairof which hes moved many princes to keip in thair kingdomes ane constant standart of money And howsoever that through iniquitie or necessitie of tymes some alteration hes croppin in yitt these erroures hes bene reformed and the money rectified be reduceing the same to the old Standart The constant course of this kingdome hes bene as is evident be the actis and statutes of our parliamants to Levell the money thairof in both intrinsecall and extrinsecall bountie with the money of England which hes bene carefullie keipit in ane constant raitt many ages to their gritt credite abrod and gritt guid at home and albeit few yeirs famine did in ane maner eate vp all the guid money of the kingdome And caused ane necessar and vnwilling way to be gevin to dollors for ane tyme, far abone that rate they hade in England And moved that fundamentall Law of keiping our money equall with that of England to be overpast, yitt it is tyme to luik thairto, And to preveene the forder growth of these forraine speeces speciallie inrespect it is not his Maiesties coyne and careis not his image nor superscriptioun, And so can not be keipit bot with dishonour both to his Maiestie and to the kingdome As also inrespect the Princes of Germanie and estaittis from whome we haue these speeces salbe this meanes become measurers of all mens estaitts of this kingdome and when we think we haue aboundance of siluer we sall find the maist pairt of imperfect mettall, To the vniversall prejudice of all his maiesties subjects Bot becaus the evill is vniversall and hes hade the owne tyme of spreding over all so it can not be remeidit totallie at one tyme, without ane sensible hurt to all And that in such ane degrie as is incompatable with the present estaitt thair lying now such sensible burthens vpon the people at this tyme. And thairfoir the more secure and least trouble someway were be the increas of his Maiesties owne coyne (which can not bot be tyme and daylie tred be effectuat) to caus them insensiblie evaneis be crying them to ane lower rate, first 12 d for sex moneth, and thair efter 12 d for vther six moneth And so proportionable till they come to that rate they pas in England and that at such tymes of the yeir as the tua termes thairof may least be troubled which is Candelmas and Lambmes which intention being known and maid publict It will move not onlie these that formerlie broght them in to forbear that trade and returne his Maiesties owne coyne as they did befor bot also will breid ane difficultie of passing amongs the commounes And the countrie being fund to be provydit of his Maiesties owne coyne it war necessar thair course sould be altogidder forbiddin And heirin it is also to be considered that becaus even at the rate of 54 s they

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must be ressaued from such strangers as hes no vther money That thairfoir such course war taken that that money and vther forraine money both gold and siluer might be converted in his Maiesties coyne at the same rate as it is done in England And with als litle interest of the subject for as wee are informed the English standard of Crowne gold (being the most vsuall standard) is 22 carrettis and the pund weght is cutt into 41 ti currant money whairof 15 s̄ is payed for the coynage of the said pund weght and 40 ti 5 s̄ remanes to the subject so that gold of 22 currantts yeildis in the mint to those that brings it in 3 ti 7 s̄ 1 d̄ sterling per vnce The English standard of siluer is 11 vnces And the pund weght consisting of 11 vnces 2 d̄ weght of fyne siluer and 18 d̄ weght of allay is cutt in 62 peices whairof 2 s̄ is payed for the coynage of the said pund weght and 60 s̄ remanes to the subject so that siluer of 11 vnces 2 d̄ weght fyne yeildis in the mint to those that bring it in 5 s̄ per vnce cleir of charges.

As also that becaus for increas of money thair is imposed vpoun all goodes exported ane bulyeoun which is ane certane quantitie of forraine siluer to be returned conforme to the acts of Parliament maid thairanent and converted into his Maiesties owne coyne Thairfoir it is necessar that all compositioun for the same sould be discharged And the merchand aucht to find caution for returning of the said bulyeoun preseryved to the mint hous eache man for him selff Least being collected be one or two they make ane trade thairof and defraud the countrie of the benifite thairof. Whairas everie man making compt for his owne bulyeoun It will caus the same to be sparkled in the hands of many And prevein such as wold gather the same for thair owne ends As lykwayis such course sould be taken that money may be in reddines gevin bake to the merchand at the ingiving of the bulyeoun or other forraine coyne.

It is Lykwayis to be considered that thair is ane absolute scarcitie of small money for making of exchange Whairfoir it is requisite that the coynage of 30 s̄ peices or 12 s̄ peices be discharged for ane yeir or tuo And that the whole bulyeoun be ordaned to be converted into 16 d̄ peices / 20 d̄ peices / 2 s̄ peices / 32 d̄ peices / 3 s̄ peices / 40 d̄ peices / 4 s̄ peices / 5 and ane plak peices / 6 s̄ peices / and halff merkis And that both for exchange As also for making the reckining a litle different from the English which may make some impediment in the transporting thairof.

And Last all means wold be devised for introducing of manufactoreis that the trade being more aboundantlie furnished thair may be less occasioun for transporting of money for home bringing of necessers and ane gritter occasioun of imbring of money.

Sexto Februarij 1634

produced per Mr Alexandrum Guthrie

Dorso: Overtoures gevin in be the burrowes anent the coyne . 6 Feb<sup>r</sup> 1634.

CXXVIII.—28 Aug. 1634, *Articles to be Condiscended betwixt the Kingis  
Maiestie and my Lord Stirling anent the Copper  
Coyne.*

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Item that my Lord sall purches warrand from his Maistie with consent of the Exchequer to coyne sex thowsand stone weight of the said copper coyne and that the work is to begin immediatlie after the ending of this present coynage.

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And that the said coynage and quantitie salbe compleitted within the space of three yeiris or sooner as the said Erle of Stirling sall think expedient, as he with the workman can agrie.

Item for preventing of the vnecessair charges and of lettis and hinderances quhillis in tymes bygaine hes beine maid be the present officiars of the cunyeihous and als that in respect the said work is but ane commissioun nocht properlie belonging to the saidis officers Thairfoir that power and warrand be obtained be the said Erle to dischaarge all the saidis extraordinary chargees, and that naine to have to doe with that work except the maister to be appointed for the said work, and one vther man to be appointed be his maiestie by name for to oversee the said work That the said quantitie be not exceeded and that the remedies be dewlie keiped conforme to the former actis of counsell thairanent without any farder charge on the said man Item That the contract beir a dischaarge of compting for all former coynages, and that the said Erle sall nocht be holden to compt to ony for this quholl coynage being a mutuall bargaine for such a onerous caus.

For this he is  
to agree be  
contract with  
Mr James  
Gordon and  
Mr Alexander  
Kyneir ijc<sup>m</sup>  
merks.

Item that the said Maister of the work sall have libertie power and warrand to bring his copper from England alreadie prepaired and hulten for the mair expeditioun of the said work to be printed heir as wes formerlie vsed.

Item that the Contract beir a command to the said Lordis of Exchequer for concurrence with the said Erle of Stirling and his &c for furtherance of the said work.

CXXIX.—5 Jan. 1635, *Information for the Contract anent the Copper  
Coyne.*

Information to Mr James Gordoun

To draw vp ane Contract betwixt his sacred maiestie and his Treasurer and the Lordis of Secreit Counsell and Exchequer on the ane pairt, and the Erle of Stirling and Lord Alexander his sone on the vther pairt, making mentioun first of the Gift of 10<sup>m</sup> ti Sterling granted of Poirt Royall.

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Item of the Gift vnder the great seill disponing to the Erle of Stirling the coynage for 9 yeir of the copper coyne, and that in satisfioun of the said soume of 10<sup>m</sup> ti and of all vther soumes word be word as the Gift bearis, And fforsamikill as by and attour the said soume of 10<sup>m</sup> ti sterling, thair wes auchtand the soume of 6<sup>m</sup> ti be King James, quhair of payment wes maid to the said Erle be Sir James Baillie of the compt of the main affairs, The soume of 1084 Scottis money swa that thair restis to the said Erle to be payed of the said Precept the soume of &c. vsuall money of Scotland Lykas also His maiestie having given warrand for coynage of copper money The said Erle of Stirling

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maid the expenssis and chairges of Mr Briott to come to Scotland for straiiking and coyning of the said copper coyne, Off the quhilk copper coyne compt being maid It is fund all chairges waired and bestowed vpon the said Briott and his servantis together with the chairges waired vpon the edifeing and repairing of the office hous for the Cunyie being compted thair restis of frie money the soume of &c. vsuall money of this realme.

Memorandum iff thair be any vther soumes auchtand to the Erle of Stirling aither be precept or pensiouin lett it be insert in this place, and thairafter to subscriue Quhilkis all being compted thair wilbe restand awand to his sacred maiestie the soume of

Item after this, To mak mentioun, And fforsamikill as it hes pleased His sacred Maiestie be his letter of dait etc, direct to the Lordis of his Secret Counsell and Exchequer of dait etc. To declair that his Maiestie is weill pleased to bestow vponn the said Erle of Stirling the said Coynage conforme to his Gift, and that in satisfacioun of the said soume of sex<sup>m</sup> ti sterling auchtand be his Maiesties father, and the soume of 10<sup>m</sup> ti sterling given in satisfacioun of the renuntiatioun of Point Royall, swa far as wes restand awand to the said Erle vnpayed of the samyne, The said Erle making and subscriyving to his Maiestie ane full and perfytt discharge of the saids hail soumes, for doing quhair of speciall warrand is given to his Maiesties advocat, ane valid security thairanent Thairfoir the said Erle and his sone hes granted and be thir presentes grants for and in respect of the said Coynage abone and vnderwrittin To be compleitlie payed and satisfied of the said hail soume of 16<sup>m</sup> ti Sterling and Exoners and dischairges His Maiestie his airis and successoris of the samyne for ever The said Erle of Stirling bruiiking alwayes the copper coyne according to the tenor of his Maiesties letter actis and warrandis abonespecifeit And to the effect the said Erle of Stirling may be the mair secur and abill to bruiik the benefit of the said copper coyne and to mak his best vse of the samyne His Maiestie with consent of the saidis Treasureris Lords of Counsell and Exchequer hes given and granted full power and libertie to the said Erle of Stirling and Lord Alexander his sone, to bargaine contract and agrie with quhatsumever persoun or persouns for vpoun and concerning the said copper coyne and coynage thair of during the tyme contained in the said actis and patent abonespecified and willis and ordainis the saidis Treasurer principall and deput and the Lordis of his Maiesties secret counsell and Exchequer to interpone thair consent and authoritie to the said Contractis and barganis, the samyne being maid agreable to this present Contract and to asist mantane and fortifie the persoun to quhom and in quhos favouris the dispositioun salbe maid be the said Erle and his sone of the said copper coyne and coynages thair of And to that effect sall grant warrandis from tyme to tyme to the said Erle and to the persouns to quhom he sall dispone his rycht Lykas also His Maiestie with consent of the saidis Lordis of Counsell and Exchequer for preventing of vnecessair charges lettis and hinderances quhilk hes beine maid in tyme bygane in the copper coyne be occasioun of the present officers of the Cunyiehus quha hes claimed some commodity furth thair of by thair fies, Thairfoir it is accorded that the present officers of the cunyiehus salbe discharged of all melling with the coynage of the said copper coyne; that all salbe discharged fra melling thairwith except one quha salbe appointed be his majestie to observe the said work, That the yeirliche quantitie of the said copper coyne be nocht exceeded, and that the remedies

be dewlie keiped conforme to the former acts of counsell maid theranent. Together with ane master to be appointed for the said work be the said Erle and vtheris having his richt.

Item, that his majestie with consent for said grant libertie to the said Erle of Stirling and his forsaidis and their master of work to bring thair copper from England or vther wayes for coyning of the said copper coyne.

Item, his majestie with consent forsaid wills and ordains that the said Erle of Stirling and his forsaidis sall haue power after the coyning of the 6<sup>M</sup> staine of copper, quhilk is to be begun after the closing and perfyttung of the coynage of 1500 staine quhilk is presentlie running, to continow the coynage of the said copper coyne induring the remanent yeiris of his lease of 9 yeiris, iff ony thairof sall happen to be remaining after the coynage of the said 6<sup>M</sup> stane of copper, the said Erle and his forsaidis alwayes keiping the forme and ordour of the said copper coyne as it hes bene prescryved and observed heirtofore. Lykas his majestie with consent foresaid exoneris and discharges the said Erle of Stirling and his forsaidis of the haill former coynages of the said copper coyne, in respect the samyne ar allotted to him in pairt of payment of the saidis soumes, And als discharges him and his forsaidis of all compt of the said copper coyne induring the yeiris of his said lease. In respect the samyne is given be his majestie and acceptit be the said Erle in satisfaction of the saidis soumes of 16<sup>M</sup> ti sterling swa far as wes restand awand to him the dait of thir presents.

7 Marche 1635.

This day being Setterday I dockettit the contract betuix his Majestie and the Erl of Stirling, and for my warrand is his majesties letre direct to the thesaurers principal and deput, quhilk is registrat in exchekker 26 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1634 and schortlie efter ratifiet be act of counsell on 4 December 1634.

Dorso : Informatioun anent the Contract betuixt his Majestie and the Erle of Stirling anent the Copper Coyne.

5 Januar 1635.

CXXX.—27 May 1636, *Memorandum anent the Cunyehous.*

John Achesoun general of the cunyehous maynteins that the grain of remeid and grain of allowance ar all one Hopetoun  
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Item, That in the Mynthous of Scotland the bulyeon is peyit not in gross but in the kings money peace by peace weyit out

Item that when the mony is striken it is al weyit befor the stryking quhilk is the office of the warden

Item that sumtymes (and specialye In other countries) it is comptit be wecht of a pund or half pund quhilk is a mark and nocht be the wecht of ilk peace

Item the remeid is both of wecht and fynnes such as his M. and cownsell allowis but the ordinary is tua grayns or a grane and a half

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The fynnes of siluer is comptit according to xij deneirs and the fynnes of gold to xxiv carattis in perfectioun

According to that quhilk is allayit or mixt so dois the perfectioun decrease and siluer is allayit with copper, and it is comptit xj deneirs fyne, quhen so much copper is mixt as will answeire to the twelf part of that quhilk is cunyeit, and the gold is allayit with siluer and copper, pairtlie becaus if all siluer it wald mak it too quhytishe and if all copper too reid

The ordinary wecht of siluer is comptit in this sort, viz. Thair is xxiiij graines in a deneir and xxiiij deneirs in a vnce and xvj vnce in a pund and xvj pund in a staine and a mark is viij vnce or half pund and as the phisicione compts viij drachms in a vnce so it will follow be consequence that a drachm wecht will answer to iij deneirs

The office of the generall is chief comptroller and general essay maister at the tryel of the essay box

The essay box hes three kyes quhereof ane is in the generalls hands the 2 in the hands of the wardaine and the 3 in the hands of the essay M<sup>r</sup>, and this box is put in the wardans kyst quherein ar the irnes quherof the key is only in the wardaines hands And this kyst is in the Counting hous or place of Ressait and delyuerie quhereof the key is in the maisters hands

Item The generall commands the M<sup>r</sup> and all vthers officers to their dewtie and tryis thair worke efter it is done. His fie is j<sup>c</sup> L ti Scottis And enduring the going of the work 50 marks

The M<sup>r</sup> of the Cunyeous his office is to ressaie the bulyeon and to gif out conforme to the acts of Parl<sup>t</sup> and to caus allay the bulyeon and bring it to the just fynnes quhilk is done be melting of it in a grit pott and then it is poured out in a grit irne modell quhilk is drawn thairto with chanells, quhilk maks it be drawn in forme of lignetts

Item The wardane must be present at the alleying to sie it iustlie allayed and als the essay M<sup>r</sup>, and efter it be poured the essay M<sup>r</sup> takis ane essay be cutting off a litil portioun of aither of the lignetts, about the quantity off ane deneir and half, quhilk the essayer weyis in his balance to find the iust wecht of it, and then he puttis it in a litill vessell callit the cappell and within it so much leid to sever the siluer from the copper, and then puttis the cappell in the fyre, and then the siluer being separat he weys it de novo, and if it inlaiks of the wecht it is reiectit, if it exceeds it is releyuit, but if it answer to the remeid of fynnes quhilk is allowit be the laws it is not reiectit Now the remeid of fynnes is ever ij graynes, quhilk is the xij part of a deneir, quhilk ij grayns is tryit be a Imaginary wecht quhilk remaynes ever with the essay ballance

Item The essay master has no more to doe til the mony be coynit, and then he assayis again, and takkis any peice he pleissis and cuttis of a quarter to be put in the assay box if it be fund of iust fynnes And he melts the remains of it vt supra And if it aggrie not in fynnes with the remeddis all is reiectit but if it aggrie he puttis it in the assay box with the day of the month quhen it wes done viz the quarter quhilk he cuttit off

Item for the greter surety of the assay he will tak also a quantity of the clippings of the siluer and melt the same vt supra

Item as to the wecht of the mony cunyet,

It pertains to the wairdane and counterwairden quho both of them ar present at the weying of that quhilk is to be coynit and hes ilk of them a Register in quhilk the wecht is insert, and als thereafter the wardane and counterwardane ather of them hes grawen wechts and weyis the money coynit and quhat is within the remeides is clippit and cassen with the rest of the clippings.

Item the assayers fie is viij fi a yeir and in the moneth quhill there is work And he gettis by that the rest of the essay peice by the quarter cutt out.

Item the wardans fie is l fi a yeir and monthly l merks

Item the counterwardaines fie is l merks and monthly ten marks

Item the sinker of the irnes hes viij † of fie monthlie

Item the M<sup>r</sup> of the Cunyhous hes nocht but xv fi Scottis of ilk staine wecht of siluer and half merk of ilk vnce of gold.

Memorandum, efter the siluer is fund of fynnes be the essayer and drawin in lygnetts and gevin be the M<sup>r</sup> to his awin servands and workmen to be cuttit and forgit be them, it is cut in smal peices as neir the wecht as is possible and then it is clypit til it be brocht to the wecht And the servands thairefter boylls the hail peices with salt and wynegar to cullor it And then they gif bak all to the M<sup>r</sup> with the clyppings to mak out the wecht, and the clippings of the weyand to be meltit with such peices as sall be cassin.

Archibald Nepar Essyer

15. Ap. 1637.

This day Archibald Nepar came to me to Grantoun with a young man quho callis himself John Achesoun his brother son, And there complaynit that Briot striks and prints money without essay, and becaus the thesaurer is absent he desyrit me as a Counsellor to come to the Cunyhous, And schew a warrand writtin and subseryvit be my L Thesaurer The import being that the officers of the Cunyhous sould proceid according to the ordour formerly obseruit in the cunyhous, and that in this ensueing vacance they sall follow the order of any Counsellor being in toun in case any occasioun of complaynt occurrit But thir last words are delet furth of the warrand, and Archibald Nepar affirmyt that thir words were delet be Briot, and be one Ja Bellenden quho is laillie input in the place of Wardane. I told it wes not my pairt but desyrit thame to write to the Thesurer depute and if he send word in I sould not refuse to act and assist.

He told me that ilk vnce of siluer conteins xxiiij deniers and ilk denier conteinit xxiiij grayns And he told me of the essay ballance And that quhen the siluer is put in the melting pott, It is put in be lignetts, quhereof sum at xj ð fyne sum ten or sum less And all ar put in the pott to be boyllit and meltit, and quhen the essayer findis the siluer sufficientlie dryte in the pott, then he comes and takis a litill quantitey thereof quhilk he puttis to essay in this sort viz He pares the silver til it be of the wecht of xij graynes and puttis it in the ballance quhilk is within a glass or lanterne, and quhen the wecht and the siluer aggries precisely without difference of a hair quhilk he espyis be luing within the lanterne be spectacles Then he takis the samyne furth be ane Ingyne quhilk liftis the

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ballance to the heid of the lanterne. And this xij graynis wechtit he mixes with so much leid being wechtit and then puttis them in a litill vessell callit the capel to be meltit in the fyre And quhen it is sufficiently meltit, then all the led and copper quhilk wes in the siluer evanishis and the siluer remaynis pure And then he weyis the siluer and quhat it wants of the xij grayns that wes so much ley therein And if there be no decrease he approvis it, but if there be he proceids to a Second be taking a new quantitey furth of the pott and vses it as the former And if it be yit difficient he goes to a third.

And he grantis that the second essay may prove better nor the first Because the boilling of the siluer for the inleying . . . hes purified it the more

Item efter the melt pott is thus newly essayit then it is taken furth and the siluer castin in lignetts, and then he proceids to a new essay and ef it drawis out the essay penny quhilk is put in the box with a nott of the tyme and wecht and fynnes.

CXXXI.—14 June 1636, *Anent the Coyne.*

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Mett anent the matter of the moneyis quhere the general and officers of the cunyeous wes hard, quho allegit that the sinking of Irnes was incompatibill with the maister of Mynt, and that never in Scotland a M<sup>r</sup> of Mynt wes sinkar or one that could sink. (2) That greit preiudice may arryse to the Kingdome by having a strangear for the M<sup>r</sup> quho hes intelligence with vther natiouns in the matter of the Mynt. (3) That it is more fitt that the small coyne salbe made in xl and 20 ð peices and half merks as hes bene befor rather nor in 16, 32 ð and 5 s̄ and in respect of the commerce and cvnyie be ressoun of the fractiouns quhilk will nocht so answer

Item M<sup>r</sup> Alexander Guthrie hard for the borrowis, quho declarit that the subiects wold be loth to bring in bulyeon to the Mynthous to be gevin to a strangear except thair wer good cautoun for their pryce and return (2) That the tyme of the returne is too long in the exchange bulyeon brocht in voluntarily be the subiects quhilk is a moneth Quhereas the return of the merchandis bulyeon is only 15 days (3) That there be a lyk charge of the printing heir as in England quhair thai tak only a pennie for chairges quhair heir they tak 2 ð or 2 s̄ Scottis

Be occasioun heirof they sell incomoning of the Standart of gold and siluer in England and of that in Scotland. It wes grantit that the standart of siluer wes alyk viz xj ð fyn but the gold wes different The old proportioun betwix gold and silver wes xij to j quhill the English thocht this preiudiciall to thame becaus they fand the siluer to abound but the gold skant and thairfor to Incese thair gold they augmentit it to a certain quantitie viz vj s̄ sterling of the vnce of gold

The gold in England is takin in to the Mynthous at 3 lb 7 s̄ 6 ð st quhereas it is takin in in Scotland at 34 lb Scottis quhilk is 7 lb 10 s̄ Scottis beneth the English in ilk vnce of gold

Item in the English accómpth thair is only twelf vnce of siluer in the pund. The ressoun of this is to keip the proportioun of gold to siluer quhilk is tuelf to one and so j vnce of gold and 1 pund of siluer at 12 vnce is equall value, but with ws thair is sextene vnce

Item the vnce of siluer is takin in England iiij s x d St<sup>r</sup> quhilk is 58 s Scottis and gevin out at fyve shillings Sterling quhilk is thre pound Scottis, quhereas in Scotland the vnce of siluer is takin in at 3 lb Scottis and gevin out at iij lb ij s or iij s But the bulyeon taken in at Liiij s birais at 12 d Sterling His M. gettis of advantage of everye vnce of coyned gold in England 2 s 6 d Sterling and of the pond wecht of siluer alyk, compting the pond of siluer to 12 vnce to keip the proportioun of xij and 1 betwix gold and siluer.

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cxxxii.—10 April 1637, *Information to the Lords of his Maiesties most honorabill Privie Counsall be Johne Achesone General of his Maiesties Counyehous anent the present estait of the money within this kingdome.*

It wes the worthie and memorable counsall of our lait gracious Soverane of everhappie memorie to his sacred maiestie quha now reigneth as it sould be the assiduous cair of all weill governed commounwalthes als far as in them lyes to withstand the allaying of thair native moneyes vnless necessitie vrge the contrair and seing the conniveance to the transporting of his maiesties awin coyne to forrane pairtes hes so vtterlie depyryed the kingdome of its awin gude moneyes and the decrying of the forrane coyne of dolleres to 54 s the peice be the projected overtour of the present maister counyeour hes so mucche hurt his maiesties leiges quhairby he is nather able to mak benefite to the kings maiestie nor sufficientlie to serve this kingdome with gude moneyes as he pretendit.

Hopetoun  
Papers.

May it thairfoir pleas your lordships to give way to the coyneing of 500 staine wecht of dolleres in money of aucht deneires fyne in halff merkes fourtie penney and tuentie penney peices of money onlie to have course among his maiesties leiges within this kingdome for smail exchange and not in England for preservatioun of the Contract of vnione standing betuix ws and them Be the doing quhairof both sall the kings maiestie have benefite the Cuntrey weill served and the contract of vnione not preiudgeit.

The proffite arysing quhairvpoun (if it will pleas his maiestie with your lordships advyse to dedicat for reduceing of the rest of the hail dolleres to money of ellevin deneires fyne) sall mak his Hienes leiges receive fra the Maister Counyeour the trew worth of thair dolleres as they presentlie pas for 54 s the peice in 30 . 12 . and 6 s peices of standart money of ellevin deneires fyne with sik ane quantitie of the said money of aucht deneires fyne in thair payment thereof as his maiestie with your lordships advyse sall be pleased to appoynt to be payed in the 100 li and so abone and vnder proportionallie.

The way quhairby vther nationes hes drawin away our fyne moneyes wes be converting thame in blak moneyes as soussis steiveres and sic vther base money quhairby they maid so great gaine that they cared not quhat pryce they gave to our merchantes for the same In regard they wer surē they could not transport that base money bot bestow the same vpoun thair awin waires at a double pryce quhilk our merchantes doubled also vpoun the leiges of this kingdome.

Gaine.

Miscellaneous  
Records,  
1637.

The doller of 10  $\text{d}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  fyne wants a drope wecht of ane ounce extending to 3  $\text{s}$  4  $\text{d}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{d}$  quhilk being addit thair of makes the ounce wecht to be worth . . . . .

2 li 17  $\text{s}$  4  $\text{d}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{d}$

Ane stane wecht quhair of being converted in money of 8  $\text{d}$  fyne will extend to ane stane and fyve pund wecht.

Quhilk being coyned and givin out in his Maiesties counyie at 3 li 6  $\text{s}$  8  $\text{d}$  the ounce will mak the said stane and fyve pund wecht extend to

1120 li 0  $\text{s}$  0  $\text{d}$

Quhairaff thair is to be deduced ane stane wecht of silver of 10  $\text{d}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  fyne coft for 57  $\text{s}$  4  $\text{d}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  according to the worth of the doller passing for 54  $\text{s}$  quhilk extends to the sowme of . . . . .

734 li 8  $\text{s}$  0  $\text{d}$

Swa restis of frie profite vpoun the said stane and fyve pund wecht being coyned in money of 8  $\text{d}$  fyne . . . . .

385 li 12  $\text{s}$  0  $\text{d}$

And vpoun 500 stane wecht thair of allayed as afoirsaid . . . . .

192800 li

And vpoun 1000 stane wecht of the same . . . . .

385600 li

Aff the quhilk abonewrittin profite of the foirsaid 1000 stane wecht of dolleres (to be allayed as said is) thair is further to be deduced the pryces of the coyneadge and of the copper for allaying of the same.

10 April 1637.

John Achesoun declares that the vnce of siluer conuertit in the Kingis money at xj  $\text{d}$  fyne is worth iij li x  $\text{d}$  half penny current money.

Item this being coynit in the Kingis Maiesties Mynthous is gevin furth at v  $\text{s}$  Scotis quhilk is iij li and the x  $\text{d}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  is wairit vpon the coynage.

Item the vnce of bulyeon the M<sup>r</sup> Cunyeour reseavis from the Merchands at lv  $\text{s}$  and he giffis thairfoir to the merchands according to the vnce at iij li the vnce.

CXXXIII.—1637, *The chieff ground of all the abusses of the Monie in Scotland with ane Informatione anent the coyne.*

Chieff ground of the abusses of money gevin In be Thomas Achesoun M<sup>r</sup> of Cunyehous

Hopetoun  
Papers.

The chieff occasione of the heighting of the money within this realme begunne by giveing course to forrane money be the peice, quhereas befor in my faythers tyme in the coyne hous nae forrane money had course bot be the ounce weycht wpon ane certain pryce allowit and aggreit wpon be his majesties counsell and the Thesaurer being for the tyme according to ane table printit and deliverit to certaine exchangers chosen and allowit be the generall for the tyme, quha wer sworne to give the lieges their dew pryce for the ounce and the rest pro rata according to the pryce thereof and to bring in the same to his majesties coyne hous as bullion quhereby his hienes and his predecessors receavit nae small comditie and the cuntrey furnishit not only with allayit money but also with als sufficient money as had course in any vthyr natione as the auld registres can bear record.

And also the transporting of moneys beganne by transporting of our moneys into France Flanders and the Easterne countreys, quha for necessitie of exchange and ane infinite profite to them selves convertit our moneys in souses stivers and vthyr basse coynes, quhilk they wer sure wold have course in no vthyr countrey, and gave large allowance to our merchants for the same, by ressoune that by necessitie they wer constraint to employ their said payment wpon wairs to be brought in within this countrey wpon extraordinarie pryces quherewpon the merchants could not be lossers And therfor for their commoditie layed on ane double pryce wpon the saids weares quhilk the lieges of this countrey sustein to the great vndoeing of the estate.

If your honour heard the pitiefull exclamations of all the craftes men ventiners and communitie for want of exchange, as I heare and am cryed out wpon daylie, as if I were able to coyne money at my pleasour without ane warrand your honour would be moved out of Cristiane dewtie to tak ordour thereanent altho that sum men interpret my vpright meaning or doeing be onlie to bring commoditie to the officers of the coynehous, quherewnto God is my witnes.

Informatione to the lords of his majestie most honourable privie counsell be John Acheson generall of the coynehous

In anno 1637

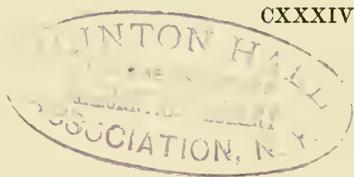
Seing the merchants of this Kingdome thir many yeirs bypast have made verie great benefite be the transporting of his majesteis awne proper coyne haillie to forrane pairts and from thence have brought home and vented their base allayed dollers also to their further great proffite May it therefor pleas your lordships to caus dowble the present buik of raites of the bullioun, that the merchands thereby may be obleist to pay accordinglie their bullioun to the maister of his majesties cunyhous in silver money or plate of standart fynnes for all gudes already raited as also for all sorts of new commodities as yet not raited and that at 54 s the ounce weight, quhilk will be easier to the merchands than to buy the ryalls at ane deir rait.

And for discoverie of the transporters of his majesties awne proper coyne, and contumacious importers and venters of forrane coynes so farr abone their trew worth It wer requisite your lordships wald be pleased to direct your commissioun in favors of such ane trustie man as your honours wold mak choise of to the haill customers within this Kingdome, quhereby he may receave fra them in rolle the names of the haill merchants skippers and mariners that have travelled to the Easterne countreys thir divers yeirs bygone quhose oaths and depositiones he may have libertie to tak and returne to your lordships in sick ample maner as your lordships salbe pleased to prescribe be your said commissioun to the end your lordships being certified of quhat your said commissioner sall discover in the premisses your honours may thereafter practise wpon the guiltie quhat the laudable actis of Parliament and privie counsell maid aganis sick wilfull contraveiners thereof doeth preseryve.

The fynes of the quhिल्s delinquents if it will pleas his majestie with your lordships advyce to depose in the hands of the present M<sup>r</sup> Cunyeour wpon sufficient suretie to be

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maid furthcumand be him as ane stok will sufficientlie serve to convert the hail dollers within this Kingdome in his majesties awne proper coyne of eleven deniers fyne. If this be not sufficient to repress the insatiable avarice of gredie merchands it wald verie weale conduce for the gude of the common weale of this Kingdome that the lik act may be conceaved agains such transgressors here as there is in Spaine for disappointing of merchands and mariners of such vnlawfull ways of gaining be subversioun of this state and robbing of the Kings maiestie of the prerogative of his crowne.



CXXXIV.—4 June 1639, *Note of some Minuttes extracted out of some Minuttes of the Comittie of Estaites Ordinances, vnder the hand of R<sup>t</sup> Hepburne clerk thairto, quhilk wer given to me be M<sup>r</sup> C. Flecher for G. Foulis 16 Februarie 1692.*

Hopetoun  
Papers.

It is resolved that the spaces to be coinyed shall be croune peices  $\frac{1}{2}$  croune 12 s, 6 s,  $\frac{1}{2}$  merks and 40 d peices in weight and fynnes according to the standard and the last impressioun to stand preciselie according to the act of counsell. A Warrand given to Cap G. Foulis for being Generall in the conyiehouse.

CXXXV.—June 1639, *Contract betwixt The Committie of Estates and the M<sup>r</sup> of the Conyiehous.*

Hopetoun  
Papers.

At Edinburgh the                      day of Junij the yeir of God J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> threttie nyne yeiris It is appoyntit agriet and condiscendit vpon betwix the noblemen and vtherys commissionars of the Committie at Edinburgh for them selfis, and in name of the thrie Estaits of Parliament on the ane pairt, and Johne Falconar M<sup>r</sup> of his maiesties cunyiehous on the vthyr pairt in maner following, That is to say the said noblemen and vtherys the commissionars of the committie in name and maner foirsaid, binds and obleisses them to delyver or caus to be delyvered be theinselves or be John Flemeing Robert Flemeing John Smith Patrick Baxter Johne Scott or ane or vther of theme in their names, the hail silver and gold plait that they sall happin to receave fra quhatsumeuer persone of quhatsumeuer qualitie within this Realme athyr of Scottis makeing and marking or of English makeing and markeing ffor the quhilk caus the said Johne Falconar M<sup>r</sup> of the Cunyehous and with him as cautioners soverties and full debtors for him faithfullie bindis and obleiss theme coniunctlie aud seuerallie their airis executoris and successors quhatsumeuer to reseave the hail silver and gold plait as weill English as Scottis plate from the persones abovenamed and sall mak and print the samen with all possible dillygence in sufficient coyned gold and money conform to the kingis standart in fynnes weight and print as it hes been formerlie wrought and given fourth within this kingdome, and sall pay for everie vnce of gold aither English

or Scottis gold 30 ti 6 s 8 d and pay for everie vnce of English silver plat fyftie seven s 9 d Scottis money and for everie vnce of Scottis plat 55 s 6 d money foirsaid and sall pay the samen out againe to the said Commissionars of the Committie or their substitutes above named in their names in coyned money foirsaid within the space of six days after the delyverie thereof or sooner as the same sall happin to be coyned, and that he sall give out the same gold and moneyis to no vthyr persone nor persones nor to no vthyr vse, And siclyke obleissis theme and their foirsaidis not to buy nor reseave nayther be exchaing nor vther wyse no kind of gold nor silver plate neyther sall the said Johne Falconar chaing melt or print any vther money to any vthyr persone of fame indureing the hail space that the table sall think the same expedient notwithstanding of the former claus above named It is heirby speciallie conditioned that there salbe ten pennies of everie vnce weight of silver plate that salbe so coyned taken off the former pryces and delyverit of ilk Journey to George Foulis generall as the kingis dewis, and of everie vnce weight of gold that sal be so coyned 13 s money to be keiped and disposit vpon at the sight of the committie And besyde the thrie lockis that is vpon the printing hous, it is agried that ane fourt hinging lock sal be put therevpon, the key quherof salbe given to George Fowlis generall And lykwyse declairing that out of the first and readiest of the moneyis to be given to the said George Fowlis generall as his majesties dewis The said M<sup>r</sup> Cunyear salbe payed of the pryce of his pottis towellis and vthyr instruments coft be him. In witnes quherof baith the saids pairties have subserivit thir presentis with their hands at Edinburgh the day of Junij 1639 yeiris foirsaid sic sub<sup>r</sup>

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1639.



Robert Drummond  
Cassells  
A Cuninghame  
J Balmerinoch

CXXXVI.—19 Feb. 1641, *Copie of a Paper of my Lord Scottistarvetis, being the answer from the Counsale of Scotland anent the hichting of Gold Coyne.*

Thair lordships here rejoysed much of that mutuall consent that your lordship intendis to keip with them in advancing his majesties honor and service quhilk on their pairt they will at all occasionis most hartlie Imbrace And in the present object of this purpose of highting the gold It is farre from their Intentioun to quarrell any thing that his majesties most sacred wisdome with the assistance of so honourable and wyse ane counsall hes devysit In respect of the worthie effect that is intendit thairby for the Importatione of gold within both Kingdomes albeit it seemeth that it cannot be weil denyet that it will tend both to his Majesties great lose and of the most pairt of his best subjectis To the proffeit and vtilitie allannerlie of some Imbringeris and possessoris of gold and these alsweil strangers as denysens Quhairfor your lordship man constrow that the hard takeing with of that proclamatione at the first, proceidit rather from the sensible feiling of the smarte of this country, quhilk his majestie is constraint in his provident and princelie care to vse

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and apply for the Importatione of gold nor from any error or omission intended in your lordships letter.

As to the estate of forrane gold It seemeth that thair wes ane necessitie to doubt quhat course sould be taken thairwith be reason of the exaltatione, In respect that be the lawes and continuall custome of this realme no forrane coynie can or sould have course bot be brought in to the coyniehouse to be Bullion, quhereof the ruell prescryeit in the gold cannot stand any longer after the exaltatione of the pryces thairof Bot now this dowbt of his majesties intentione thairanent is much cleared be your lordships letter and that table that your lordship sent inclosed quherevnto here I doe returne to your lordship the just coppie with ane parell of the lik proportione of our reckoneings used be the officeris of our coynehous.

Quhairas your lordship desyres to know our opinione concerning sundrie particulars contained in your lordships letter Surelie that is so hie ane poynt (and so important to the estate that the weil thairof is altogether repugnant to the princes commoditie) that their lordships wald rather submitt their opinion to his majesties goodwill nor presume to mak ane positive deliberatione thairanent And thairfor their lordships of that honorabill and wise table will pardoun our not giving full satisfioun to everie poynt of your lordships letter in that poynt onlie in sume few things they have willed me to declare their myndes thairanent for as concerning the makeing of forrane gold current They wish his majesty ever may continue to forbear as contrare to his lawes and to his honour and proffeit that any forrane pri(nce's coyn)e sould have authoritie among his people for if it sould have course ather it must [be at as] high a rait as the Kings cunye, and so the King wants ane of the priveleges of his crown seing he authorizes ane vthir princes coynie, or els it must have course of the pryce of Bullioun, quhilk gives occasioun to the merchants to gather and transport it away furth of the countrey, quhereas if be strait proclamations it wer restrained of all course The merchant imbringer sall no sooner bring the samyn in the cuntrie but it salbe brought in to the coynehous and made bullion for to ressave the Kings mark And to that effect thair sould be men authorized with commissioun in everie sea fairing toun to ressave and exchange the forrane coynie from the merchants to be sent to the mynt.

As to the inconvenience that your lordship tuitchis in your lordships letter concerning the remelting of the new current cunye, it seems now scarce tyme to mak answer thairto since the resolutioun is alreadie takin and the proclamacione is to goe forward Godwilling according to his majesties directioun, yit if it wer tyme to reason vpon that poynt their might be ane great argument collected out of your lordships awne letter that thair is little or nane inconvenience to have remolten all the current gold, and made bullioun of all, yet without diminutioun eyther of fynnesse or quantitie onlie to give ane new print, quhairby the subjects sould have lost no more than by the exaltatione and sua suld have had na greater caus of Jealousie than presentlie they have be the exaltatione it self The quhilk exaltatione is so great that with the remeids your lordship hes advyseit to be allowed for the lightness of everie piece of gold it wald have been sufficient to have given proffeit to the merchant to bring home the Gold, and to his majesty of his dew quhilk

for the greater furderance of the importatione might rather have been diminished than augmented to his majesties greater commoditie and proffeit, for it wilbe ane farre greater commoditie to his majestie to have ane small proffeit of much bullioun, than ane great proffeit of little bullioun quhairthrough both his majestie and his subiects may be enriched And if that argument conteinit in your lordships lettre hald that merchants will not losse ane pairt becaus they cannot gett the haille There wald have been aneugh to the merchants to winne be the remelting of the haille exalted gold and the Kings Majestie wald have had ane gudlie proffeit of the (not excessive bot moderat) coynage.

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And thairfor thought of if there be nothing in this course of the exaltatione of gold intendit but naked importatione thair of quhy so different ane course sould be takin for his majesties proffeit so extreamelie sought in the gold to be coyned, and so much neglected in the gold already coyned, quhilk in respect of the exaltatione without hinderance of the importatione might have affoordit profit to his majestie seing the ane and the vther advances the importatione alyke if it be trew that merchants will not leave off to winne pairt suppose they cannot winne all But how ever it be that the mattere of moneys affoordis great argument of contradictiones and that perchance his majestie and your lordship seis more cleirly thairthrow than their lordships here doeth quha are heartlie content notwithstanding any dowbtis ryseing thairwpon to abyde at his majesties determinatione thairunto and to set forward the proclamatione according to his majesties desyre, and swa your lordship hes all that I can see to be conceaveit wpon the particulars conteinit in your lordships lettre and sua I tak my leave.

We doe intend that his Majesties proclamatione salbe publishit here the same 27 day that it is to be publishit in England and have also forborne, to express quhat the subiects sal coyneous and intendis to give ane warrand Maister coynyeour to follow that ordour in this table sett downe foragaint the table of that your lordship sent hither herein inclosed.

Dorso : The answer from the Counsall of Scotland  
anent

The highting of gold coyne in England

CXXXVII.—30 Sept. 1641, *Gift to James Hope of Watterheid.*

Grant and gift by King Charles I to Master James Hope of Watterheid, of the office of General of the Mint, vacant through the dimission of John Alexander of Garthmure, with an annual fee and salary of £500 Scots and all other fees and privileges usually enjoyed by Generals of the Mint, and with the free passage of three stone of the purest utter fine silver yearly in such species of money as shall be current for the time, and with the power of controlling the other officers and offices of the Mint, and all other usual liberties for all the days of his life. Dated at Halyrudhous, 30<sup>th</sup> September 1641.

Paper Register  
of Great Seal,  
Book 4, 1634—  
1646, No. 237,  
f. 265<sup>b</sup>.

Miscellaneous  
Records,  
1641.

CXXXVIII.—30 Sept. 1641, *Anent Farthing Tokens.*

Hopetoun  
Papers.

The farthing tokens wer resolved vpon to be cunyied in Scotland 21 Sep<sup>r</sup> in anno 1631 to have course for three pennies Scots according to those of England There weight 8 grs Scots so 72 of them in ane vnce, that is 9 fi 4 s Scots and 576 in the marke weight The Maister Cunyier (who for the tyme was Nicolas Briott Frenchman, graver for his majesties mint in England, at leist who was chosen to oversie the coinage thereof) should have had 5 s 6 d st, for the coinage of everie pound weight thereof so there rested of the pound weight for my Lord Stirling (who had gotten the gift thereof from his majestie) he paying the charges of the coinage 18 s 6 d st for the hail pound weight according to the said rate would have extended to 24 s st or 14 fi 8 s Scots There should have been three thowsand staines heirop coinied within monethes or thereby. There stampe ane thrissell with the ordinarie motto thereof on the ane syde and double c . c . or ane crescent and ane decrescent interlaced thns  on the vther syde, as is evident be two of his majesties lettres to the Thesaurars principall and Deputt, and to the counsill, and be the act of Counsill following therevpon of the daitt the 26 of August 1631 Bot this was opposed by the burrowes.

CXXXIX.—8 March 1642, *Informatioun for Sir James Hope contra George Foulis.*

Hopetoun  
Papers.

The said George Foulis cravis in his bill twa things (1) Payment of bygaine ffies (2) To be continewed in the place of Generall, and a Gift to that effect if it salbe thought fitting

As to the byganes He must shaw the act of the Committie quhairvpoun he cravis thame, And it is opponit that be it he can crave no more but the monthlie wadges, but hes no richt thairby to the yeirlye fiall quhilk pertieit to Johne Alexander last Generall, and to the quhilk Sir James Hope is maid assignay (2) He can have no farder right to the office bot during the tyme of his service quhilk is frae Junij 1639 to Apryle 1641 as the act of the Committie proports

Item as to the continuatioun and gift It was added to the bill Sir James Hope not being cited, quha was maid his pairtie be compeirance in parliament against the first bill, and quhome he could not miskene Sir James his bill being past the great seall ane moneth befor, and so acknowledged be the said George In his first bill to the Parliament (2) He oppones to this surreptitious act, That it was not voitted and thairfoir salbe within the compas of the acts salvo Jure cuiuslibet (3) Be the act of reference the richt of this place is not remitted to the lordis, but only his petition quhilk bears that iff it be thought fit he may be continewed, and it is nether fitt nor possible, in respect both the said Sir James and also John Alex<sup>r</sup> vpoun quhais dimissione maid in his favors he is provyded to the place, ar both alyffe and the place not vaikand (4) Oppones thairto the said Sir James his bill against the said George Foulis for his vnjust and Indirect taking vp of his first bill and giving in of ane vther without knowledge of the pairtie or notice of my Lord Register for quhilk he is craved to be censured and for quhilk he man mak answer.

CXL.—27 Dec. 1642, *Anent the fies of the officers of the Cunyhous for the Copper.*

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Papers.

Informatione for the Generall Wardane Contrewardene, Assayour and sinker officiares of his majesties counyehous, contre the maister worker of the said Cunyehous anent there fies vpoun the copper worke

1. Imprimis Thay crave allowance for and vpoun the copper worke als well as for the silver, because there attendence is decuple more vpoun the copper then vpoun the silver for these 10 monethes bygone they have been tyed to a daylie continuall and interrupted attendence at morning and evening and sometymes at midtyme of day, so that it is most conscionable and reasonable that they have satisfacione, thairfoir seing the most that any of us (except the generall) will have vtherwyse be our saids places will not exceed 300 merks be yeir at the vttermost: and how is it possible that we can give such attendence vpon such small allowance.

2 Because we have been in custom to gett satisfacione thairfoir in all tymes bypast, note onlie quhen the proffite arrysing vpoun the copper money was not made compt of into the Kings M. or the lords of Exchekker (in the quich cace the samine being allotted to the hail officers of the house in compensacione of the meines of their benefite and allowance quich vtherwyse we had be our saids places; The proffeit arryseing thairvpoun wes always divyded amongst us proportionallie according to our places and as we could aggrie thairvpoun) bot also quhen the said proffeit was ordeined to be made compt of vnto the lords of his maiesties exchequer, in the quich cace (in respect we could not have a proportionall benefite of the hail) there was als much dewlie payed to us as is dew to us for our attendence vpoun the silver; and rather more than less quich is notarelle knowne and if it be refused we offer us to prove.

3 Posito that the samine wer not dew nather in equitie and conscience, nor by custume; yet quhen there wer certaine commissionares appointed to the Parl<sup>t</sup> the day of 1641 yeires to meit and resolve anent the said copper monie to the quich meitting we the saids officers of his maiesties counyehous being conveined, whill the saids commissionares wer resolveing that the copper of the saids old turnours should be takiu in at such a price and conyied in new turnours of such a weght, so that no benefite should arryse vpoun the coinage thairof, bot so much as should defray the charges to be made in the coinying of the same; we the said officers did protest against the samine and desyred that there might be als much reserved as would pay us our fies of the samine, vtherwyse we wer not able to give attendence thairvpoun; quich desyre was thocht reasonable and condescended vnto be the saids commissionares who promised that we should have our fies for the copper lykeas when the warrand for the said copper was passing the counsall, Sir James Hope Generall of the said Cunyehous in his owne and in our name caused stope the samine; because it did not beir a warrand and command in the bodie of it to pay us the saids officers our fies as they wer conditioned; quherevpoun the said maister come to my Lord advocats chamber with his brother M<sup>r</sup> David, to knowe the reasone of the stope, which being told be the said Sir James; the said M<sup>r</sup> replied that he

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had no vther intentione but to pay us our fies; bot that expecting to gett releife thairof of the bulyeon (quhich was promised to him be the saids Commissionares as he alledges quhich his bill given in of late vnto the counsall for the same effect doeth verefie) he durst not place any such command or order for the payment of the saids fies within the bodie of the said warrand, leist the samine should prajudge him of his relife; bot faithfullie promised that if the said Sir James would lett the said warrand pass as it was, that notwithstanding thereof he would pay us our fies als dewlie as if the order or command for payment of the samine wer insert in the bodie of the said warrand; quhich the said Sir James for himselffe and in our name gave way vnto; quherevpoun the said maister gave his hand to the said Sir James for payment of the saids fies, and that befor the said David his brother quhich is referred to their declaratione.

Quhereas it may be objected that we cannot crave double fies, that is to say allowance for our service both off the silver and off the copper; it is answered that why should not we als well crave and get allowance for our travell and paines both in the copper and silver as the maister does, and justlie for the workeman is worthie of his hyre; speciallie seeing the allowance for our attendence vpoun the silver is so small as said is; and that there is als great ground for craveing the ane as the vther; for there is no sett fies specified in any of our patents, and all the tytle we have thereto is by traditione and custome; quhich we have in the ane als weill as in the vther as said is; so that our fies are nothing els bot a verie small allowance for such a continuall and toilsome attendence, quhich being doubled, in all reason they ought also to be doubled.

Lastlie if it be objected that thogh the fies for the copper wer payed of before yet we can noways clame them now in respect the intrinsecall valow or weght of the said copper monie is so heigh that it is not able to pay the samine; it is answered, Giveing that it wer so, that is nothing to us, for we have custome of former payment, the commissionares allowance and the maisters promise as said is; yet leist we should seim vnreasonable in our desyre we are content to tak in satisfacione thereof a fyft pairt of the frie proffeit arryseing of the coynage of the quantitie of copper conteaned in the said warrand; according as we shall instruct and prove the samine to be; so that the maister shall have for himselfe 5 tymes als much free proffeit as we all shall have being fyve in number, quhich we trust no man will think vnreasonable, since our attendence and travell therein is more than his.

CXLI.—10 April 1643, *Warrand to Sir James Hope Generall for intrometting with the kies and vthers belonging to any inferior office quhen the samine vakes.*

Hopetoun  
Papers.

Forsamekill as we vnderstand that James Bannatyne lait Wairden of his maiesties Minte is deceist, and that it belongis to the chaarge of the Generall of the said Minte to have the custodie of the haill keyis registeris and vtheris belonging to the said plaice and to suplie the same be himself or his deputes during the vacation thairof These are

thairfor to command and requyre you  
 said vnuquhill James Bannatyne that at the sight heirof ye deliver the saids hail keyis  
 registers and vthyr to Sir James Hope Generall of the said Minte to be keeped and vsed  
 be him vntill his maiesties further pleasur thairanent as ye will answer thairto vpon your  
 awn perrell and danger

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Subscribed with our hands at Ed<sup>r</sup> The Tent day of Apryll 1643 yeiris

A. Argyll  
 J. Carmichaell

CXLII.—1644, *Discourse and Overtures anent Moneyes presented be  
 me to the Estaits and thair Committeis.*

Information Sir James Hope Generall of the Mint to my Lord Chancellor and  
 remanent Lords Commissionars for the Thesaurary

Hopetoun  
 Papers.

May it pleas your Lordships I acquainted your Lordships with a motioun that was  
 proponed to me of Late by the remanent officers of the Mint, that seing in respect of the  
 small employment thereof They could have no payment of thair fies They intended to  
 petition your Lordships and vthers of his maiesties privie counsell for a new warrand  
 and licence to coinie twentie pennie peices, Which petition I thocht not fitt to be  
 presented vntill I had first acquainted your Lordships thairwith apairt In doing quhairof I  
 was desyred by your Lordships to sett doune in writt not onlie my concepciounis anent  
 that particular, bot also for your Lordships further information to propone such ovirturs  
 as at this tyme I thocht conduceable for the Incres of his majesties coine within this  
 kingdome in obedience quhairof I have drawin vp the ensewing information.

Money is the common measour of the wealth of every estait, so that they quho have  
 the power of the one have also the commandment of the vther, which is the trew ground  
 quhairvpoun in every weill governed state all forraine coins ar inhibit to have course except  
 for bulyeon as it is in England and many vthir places this day, quich aboude with money  
 the fruitfull effects of so good a law, which I doe heartilie wisch nicht also be observed  
 in this kingdome by putting of the laudable acts maid to that effect in exequitioun; Bot  
 in respect the samyne cannot be effectuat in a suddane without the exhorbitant hurt and  
 prejudice of the subject, and the intending to bring the samine about by degries both of  
 tyme and of the means, will rather fill the kingdome with hope and expectatioun than  
 satisfie the present necessitie thairof It wer fitting before the Mint and moneyis of this  
 kingdome be vtterlie extinguished that thair wer some present course takin for preserving  
 of the samyne.

Anent the twentie pennie peices

As to the particular anent the twentie pennie peices The reasones that may be adduced  
 for or againis the samyne are

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(1) The opening of a way by a proposed gaine to exportation contrair to many actis of Parliament

(2) The appeirand wrong which thairby wilbe inferred vpoun England, the samyne being to have course thair for a fyft pairt more than they are worth heir.

(3) The apprehended benefitte which the officers of the Mint may reape thairby.

To the first it may be answered, that those actis are not so much against the exportatioun of any particular spaces as of our native moneyes in the generall, and it may be thoght, that the giving way vnto thair petitione is nothing bot in a presupposed necessary exportatioun the propping out of quhat spaces we conceave may be exported with the leist loss or greatest advantage vnto the countrie

Nixt the scope and intentioun of such actis (not thair naked words) should be looked vnto. The intentioun thairof seems to have beine, That the native moneyes of this kingdome should by exportatioun be diminished, which is the consequence and evill ensewing thairvpoun, vtherwayis exportatioun should never have beine inhibited, now that the granting of thair petition will not only not be the occasioun of diminution, but on the contrair the only present means of ane evident increas, may be alledged for the reasons following

For first they lay as a ground, That the merchant will not, nor cannot be debarred from his trading and means of living, and the native commoditeis exported forth of this kingdome not being answerable nather in qualitie nor quantitie to the forrane inbrought, The difference by a necessar thogh not allowed consequence must neids be payed by moneyes exported It is subsumed then, admitting that the 20  $\text{d}$  peicis creaved to be coinyed salbe exported (for vtherwyse they wold not be petitioned) the returne thairof must either be in our moneyis or commodities Iff in moneyis then nothing bot a fair exchange, and if in commodities then the gold and vther native moneyis which behuifed to pay those commodities or thair difference wilbe keiped at home and nothing exported, but forrane money converted into his maisties coine and so by that exportatioun no diminutioun And as to Inceres seing that not the haille forrane money so to be converted but a two pairt at the most wilbe in 20  $\text{d}$  peices granting that the saids two pairts wilbe exported, yet the thrid being in vther spacis will remane in the countrie, As for Instance thair not being for the present cunyied of exchange in the mint by yeir answerable to above a stone in the weik as may appeir by the registers; and that is all we have both for supplie of quhat the merchant exports and Inceres of quhat remains, which how far it cums schort of let commoun reason judge, so that iustlie it may be feared (iff tymous preventioun be not vsed) That the native moneyis of this kingdome will vtterlie decay. Bot thair petition being granted, Thair wilbe (say they) coinyed thrie stanes a weik now for on of befoir, quhair of a two pairt being In 20  $\text{d}$  peicis and a thrid in vther spacis, one staine of the saids twenticies shall satisfie the pryce of the commodities inbrought or thair difference from the exported, at leist als far as ever did that sole one stane coinyied of befoir, ane vther staine thairof shall bring home forrane money to be of new converted as said is, and the thrid being In vther spaces shall abyd within the kingdome. Quhairby it is cleir that in process of tyme, The haille forrane money may be insensiblie converted into his maisties

coine, And so by this ovirtur, not only no deminutioun bot ane evident increas and that still with advantage In respect of the presupposed gaine vpoun the different spaces. As to the appeirand wrong that England will sustaine thairby, The samyne must aither be by contraveining of the articles of the intended vnion, or (not falling within the compass of any breach) by doing some deid tending to thair evident hurt and prejudice.

The first cannot be alledged, The saidis 20  $\text{d}$  peices being to be alleyed and cutt precislie to the standard of this kingdome and conforme to the articles of the said intended vnion. And as to the second, it being voluntar to thame to tollerat the course thairof or inhibit the samyne according as they find expedient It is not our pairt to presume thair hurt and prejudice quhill they themselue doe not repyne nor reclame and so no wrong heirby vnto England.

Bot the very trewth is that the small monies being more chargeable In the coinage then the great, and thairfoir the Mint of England (being vtherwyse full of imployment) not passing any quantitie of small moneyis, answerable to the necessitie of so great and populous a kingdome, those quha stand in neid of such moneys for chaing and small debursements in thair tradeing and daylie imployment have by a commoun consent chosin rather to be at a small loss in haveing the samyne then vtherwyse to want thame.

As to the alledged benefitt which heirby may aryse vnto the Officers of the Mint, I beleive some benefitt they will not refuse, bot this they think to be ane argument of envy rather then of reason, being that thair desyr should be considered in itself, and in regard of the public good not of thair particular benefitt.

Nixt say they, albeit to the first view Ten in the hundrethe of gain (which is the common repoir and received opinioun of such as affected aither with good will or envy, pronounce everie thing to be as they desyr or fear) may be thocht to be our great and vndenyable advantage, yet to those quho wilbe bot at the pains of a more narrow and strict exeminatioun of accompts, it will appeir that after the payment of the kings dewis, coinage and vthers necessary and allowed chairgis, Together with the great (thogh to the most pairt vnknawin) loss of wast and inlak, which accompanies the refyning and reductioun of the foirrane coine vnto his maiesties standard, Thair will litle (at leist not so much as is talked) of that alledged proffett remain with ws.

Only thairby (and for which reasoun also als much as for any I myselve would wish thair desyr to be granted) The Mint salbe holdin going, and we vplift the fies casualties and vthers dewis of our places, quhairof now we ar altogether disappointed, so that it may be sayd in this article in oppositioun to the former, that the Officers of the Mint heir (vtherwyse having small or no Imployment) doe choose by this thair desyr rather (for supplie of England's skarsetie of small and thair awin of all soirt of moneyis) to be at travell and paine for a litle gaine then vtherwyse to be at ease and have nothing.

Lastlie England must aither tollerat 20  $\text{d}$  peices to have course above thair value heir, and so thogh those that ar now to be cunyied be expoirted, yet thairby we shall be no lossers but gainers for the reasouns foirsaidis. Or else iff they goe about to decry them The samyne cannot be into ane equall (In respect of thair different form and denominatioune in accompt from ours) bot of necessitie into ane lower value then they have heir, and so not only those

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which are to be cunyied shall not be expoyted (which solvis all objectiouns) bot those also which are expoyted alreadie shalbe returned with advantage, which seems to be a point of fair policie not to be neglected. And this is all I conceave can be sayd to this purpose according to tyme and place, quhairin I have not so much sett down any thing definetive as represented the bussines to your Lordships in a full discoverie of the hail convenience and inconvenience may ensew thairvpoun. Leaving to your Lordships after consideratioun heiroy To resolve vpoun quhat course shalbe thoght most expedient.

CXLIII.—1644, *Ouertures Be Sir James Hope generall of his Maesties Mint anent the estaite of the Moneis within this kingdome vnto the Comittie of Parliamēt for Ouertures.*

Hopetoun  
Papers.

My Lordis and vthers of this honorable comittie, being that I cary the name of ane Officer of the Mint, my earnest indeuour euer since I entred thairto hes bein at all occasions to approue myself in the dewtie of my said place, whairunto with permission I must neids say I haue had to this hour Bot smal encouragement, haueing neuer so much as gotten audiance in what, thogh with paine and labour, I had bethoght anent the estait of the moneis for the good of the kingdome. Bot seing your answeere as yet haue not bein flatt Refusals, bot onlie delays and referres, proceeding as (I tacked them) rather from the vrgencie of more weightie affairs then the neglect of these, I thocht it not amis to mak this my last assault befor I gaue ouer

The scope of this my discourse is to lay oppin the trew foundation and ground worke of the nature of money fro the which as from thair source and fontaine proceede those ebbings and floweings, which it admits in its skairestie or aboundance throw the seuerall places of the world, and these being discoverd in thair causes, to propose such ouertures as I conceave may conduce ather to the furthering of the one or auoidding of the vther within this kingdome.

By moneis may be vnderstood ather moneis in the general; being of whatsomeuer impression, or his Maesties moneis in particular. As to Moneis in the generall I conceave them to drawe their originall and first Being from the naturall Riches of the kingdome itself, for the nature of man being by the unsearchable decree of God maid lyable for his subsistance heir to a necessaire supply from the Creatur, and euerie place and countrie not affording those necessaires in such qualitie and quantitie as that necessitie of thair inhabitants doeth require, Traffick in the first degre thairof be way of permutatione was inuented, whairby seuerall kingdomes nicht mutuallie participate of the goods of eache vther, bot this also careing with it its awein Inconuenience aryseing partlie from the difficultie of the transportation of these permutable goods to all places by such wayes and meanes and at such tymes as mens particular imployments did require, partlie from the Inequallitie thairof, all these places not being alyeke indigent, and so they not conterpoiseing one ane vther in the qualitie and quantitie of those thair comodites: moneis thairfor by a vnanimous consent was substitute as a comon measour to all things; whairby euerie nation albeit ather not at all answeering the necessitie of ane vther; or ouer ballanceing in the answeering thairof, nicht notwithstanding haue quhairby to be

supplied of thair wants; and seing that whair euer thair is any such difference or ouer ballanceing the said difference must neids be payed by moneis Thairfor I lay this for a ground that thair is a Twofold transportation of moneis of one nation to ane vther; one ex hipotesi necessaire for ballanceing of that difference of the comodities mutually furnished by the one to vther, the vther meirлие volontaire vndertaken be the merchant vpon expectation of gaine; and for intertaining of his traffick; who tacking occasion of the unequal and different value of moneis in different places; turnes the transportation thairof in to a Trade And these ar the Two main clousses and channels quhairby the Riches of aney kingdome are insensible conuoyed out and exhausted. The only Remedeis of both which depends almost totallie vpon the wisdom and policie of the Gouvernours the on inward in respect of the kingdome itself, the uthere outward in respect of vther nationes. Bot as to the first, albeit much may be sayd to that purpose anent the prosecuting of manufactories the Inhibition of the home bringing of corruptible wairs and commutation thairof with staple goods, the putting of sumptuary Lawes in execution, and generally the doeing of whatsomeuer may better the naturall comodities of this kingdome ather in qualitie or quantitie, yet in respect those ar the comon theme and subiect of euerie discourse, and quhairof I do not taike vpon me to haue aney knowledge I forbeir to speake any further thairof onlie to this purpose I propone this one ouertoure

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That thairbe a yeirliche survey maid of all the custome books, books of entrie and 1 Ouertoure. uthers of that nature kept within this kingdome as weill at the borders as sea ports thairof and a comparatioun maid of the wholl comodities aswell transported and quhairinto, or as inbrocht and from whence vnto this Kingdome, that thairby it may appeir whairin, how much, and by what nations wee are most gainers or lossers, and accordinglie may be layd down courses for remeid which I would so much the rather wer knawein, because vpon presupposition thairof the proof and evidences of the ensueing ouertures doeth much depend. Bot as to the matter of moneis in the point of outward policie or in regard of vther nationes which is our present purpose. I conceaue the whole straine thairof to run vpon the equall or unequall rating of the samyne in thair extrinsicke value or price from what they should be in proportioun to thair intrinsicke bountie of weight and fynnesse And becaus this extrinsicke value is aither reall in the seuerall Rates of euerie distinct space of moneis at the which they are ordainet in seuerall places ather to haue course as currant money or to be receaued as bulyion, or ells imaginary in the matter of exchange.

Anent the first I propone this ouerture, that thairbe a commissioun granted to a 2 Ouertoure. certain number of persones of euery estait most expert and vnderstanding in the matters of the Mint, who may sie ane essay and tryal tacken of euerie one of these (I may say many hundrethes) seuerall species of money of different impression, weight and fynnes; and yet indifferentlie and unquestionable currant within this kingdome and accordinglie determine at what raitt conforme to the standart of the said kingdome, The samyne may or aucht to be receaued by the subiect without lose or gaine in regard of thair intrinsicke bountie. And for the clearing of the use and good heiroy, vpon what is already spokine I found these assertiounes, which thogh paradoxicall to the first view, yet I will euince them to be most trew in reason, notwithstanding the generall reclamation of persones of

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1 Assertion.

all sorts. And they are (1) that the heighteing of forraine moneyes in any kingdome abone this equalitie is not nor cannot be the occasioun or meanes of increais and greater abundance of moneis within that kingdome or gaine thairupone, if so be the uther natioun or kingdome whose moneis are heighted doe obserue the forsaid rule of equalitie in the course or receaueing of thair moneis which ought to be presumed.

For further cleiring whair of I will giue ane instance passing the case betwixt Scotland and the Low countries and that Scotland had intention to height the dollers and uther moneis thair currant (which if all hold that is spoken I sall not neid to suppose) to the effect they may be brocht hither Now then according to the first ground thair comodities mutually receaued and deliuered ar ather equall or unequall, if equall I demand what shalbe returned to them for the moneis brocht in. Not commodities for ex hipothesi they ar equall; not moneis for if theirs, than they not receaueing them for more then they deliuered them, thair will rest none of them with us, and so no Incraiss, and if our awin, then we are Lossers, for they (ex hipothesi also) obserueing the Rule of equalitie, in the value of ours; what wee gaine by the one, wee shall lose by the vther, and more, for albeit we pay bot value for value yet in respect we giue our natiue monies for foraine, and fyne for Baise, our lose is thairby greater then our gaine. And so although by that meanes the saids spaces of foraine moneis so heighted may be maid more abounding, yet thairby their woold be no increse of moneis in the generall; becaus by how much the forraine shall increse by so much the natiue shall decress and abone Next if the comodities of our mutual comerce be vnequal then aither wee ouer ballance them and so they ar our debtors, or they ouer ballance vs, and wee thair debtors, to witt for as much moneis as the difference of the saids comodites extends to: Bot in naither of these caises the heighteing of thair moneis can be aduantagious to vs; not if wee be thair debtors, for then the matter is brocht to a worse caise then that of equalitie by the which I haue alreadie prouen thair can be no increse nor gaine, bot diminution and Lose only, and if they be our debtors then we shalbe yet lossers; becaus so wee shall receaue thair moneis for what they owe us at a higher Rate then they are worth, and then they themselues woold vther wyse be forced to giue us thame for payment of thair debt and that by and atouer the Indeing of all comodities which doethe inseperable fallowe vpon the heighteing of the money.

The lycke may be said of and in respect of all uther places asweill in a singular comparison of one to ane vther as in a mutuall supposition in the hail; which albeit I confes may possiblie obscure the resolution of the question and perplexe the phantasie of the conceauer, yet shall neuer brangle the fundamentall grounds I goe vpon, and thairfor I conclude both the treuth and generallitie of my first assertion.

2d Assertion.

The second is that the doun cryeing of foraine monies within any kingdome not being below the said equalitie; cannot be the meanes of the diminution of the moneis of that kingdome.

3d Assertion.

The Thrid is that the absolute doun cryeing of the foraine moneis once brocht to the forsaid equalitie or the totall inhibitione of the course thair of within aney kingdome cannot occasion the dimunition of the moneis of that kingdome.

The treuth of this is cleir by a manifest consequence from the former, only obserueing

heirin that the riches of a kingdome in the aboundance of moneis are not estimat bot by the intrinsicke value thairof, and the alteration in the extrinsicke workes only vpon the priuate conditions of particular persounes; and euin this also caries alsmuch opinion as realitie with it, if the samyne were dewlie examined.

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Now as to exchange it had its originall thus The merchant from the long experience of his daylie traffick obseruing that moneis did run as it wer in a circle from one place unto ane vther vntill at lenth it did returne unto the place from whence it did first proceid, did begin to apprehend and perceauie that thair was no necessaie transportation of moneis bot in the case of the forsaid differance and ouer ballanceing of comodities which behoued to be judged not from ane simple comparatione of one natioun to ane vther, bot from a collectiue combination of the hail, or of eache one with all vthers with whome it hes comerce; Be reason that thogh ane be ouer ballanced by ane vther, and that uther be a threid; yet if that threid be ouer ballanced againe be the first then all of them may be ouer ballanced in a particular and equall in a general comparatione; did thairupon excogitat that honorable and comendable way of payment by bills of exchange; quhairby in a supposed value of the worth of the moneis of euerie natioun, the samyne might be drawein and remited from place to place and imaginare payments maid; as it wer by a common and mutuall compensation of the debtes of all these places together.

Now thairfor seing this valuation albeit imaginaire in itself, yet in respect it is now become the comon measour betwixt nation and nation quhairby more then by the vther (thogh reale) pryces are imposed vpon all comodites and that albeit the Rule thairof ought to be equalitie founded vpon the forsaid intrinsicke value of the said monneis; yet the samyne (Rulers and gouernors tacking no notice thairof) doeth in most places depend vpon the meir will of the marchant, quhairof some (specially those of the richer and wyser sort) obserueing the aboundance and skairestie of moneis comodites and merchants at seuerall tymes and in seuerall places taks ocasion for thair owne priuate gaine to rayse and let fall the said exchange to the great losse not onlie of the nation in general whair they liue, bot of the poorer and simple sort of Merchants in particular. Thairfor for obuiating (in so much as can be) of the inconuenients may and for the most pairt doe fallow thairvpon my ouuertoure thairanent Is

That after the difference ariseing from the ouer ballanceing of the comodites betwixt ws and vther nations discouered be my first ouerture; the value of the forrayne moneis tryed conforme to my second ouerture; It may vpon dew consideration of both be declared at what Rate the exchange sould goe betwixt this and euerie countrie with whome we haue commerce; which it wer intend should be constantlie kepted at ane equalitie of just worth Then must thairbe a good intelligence kepted and a wachefull eye had ouer the ryseing and falleing of the moneis and difference forsaid in those places: that accordinglie the said exchange may be ruled, and if it be not thocht fitt that this be inacted to be obserued vnder a pennaltie yet it shall not be amisse to proclaime and intimate it from tyme to tyme that thairby the Leigis may be forwarned and not circomveined in thair ignorance The use heiroy I micht instruct by ane induction of the many inconuenients and abusses daylie occurring in the matter of exchange which hereby might be remeided, all which feiring to

3d Overture.

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be prolix I purposelie omitt; thinking it sufficient that that which I haue alreadie sayd being dewlie prosecutt we neid feir no detriment or lose in the matter of monneis, be waye of policie from nation or kingdome whatsomeuer. And thus much for moneis in the generall As to the kings monneis in particular I conceaue thair ar Two diseases which the natiue moneis of a kingdome ar comonlie subiect to, that of exportation and that of thair decay aud diminution for albeit thair be none exported yet if thairbe no meanes vsed for the importeing and inress thairof, the samyne will insensible run into decay For Remeid of the which euills whilk some in thair zeall to the comonwealth haue layed down and projected seuerall grounds and courses they not weighing aricht the proportion and harmony which ought to be obserued in matters of that nature aither as by ane vnequall eye apprehending the danger of exportatione more then of the uther or by a mistake of the quantitie or qualitie of the Remedie, in thair too great cair to remoue that incurable deceas of exportation (which being more obvious to comon sense is more lyable to the vulgar censur) haue left no place nor way for increse or augmentation as might be instructed be many instances, Whairfor I conceaue that exportation is curable rather by consequence in prosecuting the wayes of increas and in degries then primarley and totally in it self The ordinaire meanes for Increase of our natiue coyne are Bullyeon and exchange, that is the inbringing by the Leiges vnto the Mint the one necessarie of siluer from forraine places according to ane certaine rate and proportionable to the goods transported thither conforme to the statuts made thereanent The vther voluntarie of plate, broken or uther moneis native and not currant or forraine to the effect they may haue the auail thairof in his majesties moneis which ar currant, and thairfor thogh not so propperlie called exchange.

4 Overture. As to Bullyeon I humblie recomend the samyne to your Lordships consideration in the particulars following. First, that thairbe some order tacken for the payment of what is past and aweing

5 Overture. 2. that in tymes coming the taksmen of the custome Clercks of cocquets and uthers who are lyable for the ingathering thairof from the seuerall marchants adebted in the payment of the same, may be disharged and inhibited to transack with the marchant thairanent bot that the merchant may treulie and reallie bring in the samyne to the countrie as he is obleiged.

6 Overture. 3. That in respect comodites being the subiect of traffick which is the channell whairby moneis are conuoyed in to a kingdome, are by the various and inconstant estimation of seuerall tymes and people obnoxious to many changes, so that of those comodites whairupon Bullyeon was layd at the frameing of the last table thairof, manie ar altogether out of request and uthers not knowin in those tymes come in thair place: vthers in thair estimation much intended or abated and the table of the Bullyeon haueing neuer bein hichted nor augmented these many yeirs, thairfor thair would be some course tacken, that not onlie those comodites which payd no Bullyeon of befor may now also pay bot also that these which doe pay may according to thair estimation in these tymes and seuerall quantities thairof now in use to be exported be proportionally burdened with the payment thairof.

7 Overture. 4. That seing as comodites so also mettals which are the matter of money in thair aboundance or skaircetic, hie or law estime at one tyme and in one place more then ane

uther, are subiect to thair owene chainges so that at the frameing of the table for the Bullyeon ane ounce of siluer was more worth then four now; I mein not in respect of denomination in our ordinarie account (for so it was lesse that for instance which according to its weight and fynnes was called ane half croune then being termed ane haill croune now) bot in respect (1) of its aboundance, thair being more haill crownes now then thair wer half crownes then : nixt of its worth and estimation ; that half croun then extending farther in the price of comodites then this haill croune now; thairfor albeit that quantitie of goods which of befor was burdened with ane ounce of Bullyeon shoold now be burdened with foure yet in proportion to the aboundance and estimation of siluer at these seuerall tymes, this imposition shoold not be so great now as that was then.

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Records,  
1644.

5. Seing that by Act of parliament the marchant inbringer of the Bullyeon for euery 8 Overture. ounce of utter fyne siluer should receaue at the Mint als much in his majesties coyne of elleuin deniers fyne and for les fyne proportiounalie, lossing alwayes ane twelue pairt thair-upon It woold be considered if it were not more fitting he shoold only lose (for instance) a 36 pairt and whair he did bring in bot ane ounce to be obliged to bring in thrie which wilbe no considerable prejudice to the marchant inbringer; this losse vpon thrie onces being no more then that vpone one; only his majestie heirby must neids be at the charges of the coinage of thrie or more onces for one, whairunto thair may be also some remeid found, if this be once resolued upon and by this means the quantitie of the Bullyeon may be augmented to a triple or more as your Lordships shall thincke expedient.

As to exchange it consisting for the most part in the inbringing of foraine money vnto the Mint and the conuerting the samyne unto his majesties coyne, may easelie be perceaed to be ane ineffectual meanes for the increais of our natiue moneis; vnles ather the foraine be so abased or the natyue so highted, that the one may paying his majesties dewes and coinage be conuerted into the uther without lose or preiudice Now the inhaussing or highting of our awin is ane ouerture of so great moment and importance in respect of the intendet vnion amongst his majesties kingdomes and the decryeing or abasseing of foraine woold be so full, at leist of apprehendet lose vnto the subiect that (thogh much may be said both for the one and for the uther yet) hardlie dare I thincke aney of them so proper to be urged as the tymes and affairs thair of now are, dureing the whiche (doubting thair can be aney thing effectuate by these meanes) I forbear to speak any farther.

CXLIV.—July 1644, *Bill anent the Monie.*

My lordis and vtheris commissionaris of parliament wnto your lordships humble meanes and schawis I your lordships seruitour Sir James Hope generall of his majesties minte That quhairas it belouges to my charge to sie to the estait of the said minte, and of the monies within this kingdome, and to give the estaites or his maiesties counsall notice thair of as ocasioned did occurre, and I perceaveing a greatt thoughe to the most part insensible decay in both, did bethink with myself anent some overtures for remeid of the said growing evill; and thairvpon did present vnto thair lordships of counsell ane bill craveing some present ordour thairanent to be taiken : viz: anent the copper money accord-

Hopetoun  
Papers.

Miscellaneous  
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1644.

ing as thair lordships did conceave the necessitie of the Kingdome to requyre and anent the silver conforme to the overtouris then also given be me to such of theme as wer hear for the tyme quhich thair lordships haveing considered and knowing the matteris of the minte to be of greater concernement and consequence then quhich at such tymes quhill they wer pressed with effearis public then more vrgent could be so deliberatlie determined as the weightines of the busines did requyre. Thair lordships did theirfore refuse for the tyme to medle with the matter of the siluer money Bot as for the copper did referr the samen to the lordis commissionaris and vtheris of his maiesties exchecker whose opinione thairanent in ane act I did report of laite to the saidis lordis of counsell who notwithstanding what had bene condiscended be them thairanent of before yitt thought not fitt yett your lordships sould ratifie nor approve the samen, vntill they did sie of the conventione of estaites or parliament both of them then neir approcheing sould determine thairanent, vnto quhich they did referre the samen quhairby all is hitherto reserved vnto this moist honorable and grave judicatorie, Wheirfore sieing ane flooresheing minte and aboundance of native monies ar the infallable simptoms and sings the on of wisdome of the govertoures the vther of the rythes of the people both of theme of ane flooresheing staite and weil governed commonwealth. Theirfore may it pleas your lordships either to allot thairvnto so much tyme as that the samen being publickly hard may be reasoned at lenth in presentia or vtherwyse to appoynte ane certane nombre of everie estaite who may meitt and consult thairvpon and call before them not only me and vtheris whose chairgis makis our intres speciallie Bot all vtheris who profess any knowledge in matteris of that nature as generallie concerned so that debated quhich way so evir the result may be such as hes hitherto bene of all matteris determined before your lordships admired for its good effectis at home and wysdome politique abroad quhich is the great and maine end of the petitioner and your lordships anser humblie I besaik.

Dorso: Bill anent the monies given to the Comittie of parliament for bill in Julie 1644, bot received no answer.

CXLV.—20 Feb. 1645, *Ouvertures be Sir James Hope Generall of his Majesties Mint for the Incresce of the Monyes within this Kingdome.*

Hopetoun  
Papers.

1 That their be a yeirlye survoy made of all the custome bookes and vthers of that nature kept within this kingdome alsweill at the borders as sea ports thereof and ane comparatione maid of the heill commodities both Transported and whither and Inbrought and from whence vnto this kingdome that thairby it may be constant quhairin how much and by what natiouns we are most gainers or losers and accordinglie may be layed downe courses for the Incresse of our moneyes; This I conceave may be done be the survoyours for the excyse at the leist will be much facillitat by the courses projected for the Ingathering thair of.

2 That thair be ane commissione granted to a certain nombre of persones of everie

estate most expert and vnderstanding in matters of the Mint, who may see ane assay and tryell taken of everie spece of money currant within this kingdome; and accordingllie deternene at quhat raitt conforme to the standerd of this kingdome the samen may or should be received, in respect of their Intrinsick bountie in weight and fynnes

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Records,  
1645.

3 That thairefter it may be also declaired at quhat ratte conforme (to the two former overtours) the exchange sould goe betuixt this and everie vther natioun with whom we have commerce

4 That the Table of the Bulyeon may be reviewed, corrected, and inlaired

5 That (the said table once reformed) the quantitie of the Bulyeon may be quintupled and the marchand ordained to have ffyftie aucht schillingis Scotts for everie ounce of 11 deneirs fyne and for more or lesse fyne proportionallie, which he cannot refuse, seing silver is ordinarlie boght and sauld so, and louer, and thus the merchand sall be no loser except of his paines in the bying of it, his majestie sall be no loser bot a gainer by above Thrie pundis Scotts vpon the stone weight and thair being 5 ounces coined then for one now The forrane money may be all in a short tyme converted into his majesties coyne.

6 That all forrane moneys be intimat to be cryed downe within sex moneths and that in the meane tyme (to avoyd the exportatioun thair of and better procuring of a sufficient aboundance of native moneyes against the said tyme) That the Mint maister be ordained to receive from the leiges all the saidis forrane moneys being weight at the value they now goe at, and delyver to them the lyk value in his majesties monyes: and for furthering heirof (quhich cannot be simple done without loss) that during the said tyme he may be fred of his majesties taill vpon the coinage thair of (whereof the lyke hes bein granted of before) He may have a new license for the coinage of everie 3 stone thair of (and no more) in tuentie pennie peices and any vther such small priviledges (during the said tyme allanerlie) as can be agried vpon with him which may further the conversioun.

7 That the said sex moneths expyred the saidis forrane monyes may totallie be decayed and inhibited to have course (quhairvpon if any lose it sall be thair owin falt because they broght them not in to the Mint within the limited tyme) and only a value put thairvpon conforme to my secound overtoure, at quhich rate they salbe only currant amongst merchands Goldsmythes and Mint Maister as bulyeon only and they obleiged so to receive them.

And those are the overtours I thought good heire breiffie to propone, the fundamentall ground, treuth, good, and prooffe whereof I have sett downe at more lenth in vther papers, and sall be readie to mak good in reasone by word or vtherwayes as I sall be requyred.

CXLVI.—Nov. 1645, *Anent Sterling Syluer.*

The tryall peece for England and Scotland is 11 oz 2<sup>dwt</sup> of pure fyne syluer in the highest degree comixed with 18 penyweight of allay being the pound weight troy.

Hopetoun  
Papers.

And the said fyne syluer was fyned with leade as high as could be, and after blowne downe vpon a dry test at the blast without lead, by which meanes the fyne syluer that

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the peece was made of is better then any ordinary assays, a halfe penyweight at least.

Now by so much as the 11 denears is reported by the assay master shorte of the tryall peece so much the moneyes must come shorte Therefore the Assay Master in England is sworne to report his assayes better or worss then the standerd for if he report the syluer standerd it is conceiued to be equall to the tryall peece

Note 11<sup>oz</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> English is in the Scottish account 11 deniers 2 grains  $\frac{1}{2}$  And if you compare the late monyes made in Scotland with the monyes now made in England you will soone fynd what difference there is.

John Reynolds.

CXLVII.—22 July 1646, *Sr James Carmichaell Thesaurare Deputt his Warrant to the Generall of the Mint for tryeing of a Sinker or Graver for the said Mint.*

Hopetoun  
Papers.

I Sir James Carmichaell of that ilk knycht his maiesties Thesaurer Depute being informed that his maiesties Mint doth for the present extreimlie suffer throw the vacancie of the sinkers place of the said Mint, and that the samyne cannot be prouydit vntill tryell be taken of the sufficiencie and abilitie of such as ar so put in for it, doe thairfor give warrant to Sir James Hope Generall of the said Mint to call before him and take tryell of the abilitie of any such persons as profess themselus to be skilled in sinking or graueing, and to make them giue ane assey of there said abilitie by sinking of irons of all sorts requisite for the said Mint as he sall thinke fitt, that report thereof may be made at the prouyding of the said place, ffor doeing quhairof thir presents sall be to him a sufficient warrant, subseryved with my hand at Edinburgh the xxij day off Julij 1646 yeirs.

J Carmichaell.

CXLVIII.—5 July 1647, *Copie Act of Court anent Jon Robbs Ryott within the Coinehous.*

Curia guardiana tenta Edinburgi in monetario S. D. N. Regis quinto die Maii anno Domini millesimo sexentesimo quadragesimo septimo per dominum Jacobum Hope generalem ejusdem monetarii et Joannem Falconer ejus deputatum sectis vocatis curia legittime affirmata.

Hopetoun  
Papers.

The quhilk day anent the compleant given in be Williame Robertsons smith in the said Mintt against Johne Robbe also Smith there makand mentioun that the said Johne Robbe vpon the day of Aprill last cam in to the said Mintt and in a furious and crewell maner without ony wronge or offence offered to him be the said Williame Robertsons did straike the said compleaner with his foot vpon the bellie quhereby he was heavilie hurt and troubled And the said Johne Robbe being reproved therefoir be some of the

officers of the said Mintt, he said that he repented nothing that he had done, bott that he had not broken his head And that the said Johne Robbe being personallie sumondit by the Court officer to have appeared vpon the 19th day of Aprill last in the said Court then holdin in absence of the said generall be the said Johne Falconer his deputt And to heave answered anent the said Ryott the said Johne Robbe contumaciouslie walking in the cunyeous closs refused to answer to the said Courtt or to obey the ordinances thairroff, And als anent the compleant given in against the said Johne Robbe be David Falconer conjunct Mr of the said Mintt makand mentioun that the said Johne Robbe vpoun the            day of the said moneth of Aprill last since the foirsaid ryett committed be him and his refusell to answer the courts anent the samyne he had audatiouslie and mallapairtly at his own hand entred into one of the smiddies of the said Mintt and taken away some workleoms out of the said smiddie and Mint without leave askit or advertisement given to ony of the officers of the said Mintt or their servants of his doeing thereof or vpoun quhat pretence he did the samyne, The said Johne Robbe having bein lawfullie wairned to appeir the said day and place to answer anent the said compleants and being often tymes called lawfull tyme of day bidden and not compeiring, The said Sir James Hope Generall and Johne Falconer his deputt having hard red and considered the foirsaid compleants and finding the foirsaid deids compleand vpoun be the seuerall pairties respectiue foirsaid to be deids of ryott wronge and contumacie done within his majesties said Mintt in manifest infringement and contempe of the privileges and ordor of the said Mintt and judicatorie thereof, and so punishable by the common law acts of Parliament and practict of this Kingdome, Thairfoir and for the said Johne Robbe his contempe and disobedience in not compeiring now the second tyme The saids Judges doe vnlaw and amercciatt the said Johne Robbe in the sowme of twentie pound monie of this realme of Scotland to be payed to

procurator fiscall of the said Mintt Because the said Williame Robertson had sufficientlie verified his complent be famous witnesses and the said David Falconer declared that he would referr the verificatioun of his complent to the said Jon Robbe his aith of veritie and the said Johne Robbe being personallie summonsd therefoir they decerned in manner foirsaid.

Extractum de libro actorum dictæ curiæ guardianæ per Martinum Crauffurd clericum ejusdem.

CLXIX.—14 July 1647, *Copie of the Declaratione given in be me to the Committie of Estaites anent the weight of the Halfe Crownes as it was last maid and accepted of be Sir Archibald Prymerose.*

I Sir James Hope Generall of his Majesties Mint being requyred by the honourable Committie of Estaites to set vnder my hand the trew weight which the halfe croune of silver according to the standard of this Kingdome should weigh, of the weights for the present ordinarlie vsed amongst the marchands for the trew weights of this Kingdome : Doe

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1647.  
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declare that I haveing conferred and examined the saids merchand weight with the trew weights of the Mint, Doe find that the said halfe croune of silver by the aforesaid standard should weighe of the marchand weights seiven drope and threttie graines and ane eight part graine, so that the samyne will fall to be lighter then the halfe ounce of the aforesaid merchand weight about sex graines besydes two graines of remeid or allowance, when the samine shall happen. Which I testifie by thir presents written and subscryved with my hand at Ed<sup>r</sup> the fourteinth day of Julie j<sup>m</sup> 6<sup>c</sup> fourtie seiven years. Ja Hope

(This note is  
taken from a  
scroll copy of  
the same  
Declaration.)

This abovewritten Declaratione was sent backe to me againe by my L. South Eske who desyred me to sett it doune more succinctlie for the Clerkes information anent the proclamacione, which I mended according as it is in the margine, and returned the samine to him in mundo vnder my hand at Ed<sup>r</sup> Moneday the fourteinth Julie 1647.

# CHARLES II.

A.D. 1649-1685.

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## ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND.

### I.—5 Feb. 1649, *The Irons to be delivered to John Earl of Loudon.*

The Estats of Parlement Ordaines the keepers of the hail Seals Caset Signet and yrons of the Cunye hous To exhibite and Delyver the samen to Johnne earle of Lowdoun high Chancellour of Scotland That thairafter the saidis estatis may tak such ordour thairanent for altering or changeing of the samyn as they shall think most fitting. Vol. VI. Part ii. p. 159.

### II.—12 June 1649, *Commission anent the rates of Money and inbringing of Bullion.*

The Estaits of Parliament now presentlie conveyined in this thrid sessioun of the second Triennial parliament Hes nominat and appointed and nominats and appoints Sir James Hope of Hopetoun maister Williame Sandelands of Hilderstoun Sir Johne Cheislie of Kerswell knycht Sir James Stewart provest of Edinburgh George Porterfield and maister Robért Barclay as a Committie of parliament or most pairt of them as thair quorum to consider of the severall raitts of money and whither it be fitting at this tyme to hight the same or not and to think and consider vpon some effectuall way how bulyeon may be brought into the countrie according to the acts of parliament. Vol. VI. Part ii. p. 409.

### III.—4 July 1650, *Warrant for Coinage.*

The Estaitts Ordanis ane letter and warrand to be sent to the Conservator for making of matrices for stryking of coyne and gives order to the Committee of money to caus pay for the same. Vol. VI. Part ii. p. 602.

Warrand Givin to Sir John Falconer to stryk three scoir stane of copper and no further.

### IV.—13 Dec. 1650, *Anent ane Warrand.*

Paper givin in anent ane warrand to the master of the coinyehous anent coynage of gold and silver Remitted to the severall bodyes. Vol. VI. Part ii. p. 618.

v.—21 March 1651, *Committee on Money.*

Acts of  
Parliament,  
1651.

Vol. VI. Part  
ii. p. 646<sup>b</sup>.

A PAPER concerning the crying up of money and stopping of exportacione thair of Redd quhair wpon his maiestie and estaitis ordanes three of evrie estaitt to be named as a committee to considder thair off and to call for any they think fitt and wnderstanding in that mater to be assisting to thame the maior pars the quorum and to report thair opinione thair off to the parliament.

vi.—22 March 1651, *Committee named.*

Vol. VI. Part  
ii. p. 650<sup>b</sup>.

THE Kingis Maiestie and parliament names the Erle of Cassillis, Lord Burghley, Jonstoun Barkley, Skirling, Schir Johne Smyth and Andro Grant as ane Comittee of parliament to tak the paper anent the coyne in consideratioune with pooer to thame to call the Lord Cochrane to be presentt with thame.

vii.—31 March 1651, *Anent the heighting of the Money.*

Vol. VI. Part  
ii. p. 657<sup>a</sup>.

IT being putt to the questione whither or not the money should be cryed up and heighted It wes voyced affirmative, and that the twelff shillingis Scottis should be cryed up to ane mark and the rest of the Scottis and English money accordinglie, and the dowble angell to fyftein pound Scottis and the rest of the Scottis and English gold proportionallie And ordanes the Earl Cassillis Schir James Murrey Schir John Smyth and George Gardyne to meitt and give a table of money and gold and of the forrane money according to this proportioun.

Eodem die.

Act anent the heighting of the raitt of gold and money Redd voitted and past in parliament and ordaned presentlie to be Intimat at the croce of Perth whiche accordinglie wes done.

viii.—31 March 1651, *Anent the Mint at Dundie.*

Vol. VI. Part  
ii. p. 661<sup>b</sup>.

HIS Maiestie and estaittis of Parliament appoyntis the Earl Buccleuch the Lord advocatt and Archibald Sydserff to sight and consider the hous in Dundie appoynted to be the coynehous consider the repairing thair off and accordinglie to grant precept not exceeding 2000 merkis.

Referris to the Comittee of estaittis to add sum persones to the committee of moneyes not exceiding four of evrie estaitt.

IX.—16 Nov. 1652, *Conference with the Deputies from Scotland by a Committee of the English Parliament.*

Acts of  
Parliament,  
1652.

The Deputies acquaint the Committee with the present Exigence of the people of Scotland for want of money the Country hauing no other among them but Royalle and Crosse-Dollars which are generally false and counterfeite. They therefore pray that the Committee would represent the same to the Parliament, for some expedient for the peoples reliefe in the premisses.

Under the  
Common-  
wealth.  
Vol. VI., new  
edition, Part  
ii. p. 796.

X.—25 Nov. 1652, *Conference with the Deputies from Scotland by a Committee of the English Parliament.*

This Committee doe appoynt to treat with the Deputies sent from Scotland tomorrow morning and then to communicate to them the order of Parliament concerning false coines in Scotland, and to have a general Conference with them about that buisnesse and that notice be giuen them hereof accordingly, as also to the members of this Committee, the said members are likewise to have notice of this Committees meeting on Wednesday next.

Under the  
Common-  
wealth.  
Vol. VI., new  
edition, Part  
ii. p. 797.

XI.—21 Dec. 1652, *Anent false Coyne.*

The Debate with the Deputies concerning false Coynes in Scotland and a meanes for redresse thereof is resumed. For remedy herein the Deputies propound That the Mint house may bee revived and repaired in Scotland and that Royalls in Scotland may bee called into the Mint house, and the intrinsic value returned for the same, for the effecting whereof they further offer That a stock of about £10,000 may be advanced, and some small summe more for the repaying the Mint house, and materialls and vtensils thereto belonging.

Under the  
Common-  
wealth.  
Vol. VI., new  
edition, Part  
ii. p. 798.

XII.—4 May 1658, *Anent the Coyning of Bodles.*

Whereas the Counsell there (in Scotland) doe propose that liberty be given for coyning £5000 in Bodles which the Committee humbly submitt to the consideracion of the Counsell, The Counsell thought not fitt to doe anything therein.

Under the  
Common-  
wealth.  
Vol. VI., new  
edition, Part  
ii. p. 766.

XIII.—1 Jan. 1661, *Ratification in favours of the Officers of his Majesties Minthouse.*

OUR SOVERANE LORD with advice and consent of the Estates of Parliament Hes ratified and Approven And be thir presents Ratifies and approves the gift of exemption granted be the deceast David King of Scots of worthie memorie to Adame Torrie burges of Edinburgh Keeper of the Office of Cunyie of the Kingdome of Scotland and to the Mintmaster and to the rest of the workmen and servants deput in the said Office Makeing them frie and quyte

Vol. VII. p.  
227, c. 237.

Acts of  
Parliament,  
1661.

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of all Challenges supports dueties and contributions whatsoever to be set and put vpon them their lands tenements goods cattell or merchandice whatsoever And that all the servants of the said mint shall stand at the decision of the said Mint in all pleyes and complaints which concerne them dated the fyft day of February the tuentie eight yeer of his Reigne and also ane other gift granted be the deceast King James the fyft of eternall memorie vnder his Signet and subscryved with his hand Giveing licence to the haill Officers and members of his Cunyiehouse to remaine and abyde at home from all oists raides, weirs, waponshawings gatherings and assemblies to be made be his Maiestie by Sea or Land, and making them and ilk ane of them frie from all watcheing wairding and stenting to be impute vpon them at any tyme thereafter As the saids lettres of Gift of the date the tuentie thrid of October and of his Maiesties reigne the threttie yeer proports And siclyk the Gift of exemption granted be our Sovereaine Lords dearest goodschir King James the sext Giveing to the haill officers of his Maiesties Cunyiehouse licence and frieing of them as said is And als giveing Power to the Generall of the said Cunyiehouse to repledge the remanent Officers and members of the said Cunyiehouse from all other Judges Courts and jurisdictions to his oune Courts of Wardinrie of the said Cunyiehouse which his Maiestie therby gave power to hold and continew As the said Gift of the date the tuentie tuo day of Aprile 1584 yeers more at lenth bears And als ane other Gift granted be the deceast King James of blessed memorie with advice of the Lords of his Maiesties Privy Councill vnder the Privie Seale Giveing licence to the Generall of his Cunyiehouse Maister Cunyier Wairdenes Sinker Sayer Printers Forgers Melters and others awaiteing vpon the service therof with freedome as is abovementioned As the saids letters of gift dated the tuentie fyft day of Junij 1579 more at lenth proports And lykwayes Ratifies and Approves the letters of Gift granted be his Maiesties said deceast dearest goodschir King James the sext Makeing mention of the three last gifts above rehearsed And therfor of new agane Giveing speciall licence and priveledge to the Generall Master Cunyier Counter Wairden Sinker Essayer Printers Forgers and Melters in his Maiesties Cunyiehouse alswell then present as thereafter to come To remaine and abide at home from all and sindrie oists, raids, waponshawings, weirs, armes, gatherings and assemblies whatsoever to have been made be his Maiesties leivetennents, wairdens Shirreffs Stewarts Crouners Provest and Baillies of the burgh of Edinburgh and other burghs within this Realme of Scotland And all other his Hienes Officers present and to come either be sea or land inwith or outwith this Realme in any tyme thereafter And siclyk hes exeemed them and ilk ane of them fra all watcheing wairding payment of stents taxations contributions and other impositions whatsoever imposed or that shall happin to be imposed vpon his Maiesties leidges of this Realme in tyme thereafter And fra all compeirance and passing vpon inquests assyses Justice Courts Justice aires Shirreff Courts and Baillie Courts Appriseings or perambulations of lands or annual rents Takeing of cognitions or any other actions civill or criminall whatsoever Exeeming exonereng and discharginge them and ilk ane of them therfra for ever And hes willed and granted that they nor none of them shall nowayes be called nor accused criminally nor civilly for the same Nor shall incur no skaith perrill nor danger therefore in their persones lands nor Offices in tyme thereafter Notwithstanding whatsom-

ever acts of Parliament lawes or other constitutions made or to have been made in the Contrare Anent the whilk his Maiesties said deceast dearest goodschir hes dispenced Dischargeing therfor the Justice Generall Justice Clerk and their Deputes Thesaurer Advocats Proveist and Baillies of Edinburgh and other burgesses within the said Realme of Scotland and all other Officers and Ministers of his Maiesties lawes present and thereafter to come of all sumoning indyting attatcheing areisting accuseing calling following or persueing vnlawing or in any wayes troubleing or molesting the saids persones or any of them or other members of the said Cunyiehouse And of all stenting taxing or vnlawing of them or anie of them for the same in any tyme thereafter Dischargeing them therof and of their Offices in that parte for ever And also his Maiesties said deceast goodschir hes given and granted full power to the said Generall to repledge the haille Officers and remanent persones therein named of the said Cunyiehouse awaiting thairon from all other Justice Courts and Jurisdictions to his oune Courts of Wardinrie of the said Cunyiehouse to whom his late Maiestie therby gave full power To hold and continew and to create Clerks and Officers alter and change the same as neid bies And to find caution of colleraith for doeing of iustice to all parties iustly complaining vpon law against any of the Officers and members of the said Cunyiehouse Conforme to the laws and consuetude in sick caices, and lyk as any other Generall thairof hes had and might in any tyme then bygone Inhibiteing and dischargeing therby all other Judges to exerce and vse any Judgment or Jurisdiction vpon them or any of them As they wold ansuer vpon their obedience and vttermost charge and perill Which letters of gift is of the date the fiftein of November 1604 And in lykmaner the Ratificatione granted be his Maiesties said deceast goodshir of worthie memorie and his Estates of Parliament Ratifieing and Approveing all and whatsomever letters and gifts of exemption liberties freedomes priveledges and immunities made and granted be himselff or his most noble Progenitors to and in favors of the Generall and others Officers and servants of his Maiesties Cunyiehouse of Scotland And specially the forsaid last letter of exemption granted be himselff making relation of the other three letters of exemption above rehearsed dated the tuentie thrid day of October 1612. In all and sindrie heids articles points and circumstances of the same Attour our said Soverane Lord for his Maiesties selff and his successours with consent forsaid Wills grants Decernes and Ordaines That this present Ratification Is and shall be in all tyme comeing als valeid effectuell and sufficient to the Generall and his haille Officers and members of his Maiesties Cunyiehouse in Scotland and their successours for the peaceable brookeing and ioyseing of the Priveledges exemptions freedomes liberties and immunities mentioned in the saids Gifts as if the same and ilk ane of them respective wer heirin word be word insert Dispenceing therwith for ever.

THE which day Sir Robert Murray of Cameron Provost of Edinburgh and Commissioner from the said burgh to this present Parliament For and in name and behalff of the remanent Magistrats Council and Communitie of the said burgh Protested That the Ratification past in favours of the Generall, Officers and other members of his Maiesties Conyiehouses sall be without prejudice of the rights liberties and priveledges of the burgh of

Protest: Pro-  
vest of Edin-  
burgh against  
the preceding  
Ratification.

Acts of  
Parliament,  
1661.

Edinburgh in all tyme comeing Notwithstanding of the said Ratification And therevpon asked and tooke instruments.

XIV.—1 Jan. 1661, *Warrant to search for Tools belonging to the Conyiehouse.*

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233.

THE Lord Commissioner and Estates of Parliament Doe heirby Give Warrant and Power to Charles Maitland Generall of his Maiesties Mint To search for and enquire after wher he can find any of the tooles or work loomes belonging to the Conyiehouse And to cause fence and areist the same and seaze vpon them and carie them to the Conyiehouse for his Maiesties vse.

XV.—12 June 1661, *Act for the Coyning of Copper Money.*

Vol. VII. p.  
254, c. 273.

AT EDINBURGH the tuelff of Junij 1661 OUR Soverane Lord with advice of the Estates of Parliament now presentlie conveened by his Maiesties speciall Authority Considering how necesser and expedient copper money is for making of change and supplieing the poore of this Kingdome Orders and Commands Charles Maitland of Haltoun Generall of his Maiesties Mint heer in Scotland and Sir Johne Falconer Master of the Conyiehouse joyntlie and equallie to coyne or cause to be coyned in Turners Three thousand stane weight of good poore copper (which is to be provyded and furnished be the saids Officers equallie betuixt them) without any mixtour of brasse And the said turners to be of the same intrinsick value the last iurney of turners wes viz Each turner weightand ane drop and ane halff (four graines lesse) of Trois weight which is to be vnderstood wher one turner is four graines lesse ane other turner may be four grains more and on the contrare And that the said three thousand stane weight of copper be coyned at the respective tymes following viz Tuo thousand stane weight of the said copper to be coyned within the space of three yeers after the date heirof And the thrid thousand stane to be coyned within such tyme and space after the expiration of the saids three yeers appointed for coyning of the said tuo thousand stane As the Lords of his Maiesties Secret Councill shall judge the same to be meit and necesser which his Maiestie with advice forsaid Recommends to the saids Lords with the impression and circumscription to be stamped vpon the saids haill Turners to be coyned Which impression and circumscription to be stamped vpon the saids haill Turners Ordaines and appoints to be as the saids Lords of his Maiesties Secret Councill shall resolve theranent And siclyk his Maiestie with advice forsaid Recommends to the saids Lords of Secret Councill that how soone they shall be informed by the saids officers of the Mint of the vpsetting of the Minthouse That they Forthwith thereafter issue forth ane proclamation not only prohibiteing and discharging the importing of all forrane copper coyne vnder the paine of confiscation therof But also the passing of the same after the date of the said Proclamation And in respect the said copper is to be employed in his Maiesties coyne heir in Scotland and to be imported from England or France or from any place beyond Seas Thairfor his Maiestie with advice forsaid Statuts and ordaines that the

said quantitie of copper to be coyned at the respective tymes aforsaid be free of all custome excise or other burden whatsumever And for that effect Discharges all fermourers or customers to exact or demand any custome excise or other burden whatsumever for the said copper As they will answeir vpon their perrill.

Acts of  
Parliament,  
1661.

XVI.—12 June 1661, *Act for provydeing a stock for the Minthouse.*

At Edinburgh the tuelff day of Junij One thousand Six hundreth threscore one yeers OUR Soverane Lord with advice of the Estates of Parliament now presentlie convened by his Maiesties speciall Authority Considering how necesser and expedient it is That ther be a stock provyded for his Maiesties Minthouse heere in Scotland Enacts Statuts and ordaines That Charles Maitland of Haltoun Generall of his Maiesties Mint and Sir John Falconer Master Coyner (and all other their successours in their respective offices) equallie betuixt them be their oune moyen and vpon their oune credite Provyde ane stock of tuentie thousand merks Scots money, and that the annual rent therof be payed yeerly to them be the Lords of his Maiesties Exchequer Ther not being so much proffeit of money coyned be them (for which they are to compt to the saids Lords of his Maiesties Exchequer) to defray and relieve them off the said annual rent Out of the which proffeit, the duties due to the saids Officers and wages due to the workmen and others vnder officers is first to be deduced And that the said quantitie of Stock shall be vpholden constantly be the saids Officers of the said Mint and Minthouse the tyme of the exercise of their respective Offices And that at either of their removealls or both, they take payment of their respective proportions severally or ioyntlie as shall be resolved on be both the saids officers or partie removed or persons representing him or them As also considering how much the conyieing of the gold or silver oore digged and fund heer in Scotland would contribute and tend to the increase of his Maiesties coyne in Scotland Advancement of Trade and honor and Credite of the Kingdome Thairfor it is Statute and ordained That all silver and gold oore and mettall after the same is refyned that shall happin to be fund and digged heer in Scotland be conyied within the said Minthouse And that none persume to transport the same furth of the Kingdome vnder the paine of confiscation thairof and punishing of the transporters conforme to the paines set down in preceeding acts of Parliament made against transporters of money out of the Kingdome Lykas his Maiestie with advice forsaid Statutes and Ordaines That the saids officers of the Mynt pay and delyver to the ouners and inbringers of the said gold and silver mettall for ilk ounce of gold of tuentie four carretts fyne (and being baser to be considered be weight and reckoning) one ounce of coyned gold of his Maiesties coyne of tuentie tuo carrets fyne being his Majesties standard of gold And sielyk for each ounce of silver mettall of twelve deneyr fyne (and being baser to be considered by weight and reckoning) one vnce of coyned silver of eleven deneyr fyne being his Maiesties Standard of silver And to the effect the saids Officers of the Mynt may be warranted what species of money to coyne and what impression and circumscription to stamp vpon the same Thairfor his Maiestie with advice forsaid Statuts and ordaines the species after following to be conyied viz one pennie of silver of the value of four merks and another pennie of silver of the value of

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254, c. 274.

Acts of  
Parliament,  
1661.

two merks, And another pennie of silver of the value of one merk [And another penny of silver of the value of halfe ane marke] and another pennie of silver of the value of fourtie pennies all Scots money And as to the impression and circumscription to be stamped vpon the aforsaid respective pennies of silver His Maiestie with advice forsaid Remits the same to be considered and ordered be the Lords of his Maiesties Secret Councill which is declared to be als valeid and sufficient as if the same had been done be his Maiestie and Estates of Parliament now conveened.

XVII.—9 July 1661, *Protest of the General of the Mint.*

Vol. VII. p.  
314.

Charles Maitland of Hattoun Generall of his Maiesties Minthouse Protested that the Power given to the Justices of Peace should not be preiudiciall to the liberties and priueledges granted to the officers of the Cunyiehouse.

XVIII.—22 Aug. 1670, *Ratification in favors of Charles Maitland of Haltoun of the office of Generall of his Majesties Cunyie house.*

Vol. VIII. p.  
45, c. 50.

OUR SOVERAIGN Lord with advyce and consent of the Estates of Parliament hes Ratified and Approven And be thir presents Ratifies and Approves the gift granted be His Majestie to His Majesties Councillour Charles Maitland of Haltoun now ane of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice of the Office of sole and only Generall of His Majesties Mint or Cunyiehous in Scotland dureing his lyftyme with all honors pensions fies and casualties belonging therto With pouer to controle all and sundry the Officers and offices of the said Cunyiehous annent the function of the said office and to hold courts And Disponing to him the Fie therin mentioned to be payed in maner therin specified Which Gift is dated the fourt day of December 1660 And Siclyk the Gift granted by his Majestie Ratifeing the former Gift and of new making his Majesties said trustie Councillour Charles Maitland and Richard his eldest Laufull sone and Longest Liver of them tuo dureing all the days of ther Lyftymes Generalls of His Majesties Mint and Cunyiehous in Scotland And giving to them and Longest Liver of them tuo the office therof with all honours Priueledges Pensions Fies Casualties and duties belonging therto With pouer to them to exerce the samen office and to vplift the pensions Fies Duties and casualties belonging to the said office at any tyme before And to controle the officers and offices of the said Cunyiehous courts to be held And delinquents to punish and to doe all things requisite theranent And giving and Disponing to the said Charles Maitland dureing all the dayes of his Lyftyme and after his deceis to the said Richard his sone dureing all the dayes of his Lyftyme the yeerly Sellary therin mentioned to be payed in maner therin specifeit And als Giveing and Disponing to the said Charles Maitland dureing all the dayes of his Lyftyme and after his deceis to his said sone Commodious duelling housses for themselves and their families within the said Cunyiehous Which new gift is of the date at His Majesties Court of Whytehall the



twenty third of September 1668 In all and sundry heids Articles clausses conditions points and circumstances of the samen tuo Gifts As the samen are at Lenth therin set doune Attour His Majestie with consent forsaid Wills Grants Decerns and Ordains that this present Ratification is and shall be in all tyme coming Als valide effectuall and sufficient to the said Charles Maitland dureing all the dayes of His Lyftyme And after his deceis to the said Ritchard his eldest Lauffull sone dureing all the dayes of His Lyftyme for the peaceable brooking and Joyseing of the said place and office With the priviledges Liberties and Immunities belonging therto And vplifting the Sellaries and duties belonging to the samen at Lenth mentioned in the said tuo Gifts Sicklyk as if the samen tuo Gifts and each one of them wer heerin Word be Word specially ingrost and insert Dispensing there with for ever.

Acts of  
Parliament,  
1670.  
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XIX.—22 Aug. 1670, *Ratification in favors of the Members of the Minthouse.*

OUR SOVERAIGN LORD with advyce and consent of the Estates of Parliament hes Ratified and Approven And be thir presents Ratifies and Approves The Gift of exemption granted be our said Sovereign Lord To the Generall, Master cunyier Warden Counter Warden Sinker Esseyer Printers Forgers Melters and remanent Workmen and members of His Majesties Cunyiehus of the Kingdom of Scotland for the tyme being and ther successors Wherby His Majestie Ratifies and Approves All and whatsoever Gifts of exemption priviledges freedoms and immunities granted to them by any of His Majesties royall Progenitors And specially the particular Gifts of Exemption therin related And of new grants and Dispons to them and ther successors to be free and quyte of all challenges Supports duties and contributions whatsoever to be put vpon them ther Lands tenements goods cattell and merchandice whatsoever according to the tennor of the gift of exemption therin related granted by David King of Scots And als gives and grants speciall priviledge and Liberty to remaine at home fra all host reads Weirs Waponshawings Armies gatherings and assemblies whatsoever in maner therin mentionat And als exeims them from all Watching Wardeing payment of Stents Taxations contributions and other impositions of the samen imposed or to be imposed vpon his Majesties Subjects of this Kingdom efferand to ther Lands goods and gear And als exeeming them and ilk one of them fra compeirance and passing vpon inquests Assyses justice courts and others particularly therin mentioned And with pouer to the said Generall to repledge the hail officers workmen and members of the said Cunyiehus fra all justice courts and jurisdictions to his oune courts of Wardanrie Which His Majestie gives pouer to him to hold and continow in maner therin mentioned And inhibiting and Dischargeing all other judges to exerce any judgement Or jurisdiction vpon them as they will ansuer vpon ther vtmost perrell As the said Letter of Gift of the date at His Majesties court of Whytehall the twenty thrid day of September 1668 proports In all and sundry heids Articles clausses conditions points and circumstances of the samen As the samen is at Lenth therin set doune Attour our said sovereign Lord with advyce and consent forsaid Wills grants Decernes and Ordains that this his

Vol. VIII. p.  
45, c. 51.

Acts of  
Parliament,  
1670.

Majesties present Ratification is and shall be in all tyme coming als valide effectuall and sufficient to the Generall and hail officers and members of his Majesties Cunyiehouses in Scotland present and to come and ther successors for the peaceable brooking and joyceing of the priviledges exemptions freedoms Liberties and immunities mentioned in the forsaid Gift and in the other gifts therin related As if the samen Gifts and ilk one of them respective wer heerin word be word specially ingrost and insert Dispensing therwith for ever.

xx.—2 Dec. 1673, *Overtour anent the Mint and Cunyie.*

Vol. VIII.  
App. p. 30.

The Earle of Dumfreis offered ane overtoure coucerning the Mynt and coyne and desyrd it might be remitted to the consideration of the Lords of the Articles

OVERTOUR anent the Mint and Cunyie

THAT ther be a Certane Number of persones off every Estate most expert and understanding in Matters of the Mint Who may sie ane assey and tryall taken off every spece of money Either off His Majesties Coyne or of any vther money Current Within the kingdome To the effect it may be knowen and determined At what Rate Conforme to the standard of the kingdom The samen may or should passe and Be Received Consideratioun being had off the intrinsick Bountie in Weight and Fynnes and to try If any abuses have bein in the Coynadge of silver or Copper To the effect the samen may be Rectified. Item wpon Consideratioun off the scaireitie off Gold and silver within the kingdome The saids persones may offer some overtours for the increaseing therof Item that the same persones may call for ane accompt of the Bulyion from the officers of the Mint or others and Compar the qwantitie therof according to the present Establichments with the accompts of the former Establichment therof and to Reporte the samen with ther opinions of the whole Matter to the Parliament.

*ACTS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.*

xxi.—2 Oct. 1661, *Report in favour of the Generall of the Minthouse.*

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1667, p. 45.

The lord president of session and provest of Edinburgh gave in a report anent the petition represented by Charles Maitland which was read, whereof the tennour followes: As to the first article concerning the bulyeoun, it is their opinion That letters may be granted at the instance of the generall or master of the Minthouse against customers and all others who shall be complainit vpon as contraveeners of the Act of parliament anent the bulyeoun. As to the second article anent the calling home of Sir John Falconer, That a letter be wrytten to the secretary to represent to the King the necessity of coineage, and that the said Sir John be commanded to repair home with the stamps bearing the Kings image. As to the third, that ane order be issued from the councill to the receavers for paying Three hundredth pounds appointed be the parliament.

XXII.—2 Oct. 1661, *Letter to the Secretary anent the Estimat of Coined Gold.*

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1661.

The letter appointed to be draune and direct to the lord secretary anent the crying vp of coinyed gold, and the petition presented by the generall of the minthouse was read and approven; the tennor whereof followes,

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1667, p. 45.

My lord

The late proclamation issued from the privy councill of England for crying vp the value of coined gold will in a short time occasion the transportation of all that is in this kingdome, by reason of the great advantage that will aryse therefra; against whiche we think it fitt that we emitt a proclamation for raising the value thereof proportionally to that same height and rate as in England, bot considering that the estimat of current money is of such importance that as to the alteration thereof it is fitt that his majesties pleasure be knowne before it be done; We therefor desyre your lordships to acquaint his majestie herewith, and return also soon as may be his mynd in it. Wee have bein petitioned by the Generall of the minthouse in order to the coinage which is retarded by the long stay of Sir John Falconer master of the Minthouse to the great prejudice of the kings revenues and of the whole kingdom. Wee are informed he waites for the stamps bearing his majesties image, without which no money can be coinyed here. Wee intreat your lordships to represent the same to his majestie, that order may be given for delyverie of the stamps and he commanded immediatly thereafter to returne hither We are, my lord, your lordships assured friends, sic subscribitur Glencairne cancellarius, Rothés, Eglintoun, Linlithgow, Wigtoun, Kellie, Haddingtoun Annandale, Sinclare, John Kilmoir, Kinnaird, A Bruce, J Lockart, Ro<sup>t</sup> Murray.

XXIII.—2 Oct. 1661, *Proclamation agains Counterfite Turners.*

Information being given that of late there hes bein brought within this kingdom from beyond seas a great number of counterfite turners which are of base and mixed mettall, rude impression and a thrid pairt lighter then the current turners of this kingdom, haveing different inscriptions viz. about the pretendit thistle these words (Deus protector noster) and about the croune and capitall letters C.R. these words (nomen domini sit benedict) to the great contempt of royall authority and of the lawes and acts of parliament made against the coineing of false and adulterat money, which if it be not looked to, and that these turners be suffered to be vented may bring prejudice to the kingdom. The lords of councill have therefor discharged and prohibited, and by these presents discharges and prohibites all persons whatsoever to make vse of the forsaid turners by way of traffique or comerce buying or selling or anie other way as current money vuder the paine to be esteemed and punished as ventners of false and adulterat coine And declares that whosoever shall discover or make appear to the lords of privie councill who have bein or shall hereafter happen to be imbringers dispensers or ventners of the forsaid turners, or anie other false or

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1667, p. 46.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1661.

adulterat coine, shall have the equal half of the money that shall be seized vpon with the thrid pairt of the moveable goods and escheit of the persons so discovered; And ordaines all magistrates within burgh, and other officers whom it may concerne to take speciall notice hereof, and to secure the persons imbringers and heavers of the said money till they give advertisement to the privy council, as they will be answereable vpon thair highest perills And ordaines these presents to be forthwith printed and published at the mercat croces of the heid burghs of the shyres and of all the royall burghs that non may pretend ignorance of the same, Sic subscribitur Glencairne cancellarius, Rothes, Eglintoun, Linlithgow, Wigtoun, Kellie, Haddingtoun, Annandale, Sinclare, John Kilmoir, A Bruce, G Kinnaird Ro<sup>t</sup> Murray.

XXIV.—14 Nov. 1661, *Letter to his Majestie anent the value of current Gold.*

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1667, p. 66.

The letters appointed to be wrytten to his majesty and the lord secretary anent crying vp of the value of gold were read and approven. Followes the tenor thereof. The letter wrytten to his majesty.

Most sacred soveraigne, by a letter of the date the fyft of this instant, the lord secretary hath signified to ws that it is your majesties pleasure that we raise the current gold of this kingdome proportionable to what hes bein done in England, bot seing the matter of coynage and determining the value of money is your majesties prerogative royall, It is our humble desire that all orders sent to ws relating to that or any other busines wherein your royall authoritie shall be concerned may flow from your majesty immediatlie, and the warrands signed by your royall hand, which in the performance of our dueties will much strenthen the hands of, Most sacred soveraigne, your majesties most humble duetifull and obedient subjects and servants: Subscribitur, Glencairne cancellarius Rothes Eglintoun Linlithgow, Southesk, Anandale Sinclare, John Kilmoir, John Fletcher George Kinnaird Ro<sup>t</sup> Murray.

Followes the letter wrytten to the secretarie anent the gold.

My lord

Wee received your lordships letter dated the 5 of this instant, as a returne to our letter of the thrid of October, and not finding our selves thereby sufficientlie warrantit to raise the value of gold wee have by this inclosed to his majesty humble desyred to have the warrand signed by his royall hand, and hope your lordships will present the same and returne to ws his majesties commands as soon as may be, seing the kingdom is in hazard to suffer if it be not tymlic remedied. As to that busines concerning the Dutch ships taken by the Portugall commission, we have ordered the case to be stated which your lordship may expect in a very short tyme, Wee are my lord your lordships assured freinds: Subscribitur ut altera precedente.

xxv.—26 Nov. 1661, *Proclamation anent the value of current Gold.*

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1661.

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1667, p. 77.

Forasmuch as the exportation of gold and silver into forraigne parts hes been prohibited by severall acts of parliament and councill as ane evill which in tyme will weaken the thesaur and strenth of the kingdom, And yet notwithstanding thereof, in respect of the great gaine that aryses from the exportation of gold by reason of the disproportion of the rate of gold current within this kingdom which is higher abroad then here, both strangers and natives rather adventur thereupon then run the hazard of commerce and trade, So that the stock of gold and money is reduced to a great ebbe and scarcitie, And by a late proclamation issued by his majesty of the date at Whithall the twentie sext day of August 1661 for preventing the great damage and losse by exportation of gold, the value thereof hes been raised of all species current within that kingdom, at the rate of one shilling four pence upon the twentie shilling peice, and so proportionable as to all other current gold, And leist this kingdome might receive prejudice by reason of the great opportunitie and advantage of exporting gold, his majesty hath been graciouslie pleased to order that the value of gold in this kingdom be raised proportionable as it hes been done in England, Therefore the lords of his majesties privy councill in obedience of the said order and warrand Ordaines and commands That all gold current within this kingdom be raised Lykeas by these presents they raise the value of the same as is sett doune in the table following

The double anghell	} formerlie current at	13 . 06 . 08	} now to be current at	14 . 04 . 08
The single anghell		06 . 13 . 04		07 . 02 . 04
The dager peice		06 . 13 . 04		07 . 02 . 04
The Scotts ryder		06 . 13 . 04		07 . 02 . 04
The quarter		03 . 6 . 08		03 . 11 . 02
The fyft part		2 . 13 . 04		02 . 16 . 11
The eight part		01 . 13 . 04		01 . 15 . 07
The new peice		12 . 00 . 00		12 . 16 . 00
The halfe		06 . 00 . 00		06 . 08 . 00
The quarter		03 . 00 . 00		03 . 04 . 00
The double sovereign		21 . 06 . 08		22 . 14 . 08
The rose noble Scots & English		10 . 13 . 04		11 . 07 . 04
The double Hary noble		18 . 13 . 04		19 . 18 . 00
The Hary noble		09 . 06 . 03		09 . 19 . 00

And commands that all gold that shall be made use of in any payments hereafter passe at the forsaid rates, and that non refuse the same with certification if they doe otherwayes the payments shall be holden as truelie made; And lykewayes discharges the passing of any money silver or gold coined by the late usurpers bearing the armes of the pretendit commonwealth and their motto and inscription of whatsoever species or value the same be of; And for preventing the prejudice that may aryse from exportation They ordaine the

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same to be kept and brought in to the Minthouse which is instantlie to be sett up ; And discharges the exportation thereof under the paine of forfaultour of the money ; declaring that they shall receive at the Minthouse a returne answereable to the full value thereof ; And also commands that in tyme coming no person export any other money or plate furth of this kingdom upon paine of forfaultour of the same The thrid part thereof to be for the use of any who shall delate or apprehend the same, and the remainder for the use of his majesty, By and attour what further punishment or censure shall be thought to be inflicted upon the person or estats of the contraveeners ; And that the magistrates in everie port where ships are comeing or goeing take ane oath of the master or merchands of the ships so comeing or goeing and make other diligent search that this present act be not contraveened ; And ordains these presents to be printed and publication to be made thereof at the mercat croces of the head burghes of this kingdom that none may pretend ignorance Sic subscribitur, Glencarn cancellarius, Rothes, Hamilton, Linlithgow, Southesk, Annandale, Halkartoun, John Gilmoir John Fletcher Robert Murray.

xxvi.—24 April 1662, *Proclamation anent the Copper Coine.*

Vol. 1661-  
1667, p. 141.

Aggries that a proclamation be made prohibiting and discharging the importing of all forraigne copper coine ; whereof the tenor followes, Forasmuch as our soveraigne lord with advyce of the estates of parliament by ane act of the twelt of July 1661 have recommendit to the lords of secreit councill that how soon as they shall be informed by the officers of his majesties Minthouse of the upsetting of the same That they furthwith thereafter emitt a proclamation not only prohibiting and discharging the importing of all copper coine under the paine of confiscation thereof, bot also the passing of the same after the date of the said proclamation ; And the lords of his majesties privy councill considering the great abuse committed by bringing in of forraigne copper money and the great prejudice sustanit by the whole leidges thereby, doe therefore discharge all the subjects and merchands of this kingdom, or others whatsomever, to bring home any copper coine from any kingdom or place whatsomever under paine of confiscation thereof, By and attour what farder punishment shall be thought fitt by the councill to be inflicted upon the importers of the same, And gives warrand and command to the magistrates of the severall burghes, and others who have power or authority where sea ports are, to seaze upon all such copper coine that shall be brought hereafter within this kingdome and to confiscat the same for his majesties use ; And because the minthouse is not as yett sett up, Ordaines all these peices of copper coine called the French double or doitts that are for present within this kingdom to passe and be current at ane pennie Scotts the peice allanerly while farder order ; And ordaines these presents to be printed and published at the mercat croces of the severall burrowes of this kingdom that none may pretend ignorance Subscribitur Rothes Mortoun Cathnes, Linlithgow, Roxburgh, Callander, John Gilmoir, Wauchop, Robert Murray.

XXVII.—10 July 1662, *Band of Cautionery for the Mint.*Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1662.Vol. 1661—  
1667, p. 169.

The Lord Register produced Nicolas Bryat Frenchman and Sir John Falconer their band for the faithfull and true exercise of the office of his majesties Mint which was delyvered to the Clerk of Councill and the Lord Register exonered thereof, and the same ordained to be registrat Whereof the tenour followes :

Be it kend till all men be thir present letters, wee Nicolas Briot Frenchman and John Falconer sone to Sir Alexander Falconer of Halcartoun knight masters of his majesties Cunyehouse as principalls and with ws David Earle of Southesk James Lord Carnegie George Lord Foster Sir Alexander Carnegie of Bonimoon, Sir Alexander Falconer elder of Halcartoun Sir Alexander Falconer fiar thereof as cautioners and soverties for the said Nicolas Briott and Jon Falconer To be bound and obliged lyk as we be the tennour hereof bind and oblige ws and our aires conjunctly and severallie, That the said Nicolas Briott and John Falconer shall faithfullie and trewlie exerce the office of masters of his majesties coinhouse and shall loyallie perform the duety incumbent to their charge als weill in what may concerne his majesties interesse as the good of the leidges And in speciall that they shall make faithfull payment and delyverance to the merchants imbringers of the Bulyeon and forrain coine be exchange of the Stockes given in to them be the saids merchants in his majesties coine in maner and conforme to the tyme accustomed and sett doune by the orders of the coinehouse ; The saids merchants allwayes calling for and persewing the saids masters Coineyears and ws their cautioners for payment to them of what shall be due and unpaid within sex moneths after the terme of payment Otherwayes all action competent to the merchants in sua far as concernes ws the saids cautioners to be from thenceforth excluded and void, And that the saids masters of the coinehouse shall not doe be themselves nor any of their imputting nor suffer any officers in the coinehouse independent of them to committ any wrong to their knowledge either as to the fynnesse of his majesties coine or in the weight thereof Bot that they shall doe their exact diligence to inquire in the fault and exhibit the parties delinquents to their tryall and generallie That they shall behave themselves uprightly and diligently in the execution of their office according to the articles and overtures to be prescryved and sett doune be the Earle of Traquair his majesties Thesaurer to them for the right regulating of the Mint under such censure and fyne as his majestie with advyce of his councill in their discretion shall be pleased to inflict in case of the said Nicolas Briott and Jon Falconer their default and not performance of their duties in maner abovewrettin, As lykwayes under the paine of payment of the hail soumes of money which the said Nicolas Briott or Jon Falconer shall happen to receive from the merchands imbringers of the same and whereof they shall not make a due repayment in his majesties coine as aforesaid lyk as we the said Nicolas Briott and John Falconer bind and oblige us our aires and executors to freeth and relieve our cautioners respective above wrettin of all paine trouble danger or inconvenient that they may incurr by becoming cautioners for ws in the premisses, And for the more security we are content and consents thir presents be insert and registrat in the books of Secreit Council and exchequer that execution may passe thereupon in forme as effeirs and for registrating

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hereof makes and constitutes our procurators conjunctlie and severallie In witness whereof we have subscriyvit thir presents with our hands, (Wrettin be Mr John Callander servitor to James Primrose clerk of his majesties privy councill) att Edinburgh and Kinnaird the fourt of August and twenty sext of October J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and threttie seven years Before these witnesses Sir Alexander Strauchan of Thorntoun Jon Veitch appearand of Dawick Mr William Burnett Robert Veitch and John Ranstoun servitors to the Earle of Traquair Mr James Durham ane of the Clerks of Exchequer and David Bellie servitor to Sir John Carnegie. Sic subscribitur Southesk, Carney, Sir Alexander Falconer of Halcartoun Sir A Carnegie Balnamoon A Falconer fiar of Halcartoun cautioner, Jo Veitch witnes William Burnett witnes Robert Veitch witnes, J Durham witnes Da. Bellie witnes J Ransoun witnes.

XXVIII.—10 July 1662, *Act anent Charles Maitland and Sir Jon Falconer.*

Vol. 1661—  
1667, p. 171.

Having considered the report of the Lords appointed to consider of the differences of Charles Maitland of Haltoun generall of his majesties Mint, and Sir Jon Falconer master thereof The Lords of Council doe remitt to the Thesaurer deputt to consider and take notice if that part of the Thrie hundreth pounds sterling received be the said generall appointed to be employed for upsetting of the Mint be expendit and debursed conforme to the Act of Parliament and to allow the same accordingly and ordaines the superplus of the said thrie hundreth pounds sterling to be payed and given to the said Jon Falconer to the effect the same may be made effectuell and furthcomand in maner and conforme to the said act of Parliament in all pointes, And appoints the said Thesaurer deputt to sie it so employed and gives their full power to the Earle of Southesk and Lord Bellenden thesaurer deputt to consider what rounes of the dwelling house will be sufficient to accomodat Sir Jon Falconer and his familie, and what rounes may be spared, and to report, And recommends to Sir Allexander Bruce one of their number to consider of that busines anent the copper journey and to give in his judgement thereof to the Council.

XXIX.—8 Aug. 1662, *Act anent the Mint.*

Vol. 1661—  
1667, p. 179.

Addes my lord Tarbett to the commissioners formerly appointed to consider anent the matter of the mint, and the copper Journey and appointes them to meitt the morne at nyne houres at the parliament house to call before them the generall and masters of the mint to consider of the said busines and to report.

XXX.—23 June 1663, *Act anent the Mint.*

Vol. 1661—  
1667, p. 269.

The lords of his majesties privy councill having considered the desyre of Charles Maitland Generall of his majesties Mint desyryng that the puncheons which are now maid reddy for furthering of his majesties mint and service of the kingdom might be maid use

of, The saids lords doe appoint the earles of Southesk Haddingtoun Tweiddale and Kincardin the lord Bellenden with the Generall of the mint to meitt at upon the day of and thereafter to appoint their own tyme and place of meittings; And to call any others whom they shall think fit for their assistance and to consider of the busines of the mint, and of the propositions given in thereanent be the Generall, and for that effect that they make inquiry for any of the assay boxes, or other materialls that concernes the mint, which were in the hands of vmquhile Sir James Hope of Hoptoun at or before the tyme of his decease in whose hands or wheresoever the same now be; and ordaines the officers of the said mint to attend the meittings of the saids lords when and wherever they shall be requyred.

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Privy Council,  
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XXXI.—2 July 1663, *Act anent the Mint.*

The lords of his majesties privy councill having considered that part of the report gevin in be the commissioners appointed to consider of the busines of the Mint anent the delyverie to the graver of the puncheons, of his majesties face, and coatt of armes and others for the silver coyne appointed to be coined be the act of parliament viz. The four merke peice, the tuo merke peice, the merke peice, the half merke peice and fourtie pennie peice Doe approve thereof. And therefor gives warrand to the generall of the mint to delyver the same to the Graver, to the effect he may prepare dyes and matrices conform for the furtherance of the Mint, And having also considered the proposition given in be the generall of the Mint anent the pound sutle desyred to be maid use of hereafter for taking the essayes of silver, That the same should be of fourty eight graines or thereby, and that the sutle weight for the gold containing twentie four carrets be of the weight of twenty four graines or thereby, the saids Lords in regard that the weight is only arbitrary and that there can be no prejudice to the leidges, doe condescend and aggrie to the said proposition, and that the subdivision thereof be just and proportionable. Subscribitur ut in Scriptis.

Vol. 1661-  
1667, p. 271.

Adds the lords Duffus Register and Rentoun to these formerly commissionat to consider what is fitt to be done for advancement of the mint. Three whereof are to be a quorum.

XXXII.—20 Oct. 1663, *Act anent the Coine.*

Forasmuch as by ane act of the first session of the last parliament bearing date the twelt day of Junij 1661 years It is statut and ordainit that the species of money after following should be coined, viz. one penny of silver of the value of four merks, ane other penny of silver of the value of tuo merks, ane penny of silver of the value of one merk, and one penny of the value of half a merk The impression and circumscription whereof, and of certain other species containit in the said act, is remitted to be considered be the lords of his majesties privy councill; In pursuance of which act of parliament the saids lords ordaines the tuo merk peices one merk peices and half merk peices to be coined in maner afterspecificit viz. to passe in lignetts throw a milne to be cutted be cutters to be troned weighted and justed peice by peice, and to be printed

Vol. 1661-  
1667, p. 318.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1663.

by presses that goes with svey and scrue And that the impression of the saids tuo merk peices one merk and half merk peices be on the one syd his majesties face and effigies expressed in the poynsons exhibit and produced be Charles Maitland generall of his majesties Mint before the saids lords of counsell upon the \_\_\_\_\_ day of Junij last and appointed by them to be delyvered to the graver of the Mint that he might prepare dyes and matrices for the saids species and coine ; And the circumscription to be about the said effigies to be as is exprest in the saids poynsons viz. CAROLUS II DEI GRATIA with a litle thistle or secreit mark, And on the other syd of the saids tuo merk, merk and half merk peices The coat of armes of Scotland in ane escutcheon by it self, and in the first place ; the armes of England and France quartered in ane other escutcheon in the second place ; the armes of Scotland in ane escutcheon by it self in the third place ; and the armes of Ireland in the fourt place, together with ane  $\text{C}$  crowned at each syd of the four escutcheons being four in number with the circumscription following MAG. BR. FRAN. ET HIB : REX with the year of God, and in the midle of that syd of the tuo merk peice  $\frac{\text{XXVI}}{8}$  as the extrinseik value thereof, And in the midle of that syd of the one merk  $\frac{\text{XIII}}{4}$  and in the midle of that syd of the half merk peice  $\frac{\text{VI}}{8}$ . And ordaines the weight of the tuo merk peice to be ten deneirs threttein granes, nyntein pryms, and the weight of the merk peice to be five deneirs sex granes twentie one pryms twelve seconds, and the weight of the half merk peice to be tuo deneirs fyftein granes ten pryms eightein seconds together with thrie grains of remedy upon each tuo merk peice als weill light as heavy, with tuo graines of remedy upon each one merk peice and half merk peice als weill light as heavy The saids species of money being alwayes tronned weighted and justed peice by peice as aforsaid, And ordaines the said species of money to be of the exact fynnes, and according to the true standart of this kingdom which is Eleven deneirs fyne out of the fyre with tuo graines of remedy alseweill above as under. Herby commanding the general, the maister worker, the warden Essaymaster Counterwarden the Graver and other members of his majesties Mint, each of them in their severall stations and charges to proceid to the working and coining of the saids tuo merk one merk and half merk peices according to the tennor of the above written warrand ; And that Joakim Harder sinker or graver of his majesties mint doe make grave and sink irones agreable to the circumscriptions and impressions of the severall species above mentioned, with all diligence, Whereanent thir presents shall be to the saids officers and all others whom it concernes ane sufficient warrand.

XXXIII.—1 Dec. 1663, *Letter to the Secretary anent the Standart Weight.*

Vol. 1661-  
1667, p. 328.

The letter underwrettin direct to the lord secretary, was aggried unto, whereof the tennor followes,

Right honorable

Wnderstanding that king James of blissed memory for keeping uniformity and

proportion of weight betwix the Scottish and English mints did appoint a just double of the standart weights of the mint of Scotland to be keiped in the mint of England, and a double of the standart weight of the mint of England to be keiped in the mint of Scotland, and for keiping correspondence as to the intrinseck value of fynnes of the money of both kingdomes, his majesty did appoint standart peices of gold and silver according to the true fynnes of the exact standart of both kingdomes by the Scottish accompt being eleven deneirs fyne out of the fyre; and being by the English accompt eleven ounces fyn out of the fyre; And being informed by the generall of his majesties mint of this kingdom that the Scottish standart weight which was keiped in the mint of Scotland is lost in the tyme of the late troubles, as lykwyse the standart peices or plates of gold and silver, and that the want of both will much retard the coynag of this kingdom, wee have therefore thought it fitt to desyre your lordship to receive his majesties commands anent both, and that so soon as is possible a just double of that Scottish standart weight keiped in the mint of England, may be made and sent hither, as lykwyse those standart peices or plates of gold and silver, of the which plates it seemes necessar that there be thrie of either, becaus one must be keiped in exchequer, one by the generall and a third by the master worker of the Mint, And thereanent wee doe humbly expect his majesties pleasur, and a speedy accompt from your lordship is expected by your lordships affectionat freinds Subscribitur ut Sederunt.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1663.

XXXIV.—9 Feb. 1664, *Act anent the Mint.*

Continewes the matter anent the Mint to the nixt councill day and appoints the master of the mint to appear that day, and in the meantyme recommend to the lords Justice Clerk and Register to speak with Sir Jon Falconer and his sone and to report.

Vol. 1661-  
1667, p. 344.

XXXV.—16 Feb. 1664, *Act anent the Masters of the Mint.*

The masters of his majesties mint being called compeired. The lords of councill ordaines them to find sufficient caution against the nixt councill day for faithfull discharge and performance of their deuty and office.

Vol. 1661-  
1667, p. 345.

XXXVI.—23 Feb. 1664, *Band of Cautionery for the Master of the Mint.*

The masters of his majesties Mint being called compeired personally, who being requyred to give in their band of cautionery for faithfull discharge and performance of their deuty and office conforme to ane act of the sixtenth of this instant John Falconer one of the masters in obedience thereof gave in the band underwrettin subscryved be him and his cautioners after specifeit desyryng the lords of councill might accept thereof, and ordaine the same to be insert and registrat in the bookes of councill, whilk desyre the saids lords found reasonable; And therefore have accepted of the said band and ordaines the same to be insert and registrat in the saids Bookes, of which band the tenour followes.

Vol. 1661-  
1667, p. 353.

Be it kend to all men by these presents me John Falconer sone to Sir John Falconer

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one of the masters of his majesties Mint as principall and with me James earle of Southesk, Robert lord Carnegie, Alexander lord Falconer of Halcartoun, Sir Alexander Falconer master of that ilk Mr David Falconer of Glenferquhar, one of the commissars of Edinburgh as cautioners and soverties for the said John Falconer To be bound and obliged lyk as we be the tenour hereof bind and oblige ws and our aires conjunctly and severallie That the said John Falconer shall faithfully and truelie exerce the office of master of his majesteis coinehouse and shall totallie perform the duty incumbent to his charge als weill in what may concerne his majesties interest as the good of the leidges And in speciall that he shall make faithfull payment and delyverance to the merchands imbringers of the bulyeoun and forraigne coyne be exchange of the stockes given in to him be the said merchands, in his majesties coyne, in maner and conform to the tyme accustomed and sett doune by order of the coinehouse ; The saids merchands alwayes calling for and persewing the said master coyner and his cautioners for payment to them of what shall be dew and unpayed within sex moneths after the terme of payment, otherwayes all actions competent to the merchands in so farr as concernes the said cautioners to be from thence furth excludit and voyd, And the said master of the coinehouse shall not doe be himself or any of his imputting nor suffer any officers of the coinehouse dependent upon him to committ any wrong to his knowledge either as to the fynnes of his majesties coyne, or as to the weight thereof, bot that he shall doe his exact diligence to enquiry in the fault and exhibite the parties delinquents to their tryall, and generally that he shall behave himself uprightly and diligently in the execution of his office under such censur and fyne as his majesty with advyse of his councill in their discretion shall be pleased to inflict in case of the said John Falconer his default and not performance of his duty in maner abovewrettin As lykwyse under the paine of payment of the whole soumes of money which the said John Falconer shall happen to receave from the merchands inbringers of the same, and whereof he shall not make a due repayment in his majesties coyne as aforesaid, Lykas I the said John Falconer bind and oblige me my aires executors and successors To freeth and releive my saids cautioners of all paine trouble danger or inconvenients that they may incurr throw becoming cautioners for me in the premisses ; And for the more security we are content thir presents be insert and registrat in the books of privy councill and exchequer that execution may passe hereupon in forme as effeirs ; and constituts James Abernethy advocat our procurator In witnes whereof we have subscriyvit these presents wryttin be Robert Service wrytter in Edinburgh at Edinburgh the twenty two day of Februarii J<sup>m</sup>vi<sup>e</sup> and sixty four years Before these witnesses Hew Stevenson servitor to Sir Peter Wedderburn clerk to his majesties privy councill Jon Watt and James Gray servitors to the said Earle of Southesk witnesses to the said Earle of Southesk and Lord Carnegies subscriptions, and Jon Falconer principall Warden of the said mint, and David Walker servitor to the said Mr David witnesses to the said Jon and Mr David Falconer's subscriptions. Sic subscribitur Jo. Falconer, Southesk, Carnegy, A. Halcartoun, Aa: Falconer of Glenferquhar, Hew Stevenson witnes, Jo: Watt witnes, Ja: Gray witnes, John Falconer witnes to Mr David Falconer of Glenferquhar his subscription, and the above designed John Falconer's subscription, David Walker witnes to the said subscription.

XXXVII.—24 March 1664, *Act anent the standart peices of the Mint.*Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1664.Vol. 1661-  
1667, p. 360.

There being a letter direct to the privy councill by the Earle of Lauderdale lord secretary bearing date at Whitehall the sixtenth of Feberuarii last produced be the earle of Rothes lord high thesaurer and read in councill making mention that by his majesties order he had received the standart peices for the kinges mint from the exchequer of England and sent them by the lord thesaurer, who did accordingly exhibite and produce them. The lords of his majesties privie councill grants the receipt of the saids standart peices and ordaines two of them viz. one of gold and another of silver to be delyvered be the said lord thesaurer to be keiped be him, to whom also they recommend to sie the other two peices cutted and devyded betwixt the generall of the mint and the master of the coinhouse.

XXXVIII.—24 March 1664, *Act anent the Coyne of certain peices.*Vol. 1661 -  
1667, p. 360.

Forasmuch as be ane act of the first session of the last parliament, bearing date 12 day of Junii 1661 it is statute and ordainit that the species of money after following should be coined viz. one penny of silver of the value of four merks The impression and circumscription whereof and certain other species therein conteainit is remitted to be considered be the lords of his majesties privy councill, In pursuance of which act of parliament, the saids lords ordaines the four merk peices to be coined in manner afterspecified viz. To passe in lignetts thorow ane milne, To be cutted be cutters To be troned, weighted and justed piece by piece, and to be printed by presses that goes with swey and screw, And that the impression on the saids four merk peices be on the one syd his majesties face and effigies exprest in the poynsons exhibit and produced be Charles Maitland generall of his majesties mint before the lords of his majesties privy councill upon the \_\_\_\_\_ day of Junii last and appointed be them to be delyvered to the graver of the mint that he may prepare dyes and matrices for the saids species of coine, And the circumscription about the effigies to be as is exprest in the saids poynsons viz. CAROLUS II DEI GRATIA with a little thistle for a secreit mark, and the other syd of the saids four merk peices, The coat of armes of Scotland in ane escutcheoun by it self and in the first place; The armes of England and France quartered in ane other escutcheon in the second place; the armes of Scotland in ane escutcheon be it self in the thrid place; and the armes of Ireland in the fourt place Together with ane  crowned at each syd of the four escutcheons being four in number with the circumscription following MAG : BR : FRAN ET HIB : REX. with the year of God; and in the midle of that syd of the four merk peice  $L\frac{iii}{4}$  as the extrinseck value thereof; And ordaines the weight of the said four merk peice to be twenty one deniers thrie graines 14 pryms Together with thrie graines of remedy upon each four merk peice also weill light as heavy, The saids species of money being alwayes troned weighted and justed peice by peice as is aforsaid; And ordaines the saids species of money to be of the exact fynnes and according to the true standart of this kingdome which is eleven deneirs fyne out of the fyre with two grains of remedy also above as under Hereby commanding

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the general, the master worker, the Warden, the Essay master, the counterwarden, the graver and other members of his majesties mint, each of them in their severall stations and charges, to proceid to the coining of the saids four merk peices according to the tenor of the abovewrettin warrand ; And that Joakim Harder sinker or graver of his majesties mint doe make grave and sink irones aggreable to the circumscription and impression of the species above mentioned with all diligence ; whereanent thir presents shall be to the saids officers and all whom it concernes a sufficient warrand . Sic subscribitur Glencarne, Cancellarius Rothes Thesaurer Dunfermlin, Roxburgh Kelly Bellinden Jo Gilmoir A. Primrose J. Home W. Scott.

xxxix.—2 June 1664, *Order anent Copper Coyne.*

Vol. 1661-  
1667, p. 367.

The order underwrettin was presented in councill be Charles Maitland generall of his majesties mint ; whereof the tenor followes ; Sic superscribitur

Charles R.

Charles be the grace of God king of Great Britan France and Ireland defender of the faith &c. Whereas we understanding that by ane act of the first session of our parliament of our ancient kingdom of Scotland of the date the tuelt day of Junii 1661 years it was statut and ordainit that Charles Maitland of Haltoune generall of our mint in that kingdom and Sir Jon Falconer master worker of our said Mint should jointly and equallie coyne or cause to be coined in turnours Thrie thousand stone weight of good pure copper two whereof within the space of thrie yeares nixt after the date of the said act and the thrid thousand stone within such tyme thereafter as our privy councill of our said kingdom should think fitting ; And being informed that the coinage of the two thousand stone was not begun till the last day of July 1663 yeare whereby the greatest part of the saids thrie years was expyred ; Therefore by our princly power wee doe by these presents prorogat the tyme of the coinage of the said tuo thousand stones for the space of ten monethes nixt after the twelt day of Junii 1664 years, and ordaines the said thrid thousand stone to be coined by the said generall and master conform to the tenor of the said act of parliament, and that within the space of 14 monethes nixt after the outrunning of the said ten monethes ; Herby requyring our councill to give warrand for coinadge of the said thrid thousand stone within the said space, And that conform to the tenor of our act of councill of the date the 23 day (Not recorded.) of July 1663 ; and ordaines these presents to be registrat in the bookes of our said privy councill. Given at our court at Whithall the 29 of Apryle 1664 and of our reigne the sixteenth year, Sic subscribitur By his majesties command, Lauderdale.

The lords of his majesties privy councill after reading and consideration of the above-wrettin order ; Ordaines the same to be registrat in the bookes of councill to the effect abovementioned.

XL.—28 Nov. 1667, *Act anent a False Coyner.*

The lords of his majesties privy councill having considered the letter direct be the magistrates of Glasgow to the lord Bellenden anent their apprehending of Stewart who was found to have vented several false and counterfitt dollers Doe ordaine a letter of thanks to be direct to the saids magistratts for their care, and recommends to the lord advocat and Justice Clerk to examin and proceid against the said Stewart according to law.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1667.

Vol. 1667-  
1673, p. 6.

XLI.—28 Nov. 1667, *Reference anent the Leg Dollors.*

The Lords of Councill recommends to the Earl of Kincardin, Register, Advocat, Justice Clerk, and Sir Robert Murray or any two of them, to meitt and consider of the value of those dollors commonly called leg dollors and to consider what prejudice the countrey sustaines by the importation thair of, As also to consider the lawes and acts made against the exportation of money furth of this kingdome, and to report.

Vol. 1667-  
1673, p. 6.

XLII.—12 Dec. 1667, *Reference anent the Leg Dollors.*

The Lords of Councill doe hereby appoynt and adde the laird of Haltoune to the Com-mitty formerly appoynted for consideration of the dollors commonly called the leg dollors, with power to them also to consider of all other forraigne coyne and to call before them merchands and others who can inform thereanent, And ordains the Earle of Kincardin or President of the session to be conveener of the rest.

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XLIII.—19 Dec. 1667, *Report anent the Coyne.*

The report underwryttin from the committy appoynted to consider of the coyne being read, the same with the report from the generall of the mint anent the fynnes and weight of the doucatdounes and leg dollors Is ordered to be transmitted to the secretary, that his majesties pleasure may be known thereanent, Followes the report of the committy.

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1673, p. 16.

Edinburgh the 18 December 1667. Sederunt; President of the session, Register Advocat, Justice Clerk, Sir Robert Murray, Lie, Haltoune.

The committie having considered the rates of some forraigne coynes now current in this kingdome, thought fitt to cause essayes of such of them as are containit in the annexed note, to be made by the officers of his majesties mint, And doe offer their humble opinion of the matter referred to them as followes Seing forraigne coynes ought not to passe for more than the pure silver quhich they containe is to be bought for by the kings coyne At this rate the dollors and others specified in the annexed paper, would passe at the rates therein sett doune different from those they now passe at; by quhich it appears how much they are over rated here, and that they ought to be rated at different values here also weill as in Holland and other places beyond the seas, where those they call bank

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money are rated at fiftie tuo stivers more or lesse as the exchange rules, and the others bot at fiftie and under; Now this difference of the value of the dollors not being adverted to here, not only is the kings coyne lyable to be transported to buy leg dollors and others that are over valued, but even other rex dollors or bank dollors are lykwyse caryed out for the same use; There being thrie four or fyve of the hundreth to be gotten by the transporting of the kings coyne and bank dollors and buying of leg dollors and others to bring into this kingdome; As also all merchands and traders also weill strangers as natives bring home these leg dollors there being most to be gotten by them as said is. By this meanes if it be not prevented there will in tyme be no money bot such base dollors left in this kingdome, The prejudices whereof are obvious, for not only silver and gold and all manufactors made of them will be raised in their pryce; the money wherewith they are payed for being so base; Bot if his majestie shall hereafter think fitt to reduce the value of forraigne coyne to the due rates in proportion to his oune coyne The losse to the kingdome will be very great as eight or ten of the hundreth especially to those who have debts to pay; And the high rate of base coyne doe incourage false coyner to melt doune his majesties weighty coyne to counterfitt such dollors; and may be one of the reasons why the kings new weighty coyne in England are caryed beyond the seas, For remedy whereof the committy doeth humbly propose That if the councill have power so to doe and think fitt Proclamation be issued bearing the calling doune of leg dollors to passe only for sex and fiftie shilling scotts; And if that course be resolved upon, the sooner it be done the better. Bot there is yet another remedy though of more generall concerne and quich the committy conceaves is not to be effected bot by his majesties speciall appoyntment, which is to reduce all forraigne coyne to their due proportion in regard of his majesties coyne; And for that purpose either forraigne coyne may be reduced to that proportion by crying them doune every one to its oune due value in regard of the kings coyne, which the committy humbly conceaves would be a prejudice to this kingdome and occasion great clamour becaus of the losse the people will be at, seing the farr greatest part of the money of this kingdome is forraigne coyne; Or the leg dollors so called may passe as they doe at eight and fyftie shilling Scotts, Bank or Rex dollors be raised to thrie pounds, and the kings coyne raised at the rate of a merk for ilk shilling sterling for so the due proportion of those coyne will be settled with lesse clamour, and the abuses abovementioned will cease, Neither will this (as the committy conceaves) be ane inconvenient to England as to the exportation of the kings coyne from thence since the proportions of coyne will thereby be reduced to the same rates here at quich the passe ther, or if there be any difference it will be inconsiderable, And to this the committy inclynes And because the committy have been credibly informed by merchands that doucatdounes are now current beyond seas in greater quantities then other silver coyne which in this kingdome are not only accompted of a value lower they are worth in proportion to the kings coyne bot lower then other dollors; and that they being of a higher standart then the kinges coyne it may be of great benefite for importation of them to this kingdome that they be rated and proclaimed to be current here at the proportion of the value of other dollors Essay of them being taken by the officers of his majesties mint whereof the report is hereto annexed. The committy humbly conceaves

they may be rated at Thrie ʒ vj s 8 d Scotts All which if the counsell doe think fitt to represent to his majesty His pleasur will be the rule by quhich the coyne is to be rated, sic subscribitur Jo. Gilmoir IPDC.

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Followes the report made be the generall of the mint of the fynnes and weight of the leg dollors

The weight of this dollor is found to be after tryell fourteen drops nyne graines 00 prymes, which according to the mint weight is 21 deneirs, 9 granes, 00 prymes, 00 seconds, The weight of the ordinar bank dollor uses to be 15 drop of mint weight is 22 deneirs 12 graines, So it is defective in weight of other dollors 1 deneir 3 graines, which after exact accompt is worth 2 s 5 d  $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{16}$ , It is defective in fynnes to the German and ordinar bank dollors 2 graines which is worth 2 d  $\frac{2}{3}$  penny And so the rex dollor passing now at 2 ʒ 18 s, the leg dollor ought to go at 2 ʒ 15 s 4 d. Fynnes of the leg dollor found to be 10 deneir ii graines; and so being of the forsaid weight of 21 deneirs 9 graines; it holds of utter fyne silver 18 den. 15 gr 21 prymes which being commixed at the fynnes of the kings standart worth 2 ʒi 12 s 5 d; By all quhich it is clear that the leg dollor goes for more then it is worth at the rate of the kings standart 5 s 9 d; and the bank dollor passes at more then it is worth according the kings standart 3 s 4 d  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Followes the report of the weight and fynnes of the doucatdoune The weight thereof is one vnce 24 graines, fynnes is eleven deneirs 4 gr; so it is better then the standart 4 gr. It holds of vtter fyne silver 23 den. 2 gr. according to the standart it may passe for 3 ʒi 3 s 4 d; the bank dollor now going at tuo ʒi 18 s; the doucatdoune according to the proportion may passe for 3 ʒi vj s 8 d; The above wrytten tryell is attested and the above wrytten calculation is made, Subscribitur Ch. Maitland.

#### XLIV.—16 July 1668, *Order from the King anent the Copper Coyne.*

The warrand underwrytten granted be the kings majestie in favours of the officers of the mint of this kingdom being by Charles Maitland of Haltoun generall thereof Presented to the lords of his majesties privy counsell and being publicklye read in their presence was appointed to be recorded, whereof the tenor followes. Sic superscribitur.

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Charles R

Charles by the grace of God king of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, Forasmuch as by a warrand under our royall hand of the date the threttenth day of Junij 1666 yeares directed to Charles Maitland generall and Sir John Falconer master our mint of Scotland, Wee did then prorogat the coynage of the copper money of that our kingdome for the space of two yeares full and compleit after the twelt of Junij 1666, and that for the reasones therein at more lenth contained And that wee did then and thereby command and authorise the said Generall and master of that our mint to continow and cunye the weight and quantitie of copper money therein exprest for the said space and yeares; And now seing the said generall and John Falconer sone to and conjunct with and substitut for the said Sir John in the saids office of master hath accordingly hitherto

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gone about the coynadge of the said copper money, And seing the forsaid tyme is near elapsed and that it is our royall pleasure shortly to putt ane end to the coynadge of copper money in that our kingdome for some tyme, And it being customary in coynage of the lyke nature to allow such short tyme for purging the house of that kynd of mettall and cunye and of the scizell and scroff thereof Therefore seing the tyme contained in our last prorogation doeth elapse the twelt day of Junij nixt 1668 For the reasons and causes forsaid, Wee doe by these presents prorogat the coynadge of the said copper money till the first day of August nixt thereafter 1668 terminat and concludit pro hac vice, And for the said Charles Maitland generall, Sir Jon Falconer master, Jon Falconer his sone, and John Falconer warden their further incouragement in our service, Wee doe by these presents ratifie and approve all and whatsomever quantities of copper already coyned by the generall and masters, or that shall be coyned till the said first day of August nixt 1668 ; By thir presents authorising the same And declaring thir presents to be valid and sufficient exoneration to them of their whole actings in their respective offices anent the premisses ; And wee doe further command thir presents to be recorded in the bookes of our privy councill, Given at the court at Whitehall the 15 day of Maij 1668 and of our reigne the twenty year. Subscribitur by his Majesties command, Lauderdale.

The said Charles Maitland generall of the mint after reading of the forsaid warrand Haveing represented to the councill that he and the rest of the officers of the mint had ended and accomplished the copper coynadge, did in testimony thereof produce  
Broken in peices.

Blank in  
original.

XLV.—14 Jan. 1670, *Proclamation anent the Dollors.*

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1673, p. 314.

Forasmuch as there hath bein of late imported into this kingdome great numbers of these dollors commonly called leg dollors Haveing the impression of a man in armes with one leg and a sheild containing a coat of armes covering the other leg upon the one syd which does usually passe at the rate of fiftie eight shillings Scotts money And seing that upon tryeall of the intrinseck worth and value thereof, they are found to fall short of the forsaid rate, and that in the Vnited Provinces where the saids dollors are coyned they passe only at the rate of crose dollors, Therefor, and for preventing any further prejudice which the leidges may sustaine therethrow, The kings majesty with advyce of his privy councill doeth declare that (the rex or bank dollors now passing at fiftie eight shilling Scotts) the true and just rate and pryce at which the forsaid leg dollors ought to passe and be current in this kingdome is fiftie six shillings Scotts money And that none of his majesties subjects shall hereafter be holden and obliged to take or receive these leg dollors in any payment of moneyes to be made to them at any higher rate then fiftie six shilling money forsaid the peice where ever the same hath bein coyned, As also that the crose dollors doe passe in this Kingdom after this day at fiftie six shilling Scotts, and ordaines thir presents to be printed and published at the mercat croce of Edinburgh, and other places neidfull that none pretend ignorance. Subscribitur, Lauderdaill Rothes Cancell : Marishall, Hamiltoun, Murray, Mortoun, Annandale, Kincardin, Dundonald, Ch. Maitland.

XLVI.—20 July 1671, *Proclamation anent Copper Coyne.*

Charles be the grace of God king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland defender of the faith To

Messengers at armes, our sheriffes in that part conjunctlie and severallie speciallie constitut Greiting, Forasmuch as the lords of our privy councill by their proclamation of the date the twenty fourt day of Apryle 1662 did prohibit the importation of these peices of copper coyne called the French double or doites, or other forraigne copper coyne into this kingdome; notwithstanding whereof considerable quantities of the saids doites have bein of late imported, and doe ordinarily passe at a rate above the true worth and value thereof to the great prejudice of our leidges; Therefore wee with advyce of the lords of our privy councill Doe hereby prohibit and discharge all persons whatsoever in tyme coming to import into this kingdome any doites or other forrane copper coyne under the payne of confiscation of the same and of the shippes and bottomes wherein they are imported by and attour such other punishment as our councill shall think fitt to inflict upon the importers And wee discharge the saids doits and any forraigne copper coyne either already imported or that shall be imported hereafter to passe or be current within this our kingdome at any rate; And commands and requyres the collectors or farmers of our customes and their deputts, magistratts of burghes and others in authority where sea portes are to seaze upon any forraigne copper money which shall be imported, and to confiscat the same for our use; And ordaines these presents to be printed and published at the mercat croce of Edinburgh and other places neidfull that none pretend ignorance.

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1673, p. 498.

XLVII.—8 Jan. 1674, *Commission anent the Mint.*

Forasmuch as from the tuentie tuo day of July 1664 to the fourt day of December 1673 yeares both inclusive there have bein severall species of silver coined within this Kingdome conform to divers publick acts and orders And it being necessar that the essayes of silver wrought dureing the said tyme should be conferred with the wardens register of the coinehouse if they aggrie in number and correspond with the dayes Jorneyes insert in the wardens registeris And lykwayes that the fynnes thereof be tryed and vnderstood if the same corresponde in fynnes to the acts and orders made thereanent Therefore the Lord Commissioner his Grace and lordis of privy councill do hereby Give full power and commission to the Lord Chancellor the Lord Privy Seall The Lord Duke of Hamiltoun The Earles of Argyle Linlithgow Dumfreis Queensberry and Dundonald The Lord president of the Session Register advocat and Charles Maitland of Haltoun lord thesaurer deput and Generall of his majesties mint or any fyve of them conjunctly To passe to his majesties coinhouse vpon Teusday nixt the threttenth of this instant And there cause be presented and opened to them be the officeris afterspecifeit of the said house keeperis of the keyes of the essay box The same box abovewrytten To the effect the commissioneris abovementioned or any fyve of them conjunctlie as said is may conferr the essay peices of silver within the said box wrought during the tyme forsaid with the wardens registeris to

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1678, p. 46.

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the effect abovespecified And for tryeing the fynnes thereof it is necessar that the said Generall of his majesties coinehouse as a person of good Judgment and experience in that effair Cause melt all and sundry the essay peices of silver and try the fynnes of the same be the fyre and otherwayes according to the order vsed in such cases and that in presence of the saidis Commissioneris or any four of them with himself conjunctly To the effect that his majesties Commissioner and the Lordis of Councill may know and vnderstand if the same correspondes in fynnes to the Acts and ordinances made thereanent as said is And as the samen shall be found that the saidis Commissioneris report to the Lord Commissioner his Grace and Lordis of councill that order may be taken theranent With power to the saidis Commissioners to appoint their owne dyettis and places of meiting after the said day and to call any gentlemen merchandis goldsmithes or other persons that can give best information in that effair for their advyce and assistence Charging therefor the said Generall of the Coinehouse warden and Essayer of the same keeperis and haveris of the keyes of the said box To present, oppen and make patent the same to the saidis Commissioneris or any fyve of them conjunctly as said is to the effect abovexpress And also chargeing the said Generall of the coinhouse to try the fynnes of the saidis essayes of silver in presence of the saidis commissioneris or any fyve of them as aforsaid if the same correspondes in fynnes to the acts and ordinances made thereanent as said is And as shall be found therein To report the same to the Lord Commissioner his Grace and lordis of councill that order may be taken thereanent accordingly vnder all hiest paines and charges that after may follow For which these presentis shall be to the saidis commissioneris and every one of them a full and sufficient warrand Sic Subscribitur Lauderdale Com. Rothes Cancell ; S<sup>t</sup> Andrews Argyle Marishall Cathnes Murray Dundonald Airly Kelly Sinclare Linlithgow Ja: Dalrymple J Primrose Jo: Nisbet Wauchop.

The missive vnderwrytten is direct to the Earles of Dumfries and Queensberry.

His Majesties Commissioner and the lordis of councill haveing this day directed a commission to certan of their owne number whereof your Lordship is one for tryeing the essayes of the coinage and have appointed their first meiting to be vpon Monday nixt in the afternoon your Lordship is desyred immediatelie to repair to this place and to attend the dyettis of that commission This being a busines wherein his majesties service is concerned the councill dowbtes not of your ready obedience and have ordered these their commands to be signified to you By sic subscribitur your humble Servant

Rothes Cancell. I.P.D.

XLVIII.—27 Jan. 1674, *Report anent the Mint.*

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1678, p. 52.

Forasmuch as the Lord Commissioner his Grace and the Lordis of his majesties privy councill be their commission of the date the Eight of January instant did grant full power and commission to the Earle of Rothes Lord Chancellour The Earle of Atholl Lord privy seall The Lord Duke of Hamiltoun The Earles of Argyle Linlithgow Dumfreis Queens-

berry and Dundonald The Lords President of the Session Register advocat and Charles Maitland of Haltoun Lord Thesaurer Deput and Generall of his majesties mint or any fyve of them conjunctly To passe to his majesties coinehouse and there cause oppen the essay box and to compare the hail essays of silver within the same of all the species coyned from the 22 day of July 1664 to the fourt day of December 1673 last bypast both inclusive, with the wardens registers And to cause melt all and sundry the said Essay peices of silver and try the fynnes of the same by the fyre and otherwayes according to the order vsed in the lyke cases with power to them to call any gentlemen merchandes goldsmithes, or other persons that could give best information in that effair for their advyce and assistance and to report their procedour in the said matter to the Lord Commissioner his grace and Lordis of Councill that order might be taken thereanent accordingly in maner at lenth specified in the said commission In obedience and conform to which commission The Lord Chancellor The Lord Privy Seall The Earles of Argyle and Dundonald The Lordis president of the Session Register advocat and Charles Maitland of Haltoun Lord thesaurer deput and Generall of his majesties mint Haveing this present day made and given in their report in the said matter subscriyved with their hands dated at Edinburgh within his majesties coinehouse the 20 day of January 1674 Bearing that in pursueance of the said commission they haveing mett within the said coinehouse vpon the threttenth of the said moneth of January and haveing called for the said Essay box the same was exhibited and produced to them by the Generall warden and Essay master of the said coinhouse and after the said box was made oppen before them they found there was within the same the number of tuo hundreth and Ten silver essayes and haveing compaired the hail Essay ticketts within the same wherein the severall Essayes were inclosed with the wardens registers and dayes Journeyes therein particularly insert They found the saidis hail Essay peices to aggrie in number and in dates with the severall dayes Journeyes therein mentioned and with the particular fynnes of every Journey insert in the saids registers and on nowayes to differ therefrae And they haveing caused melt the hail essayes of silver inclosed within the saidis ticketts altogether and cast the same in one lignett in their presence and in presence of Edward Cleghorn Alexander Scott and William Law goldsmithes whom by vertue of their said commission they called to their assistance and for their information The said Lignet did weigh twenty one vneces and ten dropes And after weighing quhairof they did close vp the said lignet in a sheit of paper and sealed the same securely with severall of their seals so to remain till the fynnes thereof were exactly tryed at their nixt meiting And accordingly the saids commissioners haveing agane mett vpon the said 25 of January instant at the said coinehouse together with Robert Baird merchand the saids Edward Cleghorn Alexander Scott and William Law goldsmithes whom they called to their assistance and for their information And the fynnes of the said lignet being exactly tryed by the subtile essay in the fyre the saids commissioners found the said hail lignet to be of the fynnes of Eleven deneirs and half a grain out of the fyre which is according to the standart of this Kingdome and half a graine above which tryeall was taken in presence and at the sight of the persons abovementioned Whilk report being at lenth heard and considered The Lord Commissioners grace and lords of councill ffinds that the saids commissioners

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have proceedit orderly circumspectly and with good deliberation and therefore doe allow and approve the said report and interpon their authority therto Sic subscribitur Lauderdale commissioner, Rothés cancell: S<sup>t</sup> Andrews Atholl Douglas Argyle Cathnes Murray Linlithgow Kelly Airley Dundonald Belheaven Ja. Dalrymple J Primrose Jo. Nisbet.

XLIX.—19 Feb. 1674, *Missive anent False Coyners.*

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1678, p. 59.

The missive vnderwrytten is direct to the Shreff deput of Aberdein.

It being represented to his majesties privy council That William Ligertwood in Fornatie and certan other persons are apprehendit and imprisoned within your boundes or vnder caution to compear and answer before the councill when called for false coyne or clipping of money They have thought fitt to send yow the inclosed order for transporting them hither In quich yow are to insert the names of these persons imprisoned or vnder caution vpon the accompt forsaid and to send them in to the councill with such information witnesses or evidences of their guilt as yow can best have this the councill hes thought fitt to communicat to yow by your affectionat freind Sic Subscribitur Lauderdale I. P. D. con.

L.—19 Feb. 1674, *Act anent False Coyners.*

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1678, p. 59.

The Lord Commissioner his Grace and Lordis of councill vnderstanding that William Ligertwood in Fornatie and are imprisoned within the toune or shyre of Aberdein as suspect guilty of false coyne or clipping of money or vnder caution for their appearance when they shall be called and to the effect the said matter may be tryed and the saidis persons brought to justice the saidis Lordis ordaines them to be transported from Shreff to Shreff till they be brought to the Tolbuith of Edinburgh And for that effect ordaines the Shreff principall of Aberdein or his deputs to convoy them with a sufficient guard and to delyver them to the nixt Shreff vpon the road to Edinburgh and so furth from Shreff to Shreff vntill they be delyvered to the magistrattis of Edinburgh who are hereby ordered to receave them and keip them in sure firmance till they be brought to their tryeall.

LI.—17 March 1674, *Remitt of False Coyners.*

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1678, p. 65.

The Lord Commissioner his grace and lordis of his majesties privy council doe recommend to the Lordis president of the Session Register and advocat or any tuo of them to call for and examine the four persons brought from Aberdein now prisoneris in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh who are informed to be guilty of coineing false money And grantes warrand to the Clerks of Council to issue furth letteris for summonding witnesses to prove the same to such a day as his majesties advocat shall think fitt and appointes the letteris to be sent to the Shreff deput of Aberdein blank in the witnesses names that he may insert their names and return the same to the Clerks duely execute.

LII.—30 March 1674, *Letter from the King anent the Mint.*

The letter vnderwrytten direct from the kinges majestie was read and appointed to be recorded Sic superscribitur

Charles R :

Right trusty and inteirly beloved cousine and counsellour right trusty and weil beloved cousines and counsellours and trusty and weilbeloved counsellours Wee greit yow weill In January last wee received from the Duke of Lauderdale our commissioner ane accompt of the tryeall taken of the Essay box of the Mint of that our ancient kingdome of all the money coyned from the 22 day of July 1664 to the fourt of December 1673 by the commissioners appointed by yow for that effect As also a part of the Ingott of which the Essay was taken inclosed in paper and sealed with severall of the sealles of these commissioners Together with your act warranting the whole progress of that effair and approveing the saids commissioners their report And now after tryeall taken of that peice of the said Ingott in our mint of England the same being found to aggrie in fynnes with the tryeall taken in our mint of Scotland and mentioned in the said act of Councill and that it is in fynnes half a grain better then the standart of that our kingdom And it being just and reasonable that the whole officers of our said mint after such a tryeall should have sufficient approbation and exoneration and that it hes bein the practise of our royall progenitours and their privy councill for the tyme to grant the lyk in such cases Therefore it is our will and pleasur and wee doe hereby requyre yow that by act of councill yow grant to the Generall Master warden and counter warden essay master and all other officers and members of that our mint a sufficient approbation and exoneration in such form as is vsueall in the lyk cases and as may be a sufficient exoneration to the saides officers of our said mint ffor doeing whereof these presents shall be your sufficient warrand And so wee bid you heartily fareweill Given at our Court at Whitehall the 24 of March 167 $\frac{3}{4}$  and of our reigne the 26 year By his majesties Command in absence of the Duke of Lauderdale Subscryvit Kincardin

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LIII.—30 March 1674, *Act anent the Mint.*

Forasmuch as the Lord Commissioner his Grace and lords of his majesties privy council be their commission of the date the Eight of January last did grant full power and commission to the Lord Chancellour the Lord privy seall the Lord Duke of Hamiltoun the Earles of Argyle Linlithgow Dumfreis Queensberrie and Dundonald The Lords President of the Session Register advocat and Charles Maitland of Haltoun Lord thesaurer deput and Generall of his majesties mint or any fyve of them conijunctly To passe to his majesties coinehouse and there cause oppen the essay box and to compare the hail essayes of silver within the same of all the species coyned from the twenty tuo day of July 1664 To the fourt day of December 1673 last bypast both inclusive with the wardens Register and to cause melt all and sundry the saids essayes peices of silver and try the fynnes of the same by the fyre and otherwayes according to the order observed in such cases with power to them to

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1674.

call any gentlemen merchands goldsmithes or vther persons that could give best information in that effair for their advyce and assistance and to report their procedour in the said matter to the Lord Commissioner his Grace and the Lords of his majesties privy counceill that order might be taken thereanent accordingly In manner at lenth specified in the said Commission In obedience and conform to which commission the saids Lord Chancellour Lord privy seall the Earles of Argyle and Dundonald The Lords President of the Session Register advocat and Charles Maitland of Haltoun Lord thesaurer deput and Generall of his majesties Mint haveing made and given in their report in the said matter subscriyvit with their handes dated at Edinburgh within his majesties coinehouse the Twenty day of January 1674 yeares Bearing that in pursueance of the said Commission they haveing mett within the said coinehouse vpon the threttenth day of the said moneth of January and haveing called for the said Essay box the samen was exhibited and produced to them by the Generall Warden and Essay master of the said coinehouse and after the said box was made oppen before them they found there wes within the same the number of Tuo hundreth and Ten silver essayes and haveing compared the haill essay ticketts within the same wherein the severall essayes were inclosed with the wardens registers and dayes Jorneyes therein particularly insert They found the saids haill Essay peices to aggrie in number and in dates with the severall dayes Journeys therein mentioned, and with the particular fynnes of every Journey insert in the saids registers And onnowayes to differ therefrae And they haveing caused melt the haill essayes of silver inclosed within the saides ticketts altogether and cast the same in one lignett in their presence and in presence of Edward Cleghorn Alexander Scott and William Law goldsmithes whom be vertue of their commission they called to their assistance and for their information The said Lignett did weigh Twenty one vnces and ten dropes After weighing whereof they did close vp the said lignett in a sheitt of paper and sealed the same securly with severall of their sealls so to remain till the fynnes thereof were exactly tryed at their nixt meiting And accordingly the saids Commissioners haveing againe mett vpon the said Twenty day of January last at the said Coinehouse Together with Robert Baird merchand and the saids Edward Cleghorn Alexander Scott and William Law Goldsmithes whom they called to their assistance and for their information And the fynes of the said lignett being exactly tryed by the subtle Essay in the fyre The saids Commissioners ffaund the said haill lignett to be of the fynnes of Eleven deneirs and half a graine out of the fyre which is according to the standart of this kingdome and half a grain above Whilk tryeall was taken in presence and at the sight of the persons above-mentioned Which report abovewrytten being at lenth heard read and considered The Lord Commissioner his Grace and Lords of his majesties privy counceill ffindes that the saids Commissioners have proceidit orderly and circumspectly and with good deliberation And therefore doe allow and approve the said report and interpon their authority thereto And declares that the Generall Master cunnyeour warden counterwarden sinker essayer and all other officers and workmen of his Majesties coinehouse Have duely faithfully and vprightly vsed and exerced their offices ilk one of them for their owne partes conform to the acts and ordinances made theranent in all poyntes and exoners them and every one of them for ever by these presents Sic subscribitur Lauderdale Rothes cancell S<sup>t</sup> Andrews Atholl Argyle

Marishall Murray Cathnes Linlithgow Airley Weymes Ja. Dalrymple J. Primrose Jo Nisbet Wauchop, W. Scott.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1674.

LIV.—14 Jan. 1675, *Act anent some Persons imprisoned for False Coyne.*

The lordes of his majesties privy councill having considered a petition presented be William Liggertwood George Adamson Alexander Anderson and James Lilly prisoners in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh as suspect guilty of coining or venting of false money together with the report of some of their number to whom the consideration therof wes remitted doe ordain the magistrattis of Edinburgh to sett them at liberty they first inacting themselves to appear befor the councill or Justices when ever they shall be called vpon payn of death And seing it appeares that false money hes bein coyned and vented in and about the shyre of Aberdein ordaines a missive to be direct to the Shreffes of Aberdein Bamff and Kincardin To make diligent search for one William Downie a tinker against whom by the probation ther appeares great suspition that he is a false coyner and that they furnish all the evidences they can against him or the other persons prisoners as to the coining and venting of false money.

Vol. 1673-  
1678, p. 198.

LV.—11 Feb. 1675, *Letter from the King anent the Coyne.*

The letter vnderwrytten from the king to the councill read and appointed to be recordit

Vol. 1673-  
1678, p. 209.

Charles R :

Right trusty and weilbeloved Cowsines and counsellouris Right trusty and weilbeloved counsellouris and trusty and weilbeloved counsellouris Wee greit yow weil wee have thought fitt to chang the impression of the reverse syde of the silver coyne of our ancient kingdome of Scotland And to that end wee have given command and warrand to the Generall and remnant officers of the mint for the same which warrand wee have ordained to be recorded in your bookes being of the date of thir presents It is therfor our will and pleasur that yow renew the warrant for coynage with the alterations expressed designed and drawne at the foot of our said warrant ffor all which these presents shall be your sufficient warrant And so we bid you heartily fareweill Given at our Court at Whitehall the sextent of January 167 $\frac{1}{2}$  and of our reigne the 26 year By his Majesties command  
Lauderdale

LVI.—11 Feb. 1675, *Warrand for the Coyne.*

The warrant vnderwrytten for the coynage read and appoynted to be recorded

Vol. 1673-  
1678, p. 209.

Charles R :

Our will and pleasure is that the reverse syd of the fyve species of coyne of four merk,

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1675.

Tuo merk, one merk, half merk, and fourtie penies of silver for our ancient kingdome of Scotland have the impression according as they are expressed and designed vnder this our present warrant in tyme coming during our pleasur For all which this shall be your sufficient warrant And wee ordaine this warrant to be recorded in our bookes of privy councill Given at our Court at Whitehall the sixteenth day of January 167 $\frac{1}{2}$  and of our reigne the 26 year By his Majesties command Lauderdale

For the generall Master and remnant officers of our mint of our ancient kingdom of Scotland.

LVII.—25 Feb. 1675, *Act anent the Coyne.*

Vol. 1673—  
1673, p. 224.

Forasmuch as by ane act of first session of his majesties first parliament dated the 12 of June 1661 it is statut and ordained that the species of money after following should be coynd viz. one penny of silver of the value of four merkes another penny of silver of the value of Tuo merks ane thrid penny of silver of the value of one merk, one penny of silver of the value of half ane merk and a penny of silver of the value of ffourty penies The impression and circumscription whereof is remitted to be considered by the Lordis of his majesties privy councill In pursueance of which act of parliament the saids Lordes by two severall acts one whereof dated the twenty day of October 1663 and the other dated the fourt of March 1664 did ordain the ffour merk peice the Tuo merk peice one merk peice and half merk peices to be coined in maner after specifreit viz. to passe in lignetts thorow a milne to be cutted by cutters to be troned weighted and Justed peice by peice and to be printed by presses that goe with swey and screw and that the impression of the said ffour merk Tuo merk one merk and half merk peices be on the one syd his majesties face and effigies exprest in the poynsons exhibited and produced by the generall of his majesties mint before the councill vpon the                      day of                      1663 and appointed by them to be delyvered to the graver of the mint that he might prepare dyes and matrices for the saids species of coyne and ordainit the circumscription about the saids effigies to be as is exprest in the saids poynsons viz Carolus ii, dei gratia with a litle thistle or secreit mark And on the other syd of the said species of money the coat of armes of Scotland in ane eschutcheon by itself in the first place The armes of England and France quartered in ane vther eschutcheon in the second place The armes of Scotland in ane eschutcheon by it self in the thrid place and the armes of Ireland in the fourt place Together with a  $\text{C}$  crowned at each syd of the saids eschutcheons being four in number with the circumscription following viz Mag: Br: Fr: et Hib rex—with the year of God and in the midle of that syd of the four merk peice  $\frac{\text{Liii} \text{ s}}{4}$  as the extrinsek value thereof and in the midle of that syd of the Tuo merk peice  $\frac{\text{XXvi} \text{ s}}{8}$  In the midle of that syd of the one merk  $\frac{\text{Xiii} \text{ s}}{4}$  and in the midle of that syd of the half merk peice  $\frac{\text{vi}}{8}$  and ordained the weight of the said ffour merk peice to be Tuentie one deneirs thrie graines 14 pryemes and the weight of the Tuo merk peice to be Ten deneirs 13 graines 19 pryemes the weight of the merk peice to be ffyve

deneiris 6 graines 21 pryms 12 secondis and the weight of the half merk peice to be Tuo deneiris 15 graines 10 pryms and 18 secondis Together with thrie graines of remedy vpon each four merk and Tuo merk peices also weill light as heavy with Tuo graines of remedy vpon one merk and half merk also weill light as heavy The saidis species of money being always tronned weighted and Justed peice by peice as aforsaid and ordanit the saidis species of money to be of the exact fynes and according to the true standart of this Kingdom which is eleven deneiris fyne out of the fyre with Tuo graines of remedy also weill above as vnder as in the saidis acts at full lenth is conteaned And whereas the kings majestie by a letter direct to his counceill dated the sextenth of January last hath signified his pleasur for changing the impression of the reverse syde of the silver coyne of this Kingdom and to that end had given command and warrant to the Generall and remnant Officeris of the mint for the same which warrant his majestie hes ordanit to be recordit in the bookes of counceill being of the date of his majesties said letter and ordained that the saides Lordis of Counceill should renew the warrant for coinage with the alterations expressed designed and drawn at the foot of the said warrant In obedience and conform to his majesties commandes signified by his said letter the saidis Lordis of counceill ordaines and appointes that the impression of the said ffour merk Tuo merk and half merk peices that shall be coyned hereafter shall have his majesties face and effigies with the circumscription about the same as was appointed by the former acts of counceill above expressed And on the reverse syde of the said species of coyne The saidis Lordes ordaines the coat of armes of Scotland to be in ane eschutcheon by itself in the first place crowned The armes of England in ane other eschutcheon in the second place crowned The armes of France in ane eschutcheon by itself in the thrid place crowned and the armes of Ireland in ane eschutcheon by itself in the fourt place crowned Together with a thistle at each syde of the four eschutcheons being four in number with the circumscription following viz Sco: Ang: Fr: et Heb: rex and the year of god in quhich they are coyned and in the middle and center of each peice a ☉ And ordaines the weight of the four merk peice to be Twenty one deneiris thrie graines 14 pryms with tuo graines of remedy vpon each peice also weill light as heavy and the weight of the Tuo merk peice to be Ten deneiris 13 graines 19 pryms with Tuo graines of remedy vpon each peice also weill light as heavy The weight of the merk peice to be fyve deneiris 6 graines 21 pryms 12 secondis with one grain of remedy vpon each peice also weill light as heavy and the weight of the half merk peice to be Tuo deneiris fyftein graines Ten pryms Eightein secondis with one grain of remedy vpon each peice also weill light as heavy The said species of money being always tronned weighed and Justed peice by peice as aforsaid which they ordain to be of the exact fynnes and according to the true standart of this kingdom which is Eleven deneiris fyn out of the fyr with Tuo graines of remedy also weill above as vnder And farder the saides Lordis ordaines another penny of silver of the value of ffourty penies To be coyned and to have on the one syde his majesties face and effigies with this circumscription Carolus ii die gratia and on the other syde to have the S<sup>t</sup> Andrews croce crowned in the middle with the four severall badges of his majesties kingdoms with this circumscription Sco: Ang: et Hib: rex And ordaines the same to be coyned by the pound weight and each pound to contain Tuo hundreth and nyntie Tuo

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1675.

ffourty penny peices with six fourty penny peices of remedy as weill above as vnder and that the officeris of the mint shall not coyne in every Journall of ffour stain weight above four pound weight in that species and so furth proportionably Hereby Commanding the Generall the Master Worker, the Warden, Essay Master, Counter warden, the graver and other memberis of his majesties mint each of them in their severall stations or charges to proceed to the working and coyning of the saidis ffour merk Tuo merk, one merk, half merk and fourty penny peices according to the tenour of the above wrytten warrant and that sinker or graver of the mint doe make grave and sink irones aggriable to the circumscriptions and impressions of the severall species abovementioned with all diligence Wherant thir presentis shall be to the saidis officeris and all otheris whom it concernes ane sufficient warrant.

LVIII.—16 Nov. 1676, *Committee anent the Mint.*

Vol. 1673-  
1678, p. 385.

The lordes of his majesties privy councill haveing heard a petition presented to them by the Commissioneris of his majesties royeall borrowes doe Recommend to the Earles of Argyle Linlithgow and Dundonald the lordis President of the session Thesaurer deput, advocat Justice Clerk and Abbotshall or any four of them to meit and consider the proposall offered in the said petition both as to the silver and copper coyne as also to consider the hail affair concerning his majesties mint, and to offer to the councill such proposallis theranent as they conceive may most advance trade and commerce, and may bring in keip and maintain a stock of coyne within the Kingdom, and to consider the species and fynnes of any forraigne coyne either gold or silver and to offer their opinion theranent both as to weight and fynnes and at what rates they conceive the same may be current in this kingdom And if neid beis to call to their assistence any noblemen gentlemen merchandes officeris of his majesties mint goldsmithes or any haveing knowledge in mint and to try the fynnes of any particular species of gold and silver by the fyre if they shall think fitt and to all vther thinges requisit anent the premisses and to report.

LIX.—27 Feb. 1677, *Act for Coyning of Tuo Penny and Sex Penny Peices of Copper Coyne.*

Vol. 1673-  
1678, p. 422.

Forasmuch as it being represented to the lordis of his majesties privy councill by a petition from the Commissioneris of the royall borrowes that the meaner sort of traderis and small dealleris within this kingdome and adventureris to severall fishinges within the same and that the poor people of the countrey who vse to be relived by charity are heavily prejudged by the want of copper moneyes which in former tymes vsed to be their stock wherwith they were supplied And considering that for near nyn yearis past there hath bein no copper money coyned within this kingdome, and that a great part of the small money passing for the tyme are doites or French coyne The Lordis of his majesties privy councill vpon the forsaidis considerations Have thought fitt hereby to command and authorise the generall and master worker of his majesties mint to coyne or cause to be

coyned Three thousand stane weight of copper coyne the one therof to be coyned in tuo penny peices and the other half in six penny peices at the value of Tuo merkes the pound weight with the ordinary remedy of Ten turneris or tuo penny peices above and also many below in each pound weight of the saides tuo penny peices Together with fyve six penny peices as ordinary remedy also weill above as vnder vpon the pound weight of the saides six penny peices And have ordained and ordaines the impression and circumscription of the said tuo penny peices to be the sword and scepter lyeing in a croce surmounted with ane imperiall croun in the midle with the vsuall circumscription Car: dei gr: Sco: Ang: Fra: et Hib: R: and on the reverse syd a thistle with tuo leaves with this circumscription Nemo me impune lacesset And of the saides six penny peices to be as followes viz to have on the one syd therof his majesties effigies with the former circumscription Car dei gr Sco: Ang: Fr: et Hib R and on the reverse syd therof a thistle leaved and crowned with the forsaid circumscription Nemo me impune lacesset ordaining hereby the said copper coyne to passe the rollers in a milne in lignetts, and thereafter to be cutted by cutters, and to receave the impression by presses that goes with swey and screw and such other lyk engynes And appointing hereby the said thrie thousand stone weight to be coyned in the space of thre yeares after the first of May nixt in this instant year 1677 And lykwayes hereby commanding the warden counter warden sinker and temperer of the irones ilk one of them in their respective charges to attend the said service and to proceed to the coyning and printing of the saides tuo penny and six penny peices as they will be ansuerable to his majesty in the discharge of their offices and ordaines the said copper coyne to have passage amongst the subjectis of this his majesties kingdom in payments according to former practise and custome And hereby discharges any forraigne coyne of copper to passe and have course amongst them in all tyme comeing And appointes letters to be direct to herauldes pursevantes macers or messingers at armes to pass to the mercat croce of Edinburgh and other places neidfull and in his majesties name and authority by oppen proclamation to make publication of the premisses that all the leidges and other persones concerned may give due and ready obedience thereto as they will be answerable at their perrill.

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1677.

LX.—27 Feb. 1677, *Act anent the value of some Forraigne Species of Gold and Silver Money declared currant.*

The lordes of his majesties privy councill havinge taken to their consideration a petition presented by the Provost of Edinburgh in name and by warrant of the royall borrowes of this kingdom Representing as one of the great causes of the decay of commerce amongst all qualities of people of this kingdom and the deadnes of the forraigne and inland trade thereof to be the great scarcity of the stock of coyne and of all maner of species of money in this kingdome that does much incomodat all meuner of deallers who are necessitat to deall vpon credite wanting the supplyes of species of moneyes to maintain the same which scarcity haveing bein occasioned by the small quantities of silver that vsed to be coined formerly in his majesties mint before his late happy restauration and the re-

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1678, p. 423.

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Privy Council,  
1677.

quent exportation even of the saides small quantities into forraigne partes And haveing remitted the consideration of the forsaid petition to a committie of their number for preparing the said matter Impowering them to confer with the officers of the mint and these of the borrowes who were intrusted with the said petition and to take exact tryall of the fynnes of forraigne coyne both of gold and silver who haveing accordingly conferred with these of the saides borrowes and officers of the Mint, and haveing seen exact tryeall taken of the intrinseck fynnes and value of severall sortes of forraigne coyne by the subtile essay taken in their presence did make report that the Spanish and Dutch ducatoon the Spanish milrynd and French croune are much fynner then other forraigne coyne now presently current in this kingdome Therfor the saides lords being vnwilling to restraine the forraigne coyne presently current while his majesties propper coyne of this kingdom is so small and so much exported because of its fynnes and finding it the better way to keip out course forraigne coyne by allowing the said fynner forraigne coyne to be current And considering that it is the coyne of these places with which this kingdome hath most considerable trade and will be a great mean to make merchandes to report money for the export of this kingdome Whereas if the coyne of these places be not current here there shipes most returne light or loaden with forraigne commodities of lesse vse for this Kingdome to ballance the whole export Have declared and ordained and by the tennour hereof declares and ordaines that the particular species of forraigne coyne above and after mentioned shall have course within this Kingdome at the rates following viz. the Spanish and Dutch ducatoon to passe current amongst all his majesties subjects of this kingdom for thrie poundes ten shilling Scottes The Spanish milnrynd for tuo poundes seventein shilling Scottes and the French croun for Tuo poundis sextein shilling And also considering that there hath bein ane surcease and long tyme since the coyning of gold in this kingdome and that the species of all gold is transported, and litle forraigne gold imported And for the further incouragment of the merchants in this kingdom concerned in the Spanish and Dutch trades to make the returnes of their yearly export and effects in such species of gold coyne as these countreyes doe affoord The saides lordes doe hereby also ordaine and declare that the quadruple Spanish pistoll or peice of Eight of gold to have course amongst all his majesties subjects of this kingdome at the rate of ffourty tuo poundes Scottes the peice the same being of vsuall weight of Twenty one deneires And also the smaller species of the said gold pistoll dounwardes to passe at the saides rates proportionally As lykwayes the Hungary Dutch and Fleemish ducat of gold weighing tuo deneires fyftein graines to passe and have course for fyve ti twelve shilling Scottes the same being of the said weight And to the effect all his majesties leidges may have notice hereof the saides lords ordaines letters of publication to be direct to the Lyon King at armes and to his brethreen herauldes macers pursevantes or messingers at armes to passe to the mercat croce of Edinburgh and vther places neidfull and thereat in his majesties name and authority by oppen proclamation to make publication of the premisses.

LXI.—31 Aug. 1682, *Letter from the King.*

The letter underwritten direct from the king to the Lord Chancellor to be communicat to the Councill and read and ordered to be recorded off which the tenor follows Supra-scribitur

Charles R.

Right trusty and right welbeloved councellor, wee greet yow well, Having heard and fully considered the Reportes (bearing dates the 4<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> instant) sent to ws by the Commissioners lately appointed by us for the tryall and examination of the state of our mint of that our ancient kingdome Wee are very well satisfied with the exactness thereof and with their care and diligence in pursuance of our Commission relating thereunto The malversations of the officers of our mint related in the said Report appear such, and wee give so entire credit to the information wee have received thereby, that wee have now thought fitt to remove the Lord Hattone, Sir John Falconer, Alexander Maitland, and Archibald Falconer not only from their respective places and offices in our mint, But also from all other publick offices and Employments which they at present enjoy under us, Which wee hereby require yow to intimate unto them, and to cause these presents to be recorded in the books of our privy Councill; As also yow are to take care that our Councill command our advocat to prosecute the forenamed persons before the Competent Judges, either civilly or criminally as accords of the Law, and since wee look upon the regulation of our mint as a matter of the greatest importance to us and our people, yow are to call the Commissioners aforesaid and to require them to meet and to proceed by vertue of their former Commission to consider what shall be the fittest methods for ordering and securing the same for the future and to report the samcn to us to the end wee may declare our royall pleasure therein. In the meantime it is our express command that our privy Councill shall put a stope to all Coynadge till further order from us. So wee bid you heartily farewell, Given at our Court at Windsor Castle the 25<sup>th</sup> day of August 1682, and of our Reigne the 34<sup>th</sup> year, By his majesties Command Subscribitur Morray

Directed thus

To our Right trusty and wellbeloved Councellor Sir George Gordon of Haddo our Chancellor of that our ancient kingdome of Scotland.

The letter underwritten is direct from the Councill to the King in return to his majesties said letter

May it please your sacred majesty The Lord Chancellor having communicat to ws a letter direct from your majestie to him signifieing your Royall pleasure concerning the Report sent to your majesty relating to your mint and the officers thereof, Wee did in obedience to your commands ordain the saids letter to be recorded in our books and did intimate your commands to such of the servants mentioned in your letter within the said office as were present in toune, and shall endeavour to secure every thing relating thereto, and to stope all Coynadge therein untill your majesties funder pleasure be known, As also wee have ordered your advocat to raise such civil or criminall pursutes thereupon as shall best accord of the Law; Orders shall be lykeways taken that the Commissioners impowered

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Privy Council.  
1682.

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1685, p. 12.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1682.

formerly by your majesty for the mint may meet and consider what other fitt course shall be taken for ordering and securing the same for the future as is ordered by your majesties letter And in this as in everything else concernes your majesties service and government We shall endeavour to acquite ourselves as becomes Most sacred soveraigne, your majesties most faithfull most humble and most obedient subjects and servants Subscribitur ut Sederunt.

The Lords of his majesties privy Councill in pursuance of his majesties commands signified to them by a letter direct under his royall hand dated the twenty fyth instant Doe hereby give order and warrant to his majesties advocat to prosecute the Lord Hattone, Sir Johne Falconer, Alexander Maitland and Archibald Falconer officers of his majesties mint for their malversations in their offices before the competent Judges either civilly or criminally as accords of the law.

LXII.—23 Nov. 1682, *Warrant to Sir Patrick Home.*

Vol. 1682-  
1685, p. 18.

His majesties advocat having represented to the Lords of Privy Councill that conforme to their order he had intented a process against the officers of the mint, and that Sir Patrick Home advocat being formerly at his desire called by the Commissioners appointed by his majestie for tryall of that affair anent the mint to be assisting to him, is well known in that matter And therefore desiring that the said Sir Patrick might concurr with him in the process against the officers of the mint before the Session. The saids Lords upon his majesties advocats desire Doe hereby give order and warrant to the said Sir Patrick Home to concurr with and be assisting to him in the said process And recommends him to the Lord high Thesaurer for some allowance upon the account of his paines in his majesties service.

LXIII.—2 July 1683, *Letter from the King.*

Vol. 1682-  
1685, p. 115.

The letter underwritten direct from the king to the Councill was read and ordered to be recorded; off which the tenor follows Suprascriptur.

Charles R

Right trusty and right welbeloved Cousins and Councillors, Right trusty and welbeloved cousins and Councillors, right trusty and welbeloved counsellors, and trusty and welbeloved Councillors, wee greet you well, Whereas by our letter to our Chancellor bearing date the 25<sup>th</sup> August last, in consideration that we looked upon the regulation of our Mint as a matter of importance to us and our people of that our ancient kingdom, Wee were pleased to ordain him to call the Commissioners appointed for tryall of our Mint, and to require them to meet and proceed by vertue of their former Commission, to consider what shall be fittest methods for ordering and securing the same for the future, and to make a report thereof unto us, to the end wee might declare our pleasure therein. And whereas by their letter to us of the date the 18<sup>th</sup> of May last, they doe represent, that having accordingly mett and considered how to order and regulate the same in time coming, They doe find

that our standart ought to be of the finnesse of that in this our kingdom of England, and that a free Coineadge may be of great use to the nation; but that there occur to them severall difficulties which cannot be well remedied without a Parliament: And therefore doe declare their humble opinion that there be no mint nor Coineadge before the meeting of our Parliament there, and then they doubt not but we with advice of that our Parliament will fall upon such effectual means and methods for the establishment of our mint, as it may be usefull and profitable to us, and beneficiall and gratefull to the Countrey. And to the end all abusses therein may be obviated for the future, it is also their humble opinion that wee should authorise our Thesaurer Principall and Thesaurer Deput to appoint Collectors for receiving in, either the Bullion in specie or twelve shillings per ounce for the same, conforme to the 8<sup>th</sup> Act of our second Parliament to be kepted and employed for our said mint when the same shall be opened, according to former use and custome, and that wee should recommend you to choose and Commissionat an Essay master for tryall of the sufficiency of the Bullion that shall be offered in specie, and to take such surety from him as you shall think fitt. And in respect there are many peeces of Eight brought in as Bullion, It is likewise their humble opinion that wee should give order unto you that the saids peeces of Eight or the Spanish Seville and Maxico Ryalls shall pass and be current in that our kingdom at fiftie six shillings the peece, untill our said Parliament shall meet. It is now our will and pleasure, and wee do hereby authorise and require you (according to the opinion and advice of our said Commissioners) to order and take care that no mint nor Coineadge be there before the meeting of our said Parliament, and to choose and commissionat ane Essay master for tryall of the sufficiency of the Bullion that shall be offered in specie, from whom you are to take such surety for the true and faithfull discharge of his duty in that trust as you shall think fitt. And likewise to give order that the saids peeces of Eight or the Spanish Seville and Mexico Ryalls shall pass and be current in that our kingdom at fiftie six shillings the peice, untill our said Parliament shall meet. In the mean time we have by another letter (of the date of these presents) ordered our Thesaurer Principall and Thesaurer Deput to appoint Collectors for receiving the Bullion in manner above mentioned. So not doubting your performance of what wee have now ordered you to doe in the premisses (for which this shall be to you and all others who may be any wise therein concerned a sufficient Warrant) Wee bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Windsor Castle the 8<sup>th</sup> day of June 1683, and of our Reigne the 35<sup>th</sup> year. By his majesties Command Subscribitur Morray.

Acts of the  
Privy Council  
1683.

LXIV.—4 July 1683, *Anent the Mint.*

Charles by the grace of God King of Great Brittain, France and Ireland, Defender of the faith To our Lovits, Macers of our Privy Councill, messengers at arms, our Sheriffs in that part, conjunctly and severally specially constitute, Greeting: Whereas severall abusses are creeped into the mint of this our ancient kingdom, which necessarily requires amendments, for securing the fynnesse and weight of our coyne, and reducing it again to its state and condition appointed by our laws and Acts of Parliament: And since severall difficulties

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Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1683.

doe occur herein, which can best be remedied by us with advice of our Parliament, Wee therefore, with advice of our Privy council, have thought fitt to stop all Coynadge in this our kingdome, untill the first meeting of our Parliament : And in the mean time wee require and command all persons lyable in payment [of] Bullion, to pay in the same as formerlie to our Thesaurer or Thesaurer Deput, or any who shall be appointed by them to receive in the same. And further it is our will and pleasure that all spanish Ryalls being of the weight of fourteen drop shall be current within this our kingdom at fiftie six shillings Scots each ryall, untill we declare our further pleasure : And to the effect all our subjects may have notice hereof, Our will is and we charge you strictly and command that incontinent these our letters seen, ye pass to the mercat Croce of Edinburgh and mercat Croces of the severall head Burghs of this our kingdom, and other places neidfull, and thereat, be open proclamation make publication of the premisses, that obedience may be given thereto accordingly Given etc.

### MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

LXV.—21 May 1650, *Lettre from the Parliament to Sir Johne Smith anent Matrices for the Mint.*

Hopetoun  
Papers.

For as much as by Act of Parliament in anno 1649 when his present Majestie was proclaimed King It was ordained that from that time forth the coine of this Kingdome should carie his Majesties Image and impressione as it had done his predecessors befor him, and for that effect that the old Irons and Matrices of the Mint should be broken and new ones maid accordingly which hitherto could not be gotten done in respect we could not have the occasione to cause grave his majesties Portraict which yow may now haue wher yow are which we conceaue cannot be so well done elsewher ; Thes are therfor to require that yee faile not to cause graue in good steil vpon handsome Punsheons or Irons of convenient bignes his Majesties portraict in the seven seueral sizes heerwith sent of the same bignes and postures precisely as they are stamped vpon the Lead, two of them vpon horseback and the remanent careing his majesties portraict from the wast vpwads allanerly, which ar to be matrices for sinking of Irons, wherwith his Majesties coines may be printed in the seueral spaces therof ; Wee ar informed that ye haue already geuen order for one, see that the rest be done also and sent hither with all expeditione as yee will be answerable, and your debursements thervpon sall be allowed and repayed.

Lettre from the Parliament to Sir Johne Smith or in his absence Thomas Cuninghame Conservatour anent Matrices for the Mint 21 May 1650.

LXVI.—1653, *Proposicon for ffarming the Mint Presented to the Council at Whytehall London.*

Hopetoun  
Papers.

Proposicions concerning the Reformatione of the abuses in the Mint of this Commonwealth and for the ffarming of the proffitts of the coynage.

Whereas there have bin and still are severall abuses in the matter of the Mint by counterfeiting clipping washing and casting of the coine of the commonwealth which cannot possible be redressed unless it be coyned and markt on both the flatt sides and edges by engines and mills of greate vallue and weight according to the patternes ready to be produced, which through the extraordinary charge and curiosity of the workemanship will cost neere upon two shillings upon the pound weight Troy for gold and two pence upon the pound weight Troy for silver more than the way by the hammer; yett notwithstanding the ffarmour will performe itt at the usual rates of fiftene shillings upon the pound weight troy for gold, and two shillings upon the pound weight troy for silver at which rates for these seven years last past, the state have bin at a loss not haveing received soe much cleare proffitts as to defray the charge of the coyning and to pay the sallaries to the officers and workmen, but are indebted to them about 3 or 4000 ti as is informed.

Now for that the state may hereafter be sure of a certane proffitt by the Mint and that the severall abuses might be redressed which are many besides the counterfeiting, clipping &c as aforesaid, As that some shillings which are ready to be produced weigh neere halfe over and others neer halfe under weight, which gives occasion to Goldsmiths refiners &c to melt or transport the heavy peeces and leave for the most part only the light and cliptt peeces to be currant as the moniers themselves have confest.

The Farmer proposeth to ffarme the proffitts of the whole Mint of the commonwealth of England for 21 yeares at a certane rent for which he will give good securitie. Butt in regarde of the great charge of the Engins and other necessaries incident for the beginning and carrying on the worke which he will beare he propoundeth that the rent may begin six monthe after the passing of the graunt The first yeare to end eighteene months from the date of the said graunt for which he will give 2000 ti

And for the residue of the terme 3000 ti per ann. provided that he may have such engins as he cann make use of now remayning in the Tower or elsewhere by the appointment of the state.

In consideratione whereof Hee will keepe and mantaine in good repaire all the Engins and other Incidents etc at his owne coste and charges dureing the said terme and so leave the same at the expiratione of his Graunt to the use of the state.

Hee will defray the charge of salleries to an Essay Master and a weigher such as shall be nominated and appointed by the state and all other necessary officers

And whatsoever monie shall be found light or not according to the due standard, or not fairly coyned according to the patternes shall vpoun the judgement of the foresaid officers be reiected and new coyned at the charge of the ffarmer. Butt in case the said Essay Master and weigher or either of them, through neglect or connivance shall lett any money pass out of their hands not handsomly made or not of a due standard or weight that then it be returned and new coyned at the charge of the officers respectively through whose neglect it hath soe past.

And further the ffarmer being soe well assured of the exactness and perfectness of this way of coyning soe as not to be fallsified doth engage that quhatsoever coyne shall be found counterfeited beareing the stamps or formes used by the ffarmer shall be brought to

Miscellaneous  
Records,  
1653.

him for which he will returne back currant money at his owne charges Provided that the confiscatione of the estates of all false coyners (if any shall be found) may be to the ffarmour. That he will not Employ any persones about the coynage so long as there is a sufficient number of the moniers of the corporatione to performe the said worke, that will be obedient to the commands of the ffarmor and Master worker (according to their charter and Indenture) and worke at such reasonable rates as other men.

And soe following the meanes above mentioned the state may settle a perpetuall good order in the money and the Mint for in noe wise the Farmor nor any other whomsoever will be in a capacity to doe amiss, And besides as it will be an advantage to the state soe lykewyse to all the people of this Commonwealth in generall as that the Exchange which is greate in forrane parts and little here (by reason of the illness of the new coyne) will fall there and rise here and all merchandize will be cheaper for that the merchants doe buy and sell their commodities according as they pay for the Exchange or returne of monies in the countries where they trade And they that travell or otherwise have occasion for the returne of mony by bill of exchange loose or gaine according to the rates of the exchange which is measured by the true weight standard and goodness of the coyne.

LXVII.—1662, *Information for Sr John Falconer and his sone concerning the differences betwixt them and the Laird of Hatton generall of the Mint.*

Miscellaneous  
Mint Papers,  
Register  
House.

The generall of the Mint ought to possess non of the dwelling house of the Coyning-house, first Because the said Sir John by vertew of his gift of the said office in the yeir 1637 and ratification thereof in the yeir 1646 and gift and ratification of late granted to himself and his son Hes full right to all the priviledges casualities and profeits that ever he himself possessed or any maister of the mint had befor him But so it is the Maisters of the Mint successivelie one efter ane other solely hes enjoyed as ther priviledge allannerlie the possessioun of the said dwelling house entire by themselves and their famelies And that past memorie of man And therfor the said Sir John and his sones gift is humblie conceaved to be sufficient to protect them in this priviledge alsweell as in any other relating to ther office.

It is answered for the generall, that his Maestie hes by his gift ordained him to have accommodation in the said house To the which it is replied be the said Sir John and his sone that any such extraordinarie clause in the generalls gift cannot militat against them, seing all his Maesties gifts and acts of Parliament confirming them are given Salvo jure cujuslibet, ffor it is notourlie knowen that the said Sir John had the forsaid priviledge of the whole lodging given to him by his Maesties father and confirmed by himself and at the same tyme in possession befor ever the said generall obtained any such pretendit gift.

2°. His Maestie hes since by his Commissioner Judicialie in consell interpreted his own gift and declared that it wes his pleasure that Sir John Falconer should be continowed

in the condition he wes formerlie in. And should possess his office and all benefits casualities &c, belonging thereto As his predecessors and himself did heirtofore

Miscellaneous  
Records,  
1662.

3 The Maisters of the Mint cannot discharge ther trusts and be answerable to mak the liedges money and bulyeon furthcomming if they have not the command of the gates night and day.

4. Because the maisters office requireth a constant attendance and a daylie exchange with the liedges of the natioun which the generalls office does not bot at extraordinarie tymes.

5. The maisters most furnish roomes to entertain and accomodat the principall workmen and ther servants, the which with his own famelie will tak up the whole Lodging.

6. Suppose ther wer more roomes then serves the maisters ther famelies and workmen, the said Sir John ought to have the disposall therof (1) because the greatest pairt of the workhouses now employed wer built by his father in law at the counsellis direction The expenses of which houses is yet unpayed to his father in law and himself his assignay (2) Because the said Sir John hes layed out considerable soumes of money in making a great pairt of the house habitable which are allowed and still resting him by the exchequer.

As to the second particular in difference the generall ought not to deburse the money which he hes taken up and kept still these fourteen weeks, dureing which tyme Sir John hes maintained workmen at work upon his own expenss. 1 / Because his Majesties recomendation which is in his own hands appoynted it to be delyvered to and depursed be the said Sir John he haveing undertaken to his Maiestie to set up the work upon 300 ti Sterling.

2 / It is ane encroatchment and incompatible with the generalls office to doe his own and the maisters also, which is to set men at work oversee them and pay them ther wages.

3 / The maister cannot exercise his own office except he depurse it in regard he can nether hyre a workman nor mak a bargane for the least necessarie the work needs vules he have the money at his own command.

4 / It is only propper to the maister and priviledge that he and his predecessors hes alwayes enjoyed to depurse his Maiesties money which he hes allowed upon his own work.

As to the third particular in difference the generall ought not to seek any pairt of the free benefite arrysing from the copper coyns (if any bees)

1<sup>o</sup> Because the said Sir John is maister of the mint by vertew of the forsaidis gifts (which ar as ample and speciall as any other maisters wes) hes right to all the fees profits casualities and priviledges that ever he himself or any maister of the mint enjoyed befor him, bot so it is this is one of these casualities &c. that they possessed by vertew of ther gifts And which the said Sir John hes enjoyed these 25 yeirs.

It is answered for the generall that the free benefit of the copper belongs not to the maister bot to the king who may give it to whom he pleases as he did formerlie to the Earle of Stirling and also he hes ane act of Parliament in his favours.

As to the first part of the answer it is replied for the said Sir John that it is cleare by acts of Parliament and Secreit Counsell for 100 yeirs past that the kings maiestie then

Miscellaneous  
Records,  
1662.

did nether seek nor get any kind of commoditie by the conyie of copper. And since that tyme it is notour It hes been the maisters casualitie allanerlie. (2<sup>o</sup>) Suppose the free benefeit wer the kings yet it cannot be supposed if his Maiesties predecissors nether sought nor got any benefeit of the copper coyn when the turnours wer coyned then at 5 merks in the pound which wes far from the intrinsick value, Much les can it be thought his Maiestie will seek any benefeit or give any grant therof now when they are coyned at two merks in the pund Which is so neir the intrinsick value, that all charges being deduced ther will but accres bot small benefeit (if any) or at the least not worth the moyen of any considerable person to be employed for seiking the same.

As to the instance of the Earle of Stirling who got a grant of a copper Jorney / It is replied that though for those 100 yeares the lyk cause will not be fund yet (1<sup>o</sup>) ther is no parallel betwixt the causes It being a monopolie and a hudge seen benefeit did arryse these turnours being coyned at 16 s 4 d Sterling in the pound

2<sup>o</sup> / even then the maisters reaped four tymes more benefeit (which was allowed him viz<sup>t</sup> 5 / s 6d sterling on the pound (as the principall contract will show) then the present maister can now expect; so that this cause can mak no exception from the wonted custome.

As to the last pairt of the answer concerning the act of Parliament It is replied (1<sup>o</sup>) that though the Parliament hes ratified the report in these termes yet it is only as to the mater therin contened without the least intention or declaration of ther will to alter or suffer and much les to authorize any to encroach vpon the maisters office and as yet is onlie the approveing of the mater of the report (2<sup>o</sup>) the said report and act (if any bees) ought to be recognosced because the clause in difference is not contained in his Maiesties recomendation, which ought to be and is the ground of the act of Parliament Bot it is darklie foysted in a petitioun of the generalls to the parliament and made the ground of that pairt of the act, And how strangelic the report wes caried on in Sir John's absence refusing his sone a sight therof / He does not desyre to relate.

The generall ought to have non of the free benefeit of the copper (if any bees) Because he hath both ordinarie fees when the work lyes and extraordinarie fees when it goes Bot the maister hes no more bot his dewes of the Siluer coyn which will doe litle more then pay the workmen and bear the expenss of the work And hes no other casualitie bot this for his encouradgment and workmanshipe of the copper.

In respect of all which Sir John humbly desyres that your Lordship may nott only protect him from oppression and be instrumental to restore him to his right But also would speedily determine in the matter that he may advance his majesteis and the countries service.

LXVIII.—31 March 1677, *Contract betwix Sir Johne Falconer Master of the Mint, and Baylyie Hall and George Galbraith.*

Miscellaneous  
Papers,  
Register  
House.

Att Edinburgh the last daye of March J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> and seaventy seaven yeares, It is appoynted contracted finallie agreed and ended betwixt Sir Johne Falconar of Ballmakelly

master of his majesties Mint on the ane part, and Johne Hall of Graycruck and George Galbraith merchands burgesses of Edinburgh, on the other part in maner forme and effect as after followes That is to say the saids Johne Hall and George Galbraith be thir presentts binds and obleidges them conjunctly & severally ther aires executers and successors quhatsoever to provyde and ffurnishe from Stockholme, inshippe, transport, and delyver, to the said Sir Johne Falconer his aires executers and assignays, the number and quantitie of ffyfteine hundred stone weight of good and sufficient Sweddish copper, weill wrought in a milne, fabricat and cutt in round circular peices neiled and blenched, That is to say two third parts of the forsaid number of stone weights, to containe and rune in number betwixt fyfty fyve and sixty peices in each pound weight thereof, and each pound weight of the other third part thereof to containe and rune in number of peices betwixt ane hundreth sixty two and ane hundreth and seaventy peices, conforme to two distinct ensamples or tokens of each species marked by the said Sir Johne, and that with all possible convenient dilligence coumpting sexteine ounces Amsterdame weight, (such as forraigne commodities are in use to be weighted in the wey house of Leitn) for each pound weight of the forsaid number of ffyfteine hundred stone weight of copper as said is, and that in parcells such as can best and most conveniently be got transported; And they obleidge them and ther forsaid to delyver the same to the said Sir Johne and his foresaid, or order, within the weyhouse of Leith betwixt and the last day of December nixt to come in this instant yeare of God J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> and seaventy seaven yeares forsaid, with the soumme of sex hundreth pounds money forsaid as penaltie and liquidat expensses in caice of faylzie attoure performance. The danger of warre by the King of Brytane with any other prince, and all other sea risk and hazard being excepted reserved, For the which causes the said Sir Johne Falconer by thir presentts binds and oblidges him his aires executers and successores That upone tymeous advertisement of the arayveall of the forsaid quantity and number of ffyfteine hundred stone weight of weill wrought and cutt downe copper of the qualeties and species afor said, or any parcell thereof, sua to be imported and delyvered compleatly betwixt and the said last of December nixt, he shall be himselfe or his servants and others in his name, as the samen shall happen to come in parcells as said is, accept and receive the same within the weyhous of Leith, and give sufficient receipt therof, ffree of all charges and expensses except the custome, excyse and bullione payeable to his majestie, off the which excepted dewties the said Sir Johne Falconer binds and oblidges him and his forsaid to warrand freith releive and skathless keip the saids Johne Hall George Galbraith and ther forsaid, and for each pound weight therof sua to be delyvered, coumpting sexteine ounces Amsterdames weight to each pound in maner forsaid, The said Sir Johne obleidges him and his forsaid to content and pay to the saids Johne Hall and George Galbraith or aither of them ther aires or assignis the soumme of sexteine shillings Scots money in whyt silver and that at the tearmes followeing viz: The just and equall halfe of the said agreed pryce within two moneths nixt and immediatly followeing the delyvery and receipt of the said copper, as it shall happen to come in parcels and be received, and the other just and equall halfe therof in compleat payement of the wholle pryce of the forsaid number of ffyfteine hundred stone weight of copper to be delyvered as said is, betwixt that and other tuo moneths nixt

Miscellaneous  
Records,  
1677.

and immediatly thereafter, but longer delay, with the sowme of three hundreth pounds money forsaid in name of penaltie and liquidat expenses for ilk ane of the saids tuo tearmes faylzies in caice therof attoure performeance, together also with the ordinarie annual rent and profite of the said agreed pryce of the forsaid copper, sua to be received yearly, tearmly and proportionally sua long as it shall happen the samen to remayne unpaid, after the respective tearmes of payment thereof above mentionat, but prejudice allwayes of Executione on thir presents, after the said respective tearmes of payment as the samen shall fall dew or at any other tearme or tyme thereafter they please without premonitione or requisitione to be made of before for that effect. And for the more security all the saids parties are content and consents that thir presentts be printed and registrat in the bookes of Counsell and Sessione or others competent within this realme to have the strenth of ane decreit of the Lords or Judges therof interponed thereto that letteris of horneing on sex dayes and others necessarie in forme as effeirs may be direct heirupone and for that effect constitute

Their procuratours etc. In wites quherof all the saids parties have subscribed thir presentts (writtine be M<sup>r</sup> Patrick Falconer Writter in Edinburgh) with ther hands daye, moneth, place and yeare of God respective forsaid, Befor thir Witnesses, James Edmonstone writter in Edinburgh, and the said M<sup>r</sup> Patrick Falconer writter heirop.

LXIX.—1678, *Contract betwixt Sir Johne Falconar Master of the Mint and David Moodie merchand in Montrose for tuo toune weight of Copper.*

Miscellaneous  
Papers,  
Register  
House.

Att Edinburgh the                    daye of                    J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and seaventy eight yeares, It is appoynted contracted finallie agreed and ended betwixt Sir Johne Falconar of Ballmakelly master of his majesties Mint, on the ane part, and David Moodie Merchand burges of Montrose on the other part in maner forme and effect as after followes, That is to say The said David Moodie be thir presents Binds and obleidges him his aires executers and succesores to Import and bring home for the use of the said Sir Johne Falconar, from Stockholm or Drountoun, (sea hazard being excepted) The quantitie of two tunne of good and sufficient puire Rose Copper. Which quantitie of Copper forsaid, The said David Moodie obleidges him and his forsaid (Sea hazard being excepted as said is) to delyver or cause be delyvered to the said Sir Johne Falconar his aires or assignays (or to any haveing his order or warrand to receive the samen) within the weight house of Leith, after weighted with the commone weights therof, free of all charges and expenses, excepting only custome and shoare dewes, and that betwixt the dait heirop and the first daye of Junij nixt to come in this instant yeare of God J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and seaventy eight yeares but longer delay With the sowme of two hundreth merks money forsaid of liquidat expenses in caice of faylye For the which causes the said Sir Johne Falconar be thir presents binds and obleidges him his aires and executers to content and pay to the said David Moodie his aires executers and assignays the sowmme of

thretteine shilling Scotts money for each pound weight of the forsaid tuo tunnes of copper that shall happen to be sua imported and delyvered to him or order as said is, and that within three moneths nixt and immediately after the delyvery and receipt of the samen with the sowmme of two hundreth merks money forsaid of liquidat expensses in caice of faylye, and annual rent therefore after the said tearme during the not payement, And further the said Sir Johne obleidges him and his forsaid, that whatever more of the forsaid copper nor the forsaid two tunnes the said David shall happen to import and delyver as said is, the samen in all not exceding foure or fyve tunnes, and being of the sufficiency and goodnes forsaid, to receive and accept of the samen, and to pay therefore at the raite and tearme of the rest above mentioned and the party failzie binds and obleidges him and his forsaid to pay to the party observer or willing to observe the premisses the soumme of fyve hundreth merks money forsaid attour performance and for the more security both the saids parties are content and consents that thir presents be insert and registrat in the books of counsell and sessione or others competent to have the strenth of ane decreit of the Lords or Judges thereof interponed thereto that letteris of horneing on sex dayes and others necessarie in forme as effeiris may be direct heirupone and for that effect constitutts

Ther procurators etc. In witness quherof we have both subscribed thir presentts (written be M<sup>r</sup> Patrick Falconar writter in Edinburgh) daye moneth place and yeare of God respective forsaid Before thir witnesses Charles Falconar servitor to my lord Wintoun Patrick Ogilvy servitor to me the said Sir Johne Falconer and the said M<sup>r</sup> Patrick Falconer Writer heirof

Charles Falconer Witnes

David Mudie.

Pa: Ogilvie Witnes.

J Falconer Witnes.

LXX.—28 Jan. 1679, *Contract betwixt Sir John Falconer and Provost Coutts, Robert Rennald and James Milne for 10 000 lb weight of Copper.*

Att Edinburgh the twenty eight daye of Januarij J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and seaventie nyne years, It is appoynted, contracted finally agreed and ended, betwixt Sir John Falconar of Ballmakelly Master of his majesties Mint on the ane pairt, and Johne Coutts provost of Montrose, Robert Rennald and James Milne, merchands burgesses ther, on the other part, In maner forme and effect as after followes, That is to say, the said Johne Coutts, Robert Rennald, and James has sold and disponed and be thir presents sells and dispones to the said Sir Johne Falconar his aires assignays all and hail the quantitie of ten thowsand pound weight of good and sufficient Goare copper such as was delyvered be them to him from Stockholme and Trandem, the last year J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and seaventy eight years: Which quantity of ten thowsand pound weight of copper aforsaid the saids Johne Coutts, Robert Rennald, and James Milne be thir presents faithfully binds and obleidges them conjunctly and severally ther aires and executers to delyver or cause be delyvered to the said Sir Johne Falconar and his forsaid or to any having his order to receive the samen

Miscellaneous  
Records,  
1679.

within the weight houss of Leith (all sea hazard and warre excepted, and the said Sir Johne freeing them and paying all the charges and expensses therof after incomeing to Leith) and that betwixt and the last day of Junij nixt to come in this instant yeare of God J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and seaventy nyne years For the which causes the said Sir Johne Falconar be thir presents faithfully binds and obleidges him his aires and executers to content paye and delyver to the saids Johne Coutts Robert Rennald and James Milne, equally and proportionally amongst them ther aires executers or assignays the sowmme of threttine shilling and sex pennes Scots money for ilke pound weight of the forsaid ten thowsand pound weight of copper sua to be delyvered to him be them as said is Extending in all to the sowmme of sex thowsand seven hundreth and ffyfty pounds money forsaid, and that betwixt and the respective tearmes of payement under wryten viz The one equall halfe therof being thrie thousand thrie hundreth and seventy fyve pounds within ane moneth next and immediately after the delyverie and receipt of the said copper, and the lyck sowmme of three thousand three hundreth and seventy fyve pounds Scotts in compleat payement of the haill pryce therof within other sex moneths nixt and immediatly thereafter. And the party failzier binds and obleidges him and his forsaid to content and pay to the pairty observer or willing to observe the premisses the sowmme of sex hundred pounds money in name of penalty and that by and attoure the performance And for the more security both of the saids parties are content and consents that thir presents be insert and registrat in the books of Counsell and Sessione or others competent within this realme to have the strenth of ane decreit of the Lords or Judges therof interponed thereto that letters of horneing on sex dayes and others necessariè in forme as effeiris may be direct heirupone, And for that effect constitutts Ther procurators &c In witnes quherof both the saids pairties have subscribed thir presents (wryten be M<sup>r</sup> Patrick Falconer writter In Edin<sup>r</sup>) with our hands daye moneth place and yeare of God respective forsaid before thir witnesses William Coupar collector of his majesties customes at Montrose Patrick Ogilvy servitor to the said Sir Johne Falconar and the said M<sup>r</sup> Patrick Falconar wrytter heirof

William Coupar witnes

P. Falconar witnes.

LXXI.—June 1682, *A Schem of the condition of Mint and Bullion in Scotland.*

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The generall benefit arysing from the use of coyn has occasioned so great emulation among princes, that wher myns were not maid use of, they have always contended how to supply the want of them by their mints, so that mony, which custom and convenience have made the standard of riches, is mor or less plentifull according to the skill and diligence of the Kings ministers, who have alwayes formerly shown such earnestnes in that mater as eyther was suteable to the tymes they did live in, or the custom of nighbouring nations, and the cair of our King has been such that he has always bestowed both a pension and the honor of a counsellor upon a person who should advys and direct him in the

ordoring of the coynadge bullion and alloweing or hindring the currencie of forrain coyns conform cyther to their intrinsik value or the interest of trade. And becaus the great cair of our predecessors does apear by our acts of parliament to have been the regulating the standard and value of coyn by our nighbour nation of England, and in order to which wee have tryall peeces sent hither by his majestie to our treasury and mint hous as also becaus the Kings mint of England is both the nearest the greatest and best ordored of any in Europ, ther can be no fitter paralell to examin the ordor of ours by, since all their ordors and offices both are and always have been open to the Kings ministers. In the first place that mint Lyk ours has a warden a master worker a counter warden and ane asseymaster to whos joynt cair that great affair is recomended With the most industrious and exact contryvance for the nations securitie that can be imagined as will apear by the following account.

That the minthous and materialls thertoo belonging may be kept in repair, the mony allowed by his majestie is kept under the sundrie keys of the warden master and counter Warden nether can it be misspent without the knowledge of the warden and counter warden and master. 1°

The master to make the coyn expressly conform to the indented tryall peeces alloweing the remedies over or under which must fall by chance, otherways not allowed and the reason is becaus the waist of potts and fyr is of mor consequence to the king then the value of the remedies can be to the nation. 2°

The master is to pay exactly and at the tymes apoynted all fies of underservants and workmen for their better incouragement. 3°

That the master receive both the kings bullion or any other by weight, upon bills given for the fynes and weight therof, which are to be discharged within a competent tym for coynadge, by Weight conform to the fynes of the Bullion. 4°

The warden and counterwarden ought to keep liedger books of the weight and fynes of all Bullion brought in to bee coyned. 5°

The said Bullion to bee kept under the severall keys of the master warden and counterwarden till it bee melted. 6°

The warden and counter warden to keep books of the melting containing the sundrie quantities of Silver and alloy with the fynes therof which books must bee subscribed at least monthly. 7°

The asseymaster ought to keep a book of the bullion that is brought in and of the fynes therof. 8°

The pott assey is to bee taken by the warden counterwarden and asseymaster or any tuo of them after the pott is casten out. 9°

The tuo wardens are to survey the alloying sysing makeing and weying of the mony. 10°

When the mony is coyned the master and wardens doe lock it up under ther sundrie keys till both the assey be made and the bullion belonging to the king or others be payed. 11°

The asseymaster ought to make proof both of weight and fynes in presence of the master and wardens and to put into the pix at least on peece of Each journey in their presence, which ought to be sealed with their seals. 12°

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15'

That no person but the king may have profit by the remedies.

That the master and wardens doe examin the ballances and weights of all sorts.

The master and wardens to attend at the receipt of Bullion and giving out of the monyes.

16' The warden ought yeerly to make account of all soums laid out for the work or reparations and instruct the particulars which ought to be attested by the counter warden master and asseymaster or any tuo of them Whereof the master must bee one.

17' The master ought to bring in supplies of bullion and make very punctuall payment of the same.

18' The counter warden ought to give his oath anent the quantity of bullion booked by him as aforesaid.

19' No yrons to be graved without the warrant of the said 3 officers and the blank and spoyled yrons to be taken up monthly by them and the saids officers ought to secure them each night

20' At the tryall of the pix the tryall peece and the standard weights ought to bee produced in presence of the king and the jurie apoynted by him.

It is to bee observed that all the forsaid ordors are grounded upon sound and weladvysed reasons which if they had been considered, or supplied wher need requyrs, by him who is intrusted by his majestie and payed for that purpos, the government of our mint had not been so much exposed to scorn or the liedges to extream povertie as now wee must owen them to bee.

#### Beaus

1' In the first place the desyn of our former parliaments and of his Majesties sending doun standard peeces and weights seems eyther overturned or rendred ineffectuall as may apear by ane unprinted act of parliament named in the act of councell anent the 4 merk and 2 merk peeces changinge our standard from that of England, and by the other acts of councell relateing thertoo the act anent bullion 79 might have as wel discharged coynage as allowed the 12 s per ounce of bullion and the payment therof by tale and not by weight.

3' The tuo warrants for copper coyn which did for severall yeers take up our mint in coyning fyve tymys as much as was warranted.

4' That neither at the tryall of 74 nor any tym since has our indented peeces or the standard weights been used to the great loss of the liedges.

5' That the stock given by the King wherof the on half did by exchange yeeld mor bullion then all our trade should goe to privat uses is contrair to the Kings desyn.

6' That acts of Councell should be impetrated by which almost the wholl stock of forrain current mony in the nation was undervalued and so becam a prey for the minthous, and all other forrain coyns pass indifferently without tryall to the great loss of this nation.

7' The officers of our mint are sharers of the kings stock the pryce of the bulion and the profit of all other abuses comitted eyther in the silver or copper journeys.

The king has had no profit thos 20 yeers by his mint altho in som yeers they have gained above 200 000 merks at least.

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All the offices of the mint are so contrived that no discoverie may bee made of their villanies but by their owen confessions In respect that they observe not any single on of the above written orders of the English mint.

9°

They have exacted from the king fies for som yeers befor the wrought and made use of his stock and bullion in the mean tyn.

1°

They not only wanted a Counterwarden for many yeers after they beggun but exacted his fee from the king all the tyn.

2°

In stead of bullion, for which they took mony, they melted down our current coyn.

3°

They will not aledge that thair is any tryal of the weight of our coyn by the pix or any other way then by their words, or that the clippings which are put in the pix for the fynes are sealed by eyther warden or counterwarden or assaymaster, by which means both weight and fynes doe prove arbitrary to themselves.

4°

There are no keys kept of the kings stock or of the bullion in takeing in or giving out.

5°

There is not on subseryved book kept eyther of Bullion of the Kings stock of depurments or of meltings or of alloy putten in to the potts or if their unsubserved books may bee trusted ther is not on ounce of copper ever put in.

6°

There is bullion put into the potts without assey so that no alteration can bee made till it is all in fusion and ther stands on the kings charge of potts and fyr till it be fyn and tryed.

7°

There has been so litle cair taken of the weights and skails that either ignorantly or industriously our standard has lyen 20 yeers in the Tour whylst wee receive the bullion by a weight containing neer ane ounce and a half mor in the pound then it ought And for the sutle weights our warden and controler confess their ignorance of them and their nature. So that since the warrants of our king parliament and counsell seem to bee impetrated to abase our standard, abuse the desyn of Bullion upon goods, and to inhaunce the kings stock to overcharge us with black mony, to procur a mock comission in 74 and remission therupon, wherof the principall offender was the cheef judge who took the tryall and weighed it himself, to cry down the stock of our current mony, as also in stead of ordoring the mint, every part of its ordor will appear to bee contrived for base ends, it is not possible that any suteable attonement can be made to the king and countrey unles the offenders persons be exposed to exemplar punishments and their estates to the king notwithstanding of any conveyances they could contrive eyther at the tyn or since the remitting of the cryms.

8°

LXXII.—7 Aug. 1682, *Letter to the King.*

May it please your Sacred Majestie

Haveing Received a Commission ffrom your Ma<sup>tie</sup> ffor tryeing all affaires Relaiting to your Mint In this your Ma<sup>ties</sup> auncient kingdom Wee did according To our duty use our

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exactest endeavoures in the said tryall and inquirye And have Returned your Maiestie a just account theiroyf by two of our number the Lord Justice Generall and Lord Register To the end your Maiestie may be satisfied by them both in Clearing any of the particulars If the matter so Requyre or in Relation to any further proposalls your Maiestie may have for Regulating your Mint for the ffuture This being ane affair of so great Consequence both to your Maiestie and to your subjects Wee hope our ffaithfullness and endeavours in this tryall will Convince your Maiestie how readie wee are upon all occasiones to mannadge any trust Reposed upon us as becomes

May it please your Sacred Maiestie your Maiesties most humble most ffaithfull and most obedient subjects and servants

W. Drumond  
Robert Baird

Patrick Ogilvie  
J Murray  
R Gordon

Geo. Gordon Cance<sup>ll</sup>  
Queensberry  
Atholl  
Tweeddale  
Geo Mackenzie

Edinburgh the 7<sup>th</sup> August  
1682

Dorso :

For  
The Kings Most  
Excellent Maiestie  
London.

LXXIII.—4 Aug. 1682, *Report of the Commissioners appointed for Tryall of the Minte.*

To The Kings Most Sacred Majestie

The Report of the Commissioners Appoynted for tryall of the Minte of Scotland.

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At Edinburgh the Fourth day of Agust one thousand six Hundereth and Eightie two yeares, Wheras His Majestie Considdereing the great Interest his Majestie and the subjects have in the weight, puretie and ffynnes of the standart of money, as that which Influences all Commerce domestick and fforraigne, and that the Least error therin Is of great Importance, and would Reflect upon His Majesties Governement, And alsoe His Majestie haveing a speciall concerne to adverte to the Officers and servants of the Minte, that they exerce their respective trusts with dilligence and honestie, Neither exacting from the subjects more then Law allowes, nor detracting from his Majestie what is Justly his Majesties dew, and that His Majesties Royall predicessores who being present in this kingdome, did take tryall in these things By a more Immediate search, then the distance his Majestie is now at will allow. For supplying wherof, his majestie Intending that the said

matter should be exactlie inquired into, and tryed by a speciall Commissione : Thairfor His Majestie haveing granted a Commissione under his great Seall to certaine Commissioners, with full power to them, to call and cite befor them all the officers and servants of His Majesties Minte house, and any other persone whatsomever, who can give Information of and concerneing His Majesties Minte, Coyneadge or Bullione, or what Relates thereto : and to make exact searche and tryall of the ffynnes of his Majesties money ; and of the dew observance of the Rules, wherby His Majesties standart is secured ; and that by such methodes, and in such manner, as shall seeme most expedient to the Commissioners ; and to Employ such persones in the same, as they shall judge knoweing in that matter. And Lykewayes to examine the manner of Receaveing his majesties Bullione, the quantities therof, how the samen is exacted from the Merchands, and payed in to the officers of the Minte, and what emoluments doe therby aryse to the Croune, and what are the dew salleries and perquisites belonging to the officers and servants and to examine what observance hes been kept in these matters, in tyme past, since the tyme of His Majesties Royall Grandfather King James the sixth, (of ever blessed memorie) His removeing of his Courte from this kingdome into England, to this present tyme, and to take tryall of any abuses, that hes creept in, dureing that tyme. As Lykewayes to examine the quantities of all kynde of moneyes, silver or black money, Coyned since His Majesties happie restoratione to his Royal governement and to make inquire into the ffidelitie, caire and dilligence of the respective officers and servants in the minthouse, the priviledges belonging to all and every one of them, and how they relate one to another ; and for that effect, that the officers and servants in the minte, give exact obedience to the Commissioners and to exhibit and expose to them, (as they shall be required) their registers, jurnall bookes, Bookes of Recepte, and accomptes ; all Contracts and Warrandes which are in their Custodie, relateing to the said office, and to produce their pixe, and to make tryall and essayes, or to permitte others Employed be the Commissioners, to make essayes and tryalls, when and how ofte the Commissioners shall appoynt, and the Comissioners are required to proceed in that matter, with exact dilligence, and to make a full Reporte of the wholle matter to His Majestie ; that he may declaire his Royal pleasure therupon And in humble obedience to his Majesties Royall Commands, the Commissioners haveing mett, and Called before them, all the Officers of the Minte heir present, (the Lord Haltoune and the Lord Justice Clerke his sone, whoe are Conjunct Generalls of the Minte, being then in England) And haveing examined the other officers that were present vpon severall things relateing to the Minte ; And haveing Required them to produce all the Registers, Commissiones, Comptes, and other peapers of the Minte, that might anywayes clear their dilligence and faithfullness in their respective offices ; As to the Bullione, ffynnes, and weight of the Coyne ; and what quantitie of Copper money had been Coyned ; Accordingly they produced some accomptes and peapers, Bot declaired that the Lord Haltoun one of the Generalls, had taken up from them, most of all the Records, Registers, and accompts of the silver and Copper coyne ; and by the Confessione and acknowledgement of the other officers, and the peapers produced ; ther did appear severall abuses to have been Committed be the officers of the minte ; Wherupon the Commissioners waitted for the Generalls Returne from England ; Expecting a full and Ingenuous account from him

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of all things Relateing to the Minte, And soe soone as he returned, He being called before the Commissioners and desired to Informe upon oath, as the other officers had done, Concerneing the Matters of the Minte; In place of giving any formall answer, He gave in a Representatione; alleadgeing that the Commissioners could not make Inquirie in any matter Relateing to the Minte; Because he had exonerationes from the King, as to the Copper Coyne; and a discharge as to the ffynnes of the Silver Coyne, and if any errores were Committed be him in his Office He was secured be his Majesties act of Indemnitie in Julij 1679; and that any Cryme Committed In Relatione to the Minte did fall under that clause of the act of Indemnitie, By which all such are Indemnified, as had malversed in any publict statione or truste or were Lyable to any persute for any cause or occasione, relateing to any publict administratione, And refused to declaire upon oath, concerneing the particulares relateing to his office upon which he was desired to depone; bot pretended that he did not know how farr it might reach, or what it might Importe, and that noe man was obleidged to depone as to his actings in any publict statione, or in Relatione to his Office: And the Commissioners haveing Considered the Representatione and grounds therof; It did appear by peruseall of the Exonerationes, as to the Copper Coyne; that they did only relate to six thousand stone, which was allowed be the acts of parliament and Counsel, to be Coyned, within the tyme contained in the warrands and prorogationes, mentioned in the exonerationes; and therfor was not ane Exoneratione, as to what more copper was coynd, then the quantitie contained in the warrands, to which they particularly relate, And as to the discharge in Relatione to the ffynnes of the silver coynd, from July 1664 to December 1673 yeares, The Commissioners declaired, they would make noe Inquirie of the ffynnes of the money coynd the tyme mentioned in the discharge, ffather then to Informe His Majestie by what appears to the Commissioners, that the tryeall then made in Scotland to have been verrie Insufficient as to the ffynnes, As Lykewayes ther was noe mentione at all made in that tryall, of the sufficiencie of the weight, which was alsoe matteriall as the ffynnes. And as to the Act of Indemnitie, the Commissioners were of the oppinione; that this being a tryalle, and Inquirie, for His Majesties Informatione; the Act of Indemnitie could not hinder them to proceed in the Inquirie, that they might Informe His Majestie of the Staite and Conditione of the Minte; and of the abuses committed be the officers therof; The Act of Indemnitie being only granted to these that had acted in, or against the publict Governement of the kingdome, and not for deeds of malversatione, in any particular or peculiar statione, which had no connexion with, or relatione to the troubles and disorders in the countrie, In matters of Governement; ffor as the Act of Indemnitie cannot be extended, to crymes Committed be Shirriffes, Baillies, Commissars, their Deputes and Clerkes, Nor to abuses, malversationes and breach of truste, Committed be Customers, Collectors, His Majesties Cash Keepers, or any others Intrometters with His Majesties Revenues, If they shall Imbazle the Kings Rents, and not make a faithfull accompt, Nor to any other persone in publict office, not relateing to the publict Governement of the kingdome; Soe neither can it be extended to Crymes and abusses, Committed be the Officers of the Minte; ffor albeit these may be accounted publict offices in some respect, Yet they are bot private

stationes In respect of the Offices that concernes the publict Governement of the kingdome. As also the Act of Indemnity beares ane exceptione of all privat Crymes, and such lyke as never vsed to be comprehended under Generall Acts of Indemnitie, And it appeares be the Laite Act of Indemnitie, past in the parliament in the year 1662, that all Crymes not Relateing to the Laite troubles, are excepted; And particularlie the Accomptes of all such persones as have Intrometted with any of his Majesties Revenues, And all other publict money, for which they had noe order, warrand, or assignement, for their own private vse; And for which, they had not dewly compted and Receaved discharges therof, ffrom such as pretended to have authoritie for the tyme, to doe the samen: And all other former Acts of Indemnitie, maide by his Majesties Royall predicessores, Are only in Relatione to the publict troubles that hes been in the Countrie; Bot not at all to any Crymes or malversationes, that hes been Committed be the kings officers, in their privat stationes not Relateing to the publict administratione in the Government, or to the troubles and disorders of the countrie; And therfor the said act, aught not to be extended, to the abuses and Malversationes, committed be the Officers of the Minte, fare les to debarr and preclude His Majestie from tryall and Inquirie; That His Majestie being Informed therof, may give order ffor better Regulateing of the Minte and Remeading those abusses in tyme comeing. And as to that pretence, alleadged be the Lord Haltoun, That He could not be obleidged to depone, upon any thing Relateing to the Minte; Because he does not know how far it might Reach, or what it might Importe; The Commissioners were of the opinione, that this being ane Matter of tryall and Inquirie, He aught to give Informatione upon oath, concerneing things Relateing to the minte and Coyneadge, that was committed to his trust, As the other officers of the minte had alreadie done: And whatever might be the Importe therof, he was only desired to give his oath upon these particulars, Relateing to himself; If he was trewly Innocent, and not Malversed in his trust, which is noe more bot a purgatorie oath; that he might purge himself of these abuses and Malversationes, which by publict fame and other evedences were presumed against him: And which was most consonant and agreeable to the Common Law, and the practice of other Nationes, and the Lawes and practice of this Kingdome<sup>a</sup> both in Church and State, in the Lyke caises: Especially when the samen is done for His Majesties Informatione: And as to the particulares vpon which he was desired to give Informatione upon oath, Relateing to the other Officers of the Minte; He was only desired to depone upon the best of his knowledge, Which was noe more bot ane oath of Credulitie; which noe man in Reasone aught to Refuse; And which is appoynted be ane express Act of parliament,<sup>b</sup> that all persones should declaire and depone upon oath, their knowledge of any Crymes, against the publict Lawes, vnder verie severe punishment, Especiallie seeing all the Rest of the Officers of the Minte, did freely depone upon all these particulares, (except the Lord Justice Clerk conjunct Generall whoe was not heir present,) only the Lord Haltoune makes vse of the Act of Indemnitie, and Refuses to depone. And as to that pretence, that he was not obleidged to depone, In any thing, Relateing to his office; It was frivolous; ffor as everie man in publict Trust, Is obleidged to give his oath, That he shall ffaithfully discharge his Trust at the entrie to his office, soe Lykewayes aught he to give his oath, upon any thing relateing to his office at any tyme thereafter, whenever he is Required

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<sup>a</sup> Cap: 14:  
Statut Wilhel:  
cap: 4<sup>th</sup> Statut  
David: 2<sup>d</sup>  
cap. 1. num.  
6<sup>th</sup> statut  
David 2<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> Act 2<sup>d</sup> Sess:  
2<sup>d</sup> par: 2<sup>d</sup>  
Ch: 2<sup>a</sup>.

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By His Majestie, or any haveing Comission for that effect. And if it were otherwayes, that a persone in publict office, should not be obleidged to depone, concerneing his actings in that office, Then any man in publict office, Might Committ the greatest abuses, Malversationses, Injustice, oppressesions and all other Haynous Crymes, without Controle, provydeing he could doe it privatlie, that it could not be otherwayes proven, bot by his own oath, And that would Invite men in publict truste, to committ all acts of Malversatione and Injustice Imaginable, If they were not obleidged to depone upon their actings in that office, And purge themselves of any Crymes, that may be Laid to their charge. For these Reasones and in obedience To His Majesties Royall Comands be his Commissione, The Commissioners haveing proceeded to the tryall and Inquirie; And Considered the depositiones of the Maister, and other officers, and servants of the minte, And the Bookes, peapers and other evedences adduced: It did appear, FIRST that albeit His Majestie And His Royall predecessors, have alwayes had a speciall caire, to provyde Bullione, for Increaseing and maintaineing of the Stocke of Coynage In the Kingdome, And that it is expressly provyded be act of parliament,<sup>c</sup> that the goods and Merchandise, imported be the Merchands, should pay soe many vnce of Bullione, or otherwayes pay twelve shilling Scotts, for everie vnce in place therof, The Generalls and maister of the Minte being ordained to Importe the Stocke of Bullione themselves, and coyne the same for His Majesties vse; And albeit ther hes been considerdable soumes of money payed be the Merchands, to the officers of the Minte; In place of Bullione; ther hes been bot a small quantitie of Bullione Imported by them; and in place therof, great quantities of the money current in the kingdome, hes been melted doune, to the great prejudice of the Leidges, and Contraire to many express acts of parliament;<sup>d</sup> By which it is declaired, that in Respect silver and gold put in the ffyre to be maide Bullione to other new money, is deminished, waisted and distroyed, In the translatione be the ffyre, and Incurses great skaith in hurt of the king and all his Leidges: Thairfor it is statute, that neither silver nor gold, that beares print and forme of Coyne, Be any wayes melted or put in the ffyre, Be the kings Coyners, without speciall Licence of the king, Bot all gold and silver that is Coyned, and hes print, to be observed and holden haill among the kings Leidges, as he ordained it to have Course: And the Contraveeners of the Law, to be punished with the Confiscatione of the Halfe of his goods, for the first, and of his Haill goods, for the second fault. And Lykewayes, the Generalls and Maister of the Minte Have devyded amongst themselves, the benefite of the twelve shilling scotts payed in to the Minte be the Merchands, And soe have failiyed in their truste to advance their oune private gaine. As alsoe His Majestie out of his princely caire for the good of His subjects, Increaseing of the money in the Kingdome, and for advanceing his oune Revenue aryseing by the Minte, did allow a certaine soume yearly, as a Stocke for buyeing in of Bullione from tyme to tyme, which might have been Exchanged ten or twelve tymes in the year; As was in vse formerly to be done: Yet Notwithstanding that stocke of money; hes not been at all Employed; By which the Countrie hes been extreamly prejudged and the king defrauded of the Benefite that would have arisen therby, If the Bullione had been Imported and Exchanged as it aught to have been, According to his Majesties appoyntement; And the tyme that should have been soe proffitably Employed In coyneing of Bullione, hes

<sup>c</sup> Act 8<sup>th</sup> Sess:  
1 par: 2<sup>d</sup> Ch:  
2<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Act 59 par:  
13 Ja: 2<sup>d</sup>  
Act 65 par:  
8<sup>th</sup> Ja the 3<sup>d</sup>  
Act 17. par:  
1 Ja: the 6<sup>th</sup>.

been misspent In coyneing great quantities of copper money, to the great prejudice of the Leidges at home, And to the hurte of trade and Commerce abroad. And albeit that stocke of Money was not Employed In manner as was appoynted, yet the Generalls and the Maister did exact yearly from the king the Interest therof, as if it had been Employed ; SECUNDO, His Majestie after the Example of his Royal predicessors, haveing designed, for the advancement of the unione, trade and commerce between the two kingdomes, that the money Coyned in Both, should be of a Lyke weight and ffynnes;<sup>e</sup> And for that effect, In the year 1662, Caused fframe Ane Indented silver standart plaite of Sterling ffynnes, and secured with his Majesties Sealles. A pairt wherof was sent hither to be kepted, as the rule wherby to make essayes of the ffynnes of the silver in all tyme Comeing : Nevertheless It appears that all the Money of this kingdome since that tyme, hes been designedly minted fare below the ffynnes of that standart plaite, Neither hes ther ever any use been maid therof since it came hither. And as for the Remedies in ffynnes (only allowed in caises of caswallitie and noe otherwayes) the Officers have Combined not only to worke upon, bot even below them. And be pactione, to devyde the proffeitts arryseing from thence amongst themselves, when Indeed they were obleidged to Compte to his Majesties Thesaurie for every such graine of Remedie in ffynnes, wrought upon, under the trew established standart : By this it is evedent, that the Genneralls whoe should cheifely have been concerned, for the kings Interest, hes malversed in their offices, that the king hes been defrauded of a considerdable soume, which would have thence accesssed to him, And that the Maister and Wardines have concurred to persist in debausing the ffynnes of the money of this kingdome for their own advantadges. And albeit it be Contrairie to Law, and the Nature of all mints, that any silver money should pass the kings Iyrones, without ane essay therof first taken, that it may be found of ffynnes deliverable : yett it appeares be the bookes of meltings and printeings, and severall depositions, that a great pairt of the Coyne of this kingdome, under the pretence of silver called, Chizle, heades, sweepes and scrapes, hes been melted and printed, without the presence or knowledge of the essay master or any essay therof taken, which ffurnished opportunitie to the officers, to coyne at whate rate they pleased, And as his Majestie at the tyme forsaid, established the ffynnes of his Coyne In manner mentioned, soe did he with no Less considerdatione determine the trew weight therof, and for that end caused adjust ffour pylles of weights, ffited for the denominationes vsuall in both kingdomes, two wherof were sent hither and the other two kepted at the Toure of Londone, all exactly marked for their securitie, and ordained to be the commone rule ; for the silver weight of Both Kingdomes ; Nevertheless It appears that ane of these pylles being the proper weights of Scotland ; the Lyke being reserved in the Tower of Londone, after it came hither, was kepted up by the generalls without giving order to make vse therof, for some yeares, vntill the maister in the year 1680 apprehendeing he might be questioned for vsing the Deane of Gilds weights of Edinburgh, when the kings weights were in the Mint house, did of himself without order, adjust his own weights by that new pyle and caused the workmen, to worke accordinglie : But the generalls not pleased therwith commanded him to delyver up both these new pylles that came from Londone, and the old weights he had rectified therby, to

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<sup>e</sup> Cap: 38 and  
46 Statut :  
David 2<sup>d</sup> Act  
23. par: 1. Ja:  
the 1 Act 54:  
par 4<sup>th</sup> Ja: the  
4<sup>th</sup>.

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the Wardines to be sett asyde, and noe more vsed, and Caused make a new sett of weights for his greater gaine, to be adjusted at the sight of David Maitland their depute, according to the deane of Gilds weights of Edinburgh, which are fare different from the new pyle of weights sent hither by his Majestie for the commone rule of weight; Neither did they exhibit the kings warrand for receaveing that Scotts pylle of weights and makeing vse therof to the Maister, Befor the year 1682 as appeares be the double of the warrand produced and attested be the Lord Justice clerk ane of the Generalls, and thus they used and changed the weights at their pleasure, contrarie to his majesties order, the common

<sup>f</sup> Act 114 par:  
7 Ja: 5<sup>th</sup> Act  
2<sup>d</sup> par: 19.  
Ja 6<sup>th</sup>.

Law and the Lawes and acts of parliament of this kingdome<sup>f</sup> By which it is statute, That noe persone should vse different weights And that the vsers of false weights shall Losse their wholle goods and geir and the samen to be Intrometted with for the kings vse And as to the Remedies of weight, (which are allowed only as the other Remedies of ffynnes, In caises of caswall accidents and noe otherwayes) the Wardines have soe fare transgressed, that they constantly troned the peices according to the Remedies under the Just weight, and by this meanes designedly rendered the kings money to be Light, as they had by the Lyke artifice debaised it, in its fynnes, wherby the king was ffrustrate of the proffeits whiche should access to him by the Graines of Remedies of weight, under the Just proportione, ffor which the officers were obleidged to compt in exchequer, Bot shared the proffeits therof Amongst themselves. The merchands were alsoe abused, In delyvereing their Bullione at the Mintehous, where they were forced alwayes to give it be the deane of Gilds weights of Edinburgh, which are heavier then the Scotts troye weight, by two unces and a half every stone weight, wherby they were discouradged to Importe the same They have alsoe been constantly payed for their Bullione by tale, whereas they aught to be payed by the kings coyne, In the Ballance (if the Minte were rightlie regulated) which would prove the only sure check to secure the silver coyne from any abuse In its dew

<sup>g</sup> Act 249 par:  
15 Ja: the  
5<sup>th</sup>.

proportione of weight which accordingly aught to have been done be the Law,<sup>g</sup> befor the act of parliament in the year 1669 As alsoe the peices of Coyne Reserved in the paxe aught to have been kepted wholle, wherby some tryall, even that way, might have been had of the Just weight, Bot it hes been a corrupt custome to cutt these peices, that noe meanes might be Lefte to cognosce upon the silver, whether it be weighty or Light.

<sup>h</sup> Act 18 par:  
3<sup>d</sup> Ja: 3<sup>d</sup>.

TERTIO Be the Lawes and acts of parliament of this kingdome, the Coyners of Black money without warrand, are punished with death,<sup>h</sup> And albeit His Majestie, since His happie Restitutione, was pleased to allow six thousand stone of copper to be coynned, at two severall Limited tymes: yet Notwithstanding It appeares by the depositions of the wardines, the compts, and other evedences adduced; that ther hes been twentie nyne thousand and six Hundereth stone coyned, wheras ther was only six thousand stone allowed, soe that ther was Twentie three thousand and six Hundereth stone of black money coyned more, then wes allowed be the warrands, which is ane Infinite prejudice to the kingdome. And whereas the generalls should have stopped the farder coyneing of copper money, soe soone as the quantitie allowed be His Majestie, to be Coyned at every Journay was exhausted; yet Notwithstanding the Generalls did allow, and ordaine, the officers to goe on in the Coyneing of more Copper money, after It was maide knowen to them be the

Maister, that the quantitie of Copper allowed be his majestie, to be coyned was exhausted, And they alsoe received the halfe of the proffets ariseing from the supperplus that was Coyned more then was allowed be his majestie QUARTO The Coyne of this kingdome being Laitlie cryed up, and ther being a considerdable quantitie of Bullione Lying in the Generalls and Maisters hands, the whole proffett of the Exaltatione, being ffyve per cent, which did belong to the king; It appeares that the Generalls did acclame the benefite of the one half of the Exaltatione, from the Maisters, as a perquisit dew to them, albeit it trewly belonges to the king, and which did amount to a verie Considerdable soume. QWINTO albeit be the comon Law and severall Lawes and acts of parliament of this kingdome, It is statute; that if any Judge or minister of the Law, take budes or brybes, they shall Loss their honnour, fame and dignitie, and ther moveable goods to be confiscat, and depryved of their offices, and punished in their persones, at his Majesties will:<sup>1</sup> yet Notwith- standing the Lord Haltoune ane of the Generalls did in the year 1679 (being then Thesaurer depute and ane of the Comissioners of His Majesties Thesaurie and exchequer) as appeares, from what is deponed by the maister by wreats and other pregnant pre- sumptions, take from the maister of the mint, the soume of six Hundereth pounds Sterling, to procure allowance and payment, of the Ballance of his most unjust and exorbitant accompts, from the Exchequer, preceeding the year 1674 Relating to the mint and Coyne, staiteing the Kings debtor to him In ffortie four thousand pounds Scotts, which he as generall of His Majesties Minte was obleidged to Comptrole; Haveing speciall trust, and a sallerie from His Majestie for that effect; By which Accomptes, It Lykewayes appeares, that the Lord Haltoune as Generall, Received payment of three yeares Sallerie, from the year 1660, to the year 1664, albeit ther was noe money coyned preceeding that tyme, Besyde ane Hundereth and ffiftie guynies of gold given to the duke of Lauderdale, and ffiftie pound Sterling to John Kirkwood his servant, upon that same account, as the maister hes deponed: And farther the Generall did againe most grossly exact his sallerie, for the same yeares, out of His Majesties excyse; and soe did gett double payment of his sallerie, for the same yeares, albeit in Reasone ther was none dew, In respect ther was noe Coyndage or overseeing the mint for these yeares. SEXTO. Albeit be the common Law, and severall Lawes and acts of parliament of this kingdome It is statute that if any officer be neglegent and culpable In the executione of His office, he is to be punished in his persone, according to the quallitie of his Cryme at the Kings will<sup>k</sup> and albeit the Generalls be their giftes and offices were appointed to comptroll the other officers of the Minte, and had power to hold Courtes, And to punish delinquents: And Notwithstanding they did know, that the Counter wardine, who is check to the wardine, did not attend his office; And that the vnder officers of the minte, were neglegent In keeping of compt bookes, Registers of the Coyneage, and many other things Relateing to their offices, And that they had committed many abuses, and done many deeds of Malversatione; yet the Generalls of the Minte, did not hold Courts to punish them, Bot were sharers with them in the Benefite aryseing by their abusses, and Malversationes: And the better to palliate the abusses that they might not be discovered, and that it might not be knowen, what proffett and advantage the Generalls and other officers of the Minte had maide all this tyme past: The Gennerralls

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i Cap 22.  
Statut Rob: 1<sup>st</sup>  
cap 25 Statut  
Wilhel: act  
104 par: 7<sup>th</sup>  
Ja 5<sup>th</sup> act 93:  
par: 6<sup>th</sup> Ja:  
6<sup>th</sup>.

k Cap: 13  
Statut: Rob:  
2<sup>d</sup> cap: 41  
Statut: Rob:  
3<sup>d</sup> act 77 par:  
14: Ja: 2<sup>d</sup>  
act: 105 par:  
14. Ja: 3<sup>d</sup>

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did take up all the Comptē bookes Registers and other peapers belonging to the Minte; from the vnder officers which were all abstracted, except two Leaves, Relateing to the Last Copper journey, which had been torne out of a booke and were dellyvered to the comissioners, by the Counter Wardine. SEPTIMO Albeit be the Common Law and Lawes of all Nationes, the eliciteing and extorteing of Bands and soumes of money, Especially be ane superior officer, ffrom these in office under him, Is manifest and grosse oppresseione, And severly punishable; yet Notwithstanding, the Generalls of the Minte did vex and threatne John Falconer the Laite Wardine, to call him befor His Majesties privie Counsell, unless he would grant a band to Alexander Maitland Counter Wardine ffor the soume of twelve thousand Merkes, upon the accompt of the thrird of the Remedies, that were alleadged to be dew to him, since his entrie to his office, who never attended the same; which Remedies did trewly belong to the King: Yet Notwithstanding the wardine was necessitate to Grant Band for Eleven thousand merkes, And grant ane discharge of Ane thousand Merkes that was dew to him of his ffies: And albeit the Band was taken in Alexander Maitlands name, yet it appears to have been to the Generalls Behove They haveing caused vse dilligence upon the band and put the Wardine in prissone wher he was detained, whille he was necessitate to compone and transact the same, with the Generalls for the soume of seven Thousand merkes, which was payed and Employed for their vse and behove. It is not easie to make ane exact accompte of the proffaits, arryseing to the Generalls, maister and other officers of the Minte, ffrom these abusses, which certainlie will amount to vast soumes; Bot to conclude ffare within Boundes: It appeares by ane Accompt Given in under David Maitlands hand depute and trustie for the Generalls, that Twelve thousand ffour hundreth and ffortie three stone of Copper did pass the yrones in the Last journey, the printed vallow therof accounted by them ammounts to two hundereth nyntie four thousand ffour hundereth and ffiftie ffyve pounds, Scotts, and Compteing the stone of Copper at a merke the pound (which was more then they trewly payed for that Copper in cumulo) Ammounts to Ane hundereth and twentie eight thousand pound, Soe that ther Remaines of ffree proffait to the officers in the minte, Ane hundereth sixtie six thousand, ffour hundereth and ffiftie fyve pounds Scotts money, wherof the one half was altogether assumed be the Generalls, Remedies and all; ffor he would not allow any defalcatione to the workemen or wardens, as appeares be ane accompt given in, all wreatten with the Generalls oun hand: and the ffirst journey Consisteing of seventeen thousand stone, will by the Rule of proportione affoord of ffree gaine Two hundereth twentie six thousand three hundereth and seventie eight pounds; soe that the ffree gaine of both the Copper Journayes, Ammounts to Three hundereth and nyntie two thousand Eight hundereth threttie three pound Wherof ther being only dew to the Officers of the Minte be his Majesties Gifte, the proffait aryseing ffrom six thousand stone, which is about the ffyfth part of the ffree proffait they have gotten, Soe that they are Justly dew to the King of the proffait that they have gotten of the said Copper coyne Three hundereth and ffourteen thousand pound Scotts; Which In English money is twentie six thousand ane hundereth and sixtie six pound thretteen shillings four pence; Bot ther being much more coyned out of the stone of Copper the first journey, then was coyned out of the stone of copper the second journey, as

is clear be their own depositiones, the proffit must be yet a great daille more, And the proffit aryseing to the Generalls and maister of the Mint from the Bullione, weight and ffynnes, of the Coyne, and exaltatione money, can hardlie be weil knowen; Bot it appeares be ane clame given in be the Generalls to the Maister, wherby they crave the half of the Benefite of the Twelve shilling for the vnce of Bullione, not payed in be the merchands in specie, that should have been Employed for the buyeing of Bullione, the wholle Bullione of the kingdome payed in Twelve shilling for the vnce, being ane Hundereth and ffiftie stone yearly at ffyve pound ten shilling eight pennies Scotts upon the pound besyde the Kings twelfth part; ffor the said Ane Hundereth and ffiftie stone, will amount yearly to the soume of Thretteen thousand two hundereth and Eightie pounds Scotts, which from Candlemiss 1670 Conforme to the act of parliament, By which merchands were allowed to pay in to the Mint Twelve shilling in place of everie vnce of Bullione, Being twelve yeares and a halfe, Ammounts to the soume of Ane hundereth & sixtie thousand pounds Scotts And the profreit arryseing be the difference of the Coyne from the Indented standart plaite doeth thuse appear the Scotts Coyne being often two graines Less then eleven dinneir fine, which being four graines Less then the Indented standart plaite (they vsually workeing upon the Remedies of ffynnes which with the Remedies of weights) will amount to ane Hundereth pound Sterleing yearly which for the space of sixteen yeares bypast, will amount to the soume of Nynteen thousand two Hundereth pounds, And the proffit arryscing be the exaltatione money, Being three shilling two pennies upon the vnce, which is ffortie pound ten shilling upon the stone, vpon Two Hundereth stone that is coyned yearly Which for ane year and a halfe bypast will ammount to Twelve thousand pound. And the profreit of Two Hundereth staine Lyeing uncoyned in the Mint the tyme of the exaltatione, be that same Rule will amount to Eight thousand pound. And the proffit aryseing from the kings stocke of twentie thousand merks allowed yearly for buyeing of Bullione, which might be Coyned and exchanged at Least ten tymes in a year, being two thousand two Hundereth seventie three pound yearly, for these twenty ane yeares bypast, since the kings Happie Restitutione, will amount to the soume of ffortie seven thousand seven hundereth seventie three pounds Scotts money: And the double payment of the Generalls salleries for the space of three yeares preceeding the year 1664, which was unjustly exacted, Is ffour thousand and nyne hundereth pound. And the yearly Interest aryseing be the Bullione payed in to the Generalls and Maister of the Minte, be the merchands, and not Coyned in dew tyme (seeing It appeares be the bookes that ther was alwayes Two Hundereth stone of Bullione in their hands and not Coyned) for the space of sixteen yeares ever since the year 1666, will amount to the soume of Ane Hundereth and Twentie eight thousand pound, Which soumes In all will amount to the soume of Six Hundereth and nyntie nyne thousand Eight Hundereth and seventie three pounds Scotts, which in English money Is ffiftie Eight thousand three hundereth Twentie two pound ffyften shillings, and which is besyde the proffit of the money Coyned without essay which cannot be knowen, It being oftetymes worse then the standart, which Lykewayes will amount to a great scume: All which proffits, albeit they belong to the king, yet they have been Retained be the Generalls and the Maister, and Employed for their own privat vse. And thereafter ther being

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some Insinowatione maid be The Lord Haltoune; That He was willing to declare and give ane accompt of all things relateing to the Minte, and the Comissioners haveing sent two of their own number to him, to know If he would yet give a full and Ingeneous declaracion of things Relateing to the Minte, He absolutely refused, unles ffirst He were allowed to see all the depositiones of the other officers and evedences adduced, which being altogither Contrair to Law and forme, The Comissioners were of the oppinione, that it could not be granted; but declared to him, If he would give a full and Ingenuous accompt of all things Relateing to the Mint, He should then see all the other officers depositiones, and other evedences adduced, Befor Reporte were maide to his Majestie; which he Refused. And as to the tryall of the ffynnes of the money coyned in his Majesties Minte, The Commissioners Humbly represents to his Majestie; That the practise formerly vsed in the Mint, In order to a tryall of the ffynnes of the Money coyned was, that at every journey ther was a pairt Cutt out of ane wholl peice of Coyne reserved in the pix, and the peices of severall journayes being all melted together in one Lignat, was to be tryed by the Standart, Be which tryall his Majestie may be grossely abused, and such a tryall is altogither elusarie; ffor the peice of silver that made up the Lignat, being taken out of the Coyne, of severall Journayes, the officers of the minte might Coyne ane small journey of vtter fyne silver, which is twentie two graines above the standart, and ane other great journey of twentie two graines below the standart, the essay peice of each journey being of equall quantitie, and both these peices being melted into one Lignate, It is evedent that the Lignate will be of equal ffynnes with the Standart, and ther being perhapes ten tymes also much Coyned in the journey which is below the Standart as was coyned in the journey which was above the Standart Ther will be nyne pairtes of Eleven of the money Coyned that will be twentie two graines below the standart Soe that albeit the Lignat be of equal ffynnes with the Standart yet nyne pairtes of Eleven of all the money Coyned in the kingdome may be below the Standart and probablie be that manner of tryall the king hes formerly been informed that the money of this Kingdome was of exact ffynnes Conforme to the Standart whereas by this manner of tryall ther is no Securitie that the money Coyned in this Kingdome Is of equall ffynes with the Standart And this is noe tryall at all as to the weight which aught to be Rectified and a certaine way of tryalle appoynted that the money coyned be not debased neither in weight nor ffynnes As alsoe the Commissioners Considereing how uncertaine it were for them to make ane exact tryall of the silver peices Reserved in the pixe wherby they might examine the journayes coyned since the Last essay was taken in Respect of the Scarcitie of essay Maisters whome they can Trust in soe Important a matter Have transmitted a Competent number of these peices taken out of the pixe In presence of the Commissioners Two Wardines And essay Maister of the Minte and secured under the Sealles of the saids two Wardines and essay maister To the effect tryall may be made by such as his Majestie shall judge fitt As alsoe Humbly Represents to his Majestie that the former methode and practise of the mint of this kingdome how these peices have been reserved for tryall in manner above mentioned hath not been soe exact Bot that the Officers of the minte may coyne at their pleasure and that the fault cannot be discovered be the pixe And therefore The Commissioners In Humble obedience to His

Majesties Royall Commands Makes Reporte to His Sacred Majestie of the particulares abovementioned which was sufficientlie Verrified and Instructed to them In manner forsaid And Humblie Remittes the same to His Majesties serious Consideration to doe therin as his sacred Majestie shall thinke fitt.

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W Drumond

R. Gordon

Ja. Dick

Robert Baird

Ge. Gordon Cance<sup>h</sup>

Queensberry

Atholl

Montrose

Perth

Southesque

Tweeddale

Geo: M<sup>c</sup>kenzie

Geo Mackenzie

Patrick Ogilvie

J Murray

LXXIV.—9 Aug. 1682, *Report anent the Asseyes.*

Att Edinburgh the nynth day of August 1682 William Drumond of Cromliks Sir Robert Baird and Sir Robert Gordone of Gordonstown being commanded by the comission for tryall of the Mint To make some essays of the peeeces taken out of the pix did in presence of the master wardens of the mint Alex<sup>r</sup> Reid the kings gold smith assey master And M<sup>r</sup> John Borthick the goldsmith essay master take the tryalls following.

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In respect that it is difficult especially for strangers to judge of the exact degrees of Heat in any furnace, And that the diverse heats may occasione great varictie in the reporting the fynest Silver from the cople and beam Wce did take ane pound of fyne Silver, ane pound of the indented tryall peece, ane pound taken of from a new English Shilling and ane pound made of the commixture of eleven ounces two pennies of fyne Silver and eighteen pennies of clean Copper, placed in the furnace in coples According to the order underwritten The pounds of fyne Silver and of the tryall plate inmost And the pounds of the English coyne and the commixtion outmost Towards the mouth of the furnace, The pound of fyne Silver Did come out three graines Lighter, The indented tryall peece came out eleven deneirs and half a graine large, The English Shillings came out eleven deneirs and one graine large, The Comixed standard came out ten deneirs Twentie three graines and a quarter.

(1°)

At the nixt tryall the fyne Silver and indented plaite being placed as before The fyne Silver did rain and carie out three graine Lighter The indented plaite cam out eleven deniers two graines and one Sixt part The English coyn cam of the same exact weight And the peice of plaite and peece out of our pix which was reported The third day of March 1676 to be eleven deniers one graine did come out ten deniers twentie three graines and three quarters.

(2°)

At the nixt tryall the fyne Silver and pound of the indented plaite being placed as

(3°)

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before with a pound made up of two peeces taken out of the pix and melted down together with a little borax both the peeces being reported under the assaymasters hand at ten deniers and twentie two grains the fourth cople being comixed English Standard the pound fyn cam out at eleven and twentie one scairce The indented plaite cam out eleven deniers and half a graine.

The comixed English Standard cam out at eleven deniers and three quarters of a <sup>g</sup>graine The melted two peices of the pix reported Sept. 5/ 1681 to bee ten deniers twentie two grains did come out eleven deneirs fyve grains and a half.

(4<sup>o</sup>) At the fowrth tryall the fyn Silver and pound of the indented plaite being placed as befor with a pound made up of two peices taken out of the pix and melted down together with a little borax being reported by the essey master in Sept<sup>r</sup> 1681 to be ten Deniers and twentie three grains The fowrth being a comixed English standard, the fyne pound cam out two grains and a half worse The pound of the indented plaite cam out eleven deniers one graine and three quarters The melted two peeces of the pix formerly in Septer. 1681 reported at ten deniers and twentie three graines cam out eleven deniers four grains and a quater. The comixed English Standard cam out eleven deniers Large.

(5<sup>o</sup>) At the fyft tryall ane comixed English Standard was put in place of the fyne Silver quhich cam out ten deniers twentie three grains and three quarters Ane pound made up of two peeces taken out of the pix and melted down together with a little borax being reported by the essay master in Sept<sup>er</sup> 1676 to be ten deniers and twentie two grains cam out eleven deniers nyne grains Ane pound made up of two peeces taken out of the pix and melted down together with a little borax being reported by the assey master in March 1681 and July the 26 / 1682 to be eleven Deniers fyne came out eleven deniers eleven grains and three quarters And ane pound made up of two peeces taken out of the pix and melted down together with a little borax being reported by the essay master in July 15 and 31 : 1676 to be eleven deniers two grains fyn cam out eleven deniers and Sewen grains fyne.

(6<sup>o</sup>) At the Sixt heating ane pound of fyne Silver placed as formerlie comes out eleven deniers twentie one grains large. A pound out of ane English crown comes out eleven deniers two grains A pound out of ane English six pence comes out eleven deniers two graines and a half. A pound out of a peice taken out of the pix reported by the essaymaster in August 10 / 1678 to be eleven Deneirs one graine comes out eleven deneirs Sewen grains The esseys all taken By M<sup>r</sup> Alcorn the essey master and weighted by ws.

(7<sup>o</sup>) Att Edinburgh the tenth day of August 1682 in presence of the kings Gold Smith and the essay master of the goldsmiths and of the wardens of the Mint The essey master of the Mint did place as before ane pound of fyne Sllver ane pound taken of the English Shillings which were tryed yesterday, ane pound taken of the comixture by melting with a little borax of two peeces eleven deniers two grains fyne taken out of the pix reported by the essaymaster in July 15 and 31 / 1676 which Lignet was tryed yesterday, And ane pound of the comixture by melting with a little borax of two peeces taken out of the pix and reported by the essaymaster in March 4 / 1681 and July 26 / 1682 to be eleven

deniers fyne which Lignet was also tryed yesterday, the fyne Silver cam out about three grains which having rained, the pound of English Shillings cam out eleven deniers two graines and a sixt part The pound of eleven deniers two graines out of the pix came out eleven deniers Seven grains and a half the pound of eleven deniers out of the pix cam eleven deniers twelve graines, all the above written tryalls did hold as above written In wittness wherof we the persons abovewritten who were present have subscribed this report day and place forsaide. Sic Subscribitur R. Gordon Jo Falconar Alex<sup>r</sup> Maitland Alex<sup>r</sup> Reid Arch<sup>d</sup> Falconer J<sup>o</sup> Borthuick.

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1682.

LXXV.—11 Aug. 1682, *Memorandum for the Lords Justice Generall and Register from the Commissioners of the Mint.*

Whereas we mentioned in the close of our Last Report that the method used here for tryall of the ffynness of the severall Journeys by putting peeces of every Journey in the pix box which peeces were to be melted into a Lignott and judgment given of the whole Coynage according to that Lignott was not only unsecure but illusorie Now on some tryall made In presence of a Comittie of our number by the Kings Goldsmith and essay master of the Mint It is found that albeit both the officers of the Mint did Confesse and their Registers doe expressly bear that some Journeys have bein of Ten denier and twentie twa grains others of Elevelin and others of elevelin and two grains And the peeces of these journeys which were putt in the pix had the Report of the Essay Master wrapt about every peece Conforme to the Registers and their own Confessions Yet the foresaid Comittie the Goldsmith and the Goldsmiths Essay Master together with the master of the Mint and wardens Have declaired by their subscribed report that the peeces of these very journeys are ffynner then the Report in which they are wrapt or which is conteaned in their Registers or Confessions some by 5, some by 6, some by 9, and some by 10, graines Which must necessarily evince that Either the Essay master is ignorant or that other peeces then what he essayed may be Convoyed into the pix and Consequently that a tryall made theirby is altogether unsure And the raither that by their owne Registers It appears That no money came in to the Mint neither in Bullion or Lignott near to the said ffynness.

Gordonston  
Papers.

Gge Gordon Cance<sup>ll</sup>  
Queensberry  
Tweeddale  
Patrick Ogilvie  
W. Drummond  
R Gordon  
Robert Baird  
Geo Mackenzie

Miscellaneous  
Records,  
1683.

LXXVI.—1683, *Proposalls for ordoring the Myns and Mint.*

Gordonston  
Papers.

1<sup>o</sup>

That ther bee a generall both of Myns and Mint who may have particular instructions for both and bee answerable accordingly.

2<sup>o</sup>

That the Generall and Master of the Myns may not be chargeable to the king by fies or pensions till the myns afoard a Stock for it.

3<sup>o</sup>

That the commission for the Myns may bee dureing lyf, becaus of the great uncertainty and advance which it may occasion befor it bee profitable.

4<sup>o</sup>

That the king may apoynt the officers of the mint, by the Generalls nomination, since he is to be answerable for the coynadge.

5<sup>o</sup>

That for the free coynadge and advanceing the fynenes and weight of our standard the Bullion be allotted by the king till a parliament apoynt a greater fond for that purpose.

Instructions for a generall of Myns.

1<sup>o</sup>

That he endeavor by all means to discover and sett the myns to work by all undertakers who pleas to adventure.

2<sup>o</sup>

That he shall bee fully warranted to give right and possession to all who shall give information of, and undertake the working upon any veins of mettall.

3<sup>o</sup>

That each possession exceed not fortie eight fathoms from the finding sink, and as much more for continoweing the work on any syd the undertaker pleases, the whol lenth being nyntie sex fathoms and the breadth three fathoms and a half from the leaders on each syd of the vein.

4<sup>o</sup>

That the Generall caus payment to bee made of the pryce of such ground as may be spoyled by sinks at the sight of ane inquest of the nearest tenants.

5<sup>o</sup>

That of all royall oars which come above ground a tent part bee payable to the king and in comon oars the same tenth part to the heretor of the work if he work not his myn himself.

6<sup>o</sup>

That he dispossess all such undertakers as for a month neglect the workeing of their possessions, unles they obtain a licence.

7<sup>o</sup>

That all stocks of mettall or earths containing the same, may be disposed of accordingly.

8<sup>o</sup>

That he or his deput or the mynmaster be judges in all debaits about myns and levells or other things thertoo belonging.

9<sup>o</sup>

That a tenth part of what comes above ground be given to any person who draws a levell ten fathoms under the work if it bee so subject to water that it needs one.

10<sup>o</sup>

That he endeavor to collect the myn laws of other nations to bee proposed to the king.

11<sup>o</sup>

That when works are deserted the timber bee not drawn out or the hols filled without a permission after inspection.

12<sup>o</sup>

That the officers of the myns shall be bound to take shars for the incuradgement of other undertakers

## Instructions for a Generall of Mint.

	Miscellaneous Records, 1683.
That the Generall keep the other officers in the exercise of their dueties and punish them when faults are comitted.	1°
That he be answerable for both the weight and fynenes of the coyn within the remedies.	2°
That he observe the standard of fynenes and weight conform to tryall peeces to be kept in the treasurers custody for examining the coyn yeerly.	3°
That the said Generall shall yeerly give the treasurer ane exact list of forrain coyns with their fynenes weight and true value so long as forrain coyn is allowed to pass.	4°
That he shall frequently surveye the ballances and weights of all sorts and that at the tryall of the pix he produce both the standard weights and tryall peeces befor the judges.	5°
That the yrons be each night secured under sundrie keys kept by him or his deput and by the warden and master and that the blank and spoyled yrons may be taken up by them monthly and no new ones graven without their warrant.	6°
That he or his deput shall sie all the workmen and underservants exactly payed for their incuragement.	7°
That he or his deput With the wardens may sie all bullion received upon bills given by the master for the fynenes and weight therof which bills are to be retyred within a competent tym by weight of coyned mony conform to the fynenes of the bullion and that the bullion be kept under their severall keys till it be melted.	8°
That the wardens and essaymaster keep exact books of the weight and fynenes of all bullion brought in to be coyned. The books to be subscryved weekly befor the Generall.	9°
The pott essay to be taken in presence of tuo or three of the principal officers after the mettall is casten out.	10°
That the wardens attend the syseing and weighing of the mony.	11°
That the essaymaster examin both weight and fynenes of each journey in presence of the principall officers and that a wholl peece be put in the pix.	12°
That when the mony is coyned it be locked up under the sundrie keys till the essay be taken and the bills for bullion be discharged.	13°
That printing books be kept as befor and subscryved.	14°

LXXVII.—1683, *Proposalls anent the Coynadge.*

That the minthouse be intrusted to one persone and that during his lifytyme who shall be obleidged to coyne at the weight and fynnes of England.	Gordonston Papers. 1°
That all the offices shall bee kept with the same strictnes and order as in England.	2°
That for the Generall profite of the natione and increase of trade all such as bring bullione to be minted may have the coynadge therof gratis and that the forraigne species now currant be recoyned at the forsaid weight and fynnes.	3°
That for the support of this chairage the bullione as it is now payable be the act of	4°

Miscellaneous  
Records,  
1683.

parliament to the Generall or master may be allowed and the said mint to be each year examined by the king and counsell or any vther auditors he shall appoint as it is in England And that all reparationes and building or vther thinges extrinsick from the working be payed by my lord thesaurer vpon the attested accompts of the cheife officers.

5<sup>o</sup>

That whensoever any supply shall happen to bee granted to his Maiestie vpon the accompt of the frie Coynadge the vndertaker may have such encouradgement as he shall be found to deserve efter tryall.

LXXVIII.—1683, *Mint Report.*

Gordonston  
Papers.

Imprimis that ther shall be ane Mint in Scotland according to the Method and fynenes and weight of the Standard of England.

2<sup>d</sup>

That the denominations of the severall species of money to be coyned shall be 5 s 10 s 20 s 30 s and 3 li peices And the denominations of the gold to be the same with England.

3<sup>d</sup>

That for the Incouradgment of his Majesties subjects and to import bullione to the minthouse his Majestie shall give the Coynadge gratis and weight for weight of the Kings standard

4

That in consideratione of the vast expenss it would be to his Majestie to furnish the Coynadge and the great benefit it will be to the merchantis to have the Coynadge Gratis That instead of Givin in the bullione it selfe the Shilling the vnce may be payed in all tyme coming.

5<sup>to</sup>

That ther be ane found for bearing the Lose of the Coynadge of all forraigne dollors within this natione quhich are immediatlie to be redacted to the intrinsick valow And to be brought in to the mint to be recoyned Ther in the allowed species And the payment to be made to the inbringers According to the present denomination And for this effect besyde quhat may aryse from the bullione it is offered That aither ane Impositione may be laid one forraigne Comodities be way of Custome or ane substedie of parliament granted for the same.

6<sup>to</sup>

That it be recomendit to the Cometic of trade for the preservation of the money of Scotland efter it shall be minted To consider of just and fit means for Keiping of ane equall ballance betuixt the import and export betuixt ws and all our neighbour nations.

LXXIX.—1683, *Memoriall anent the Mint.*

Gordonston  
Papers.

The disorders of our mint haveing much prejudged both tread and land estates, it may be considered whether a frie coynadge conform to the standard and species of England by which gentlemen and merchants may have their plait changed by weight will prove a full remedie to thos disadvantages in respect that it has been still desyrd and that when this uniformity was observed we had no such disorders or any want of mony Nether does any solid reason appear Why this method should have other effects now then heertofoer it had, ×

See note at  
the end of the  
Record.

If it be alledged that our export was greater formerly then it is now the error is such

that all merchants know our export to be at least doubled, or if it be said that the present import does exceed the export this appears a mistake by the abundance we have of foreign coin. As for the expence we are at by our nobilities spending in England it ought to be understood that near a tenth part of it is lost amongst bankers and may be certainly saved by making coin of the English standard and species.

Miscellaneous  
Records,  
1683.

If it be proposed to have the weight of our coin lessened or the value exalted to hinder export, first it is very debatable whether it be fit to stopp export of coin since it is a great convenience for trade, and that we may be still supplied by our foreign coinage besides the constant bullion then if by lightness or base alloy we should increase our money we become great losers. Whenever we use it abroad and must still continue under the slavery of the English exchange nor can we by this means deceive any body but our selves, but the sure way to stopp export of money is to cry down the value of base foreign coin, because few goods afford more profit then to gett home a Cullen dollar for four marks.

The coinage of Ley money is also unreasonable if the charge of refining be understood, and the trial of it did about twenty years ago almost ruin the empire of Muscovie, and has those three last years made great trouble in Germany. If the practice of Queen Elizabeth or the plenty of money in King James his time be alledged for abasing our coin, it is frivolous, because the trade of Scotland could never have afforded such heaps of gold and silver as were then minted and bought at low rates, so its probable the gold has been produced by those great works which to this day appear in Crafordmoor, or by the wreck of the Spanish Armado, that the silver was by the mine at Binnie is not to be questioned.

As for great profit to the king by coinage, it is not probable without putting the country to thrice as much loss, and giving little else . . . good occasion to exercise themselves, and if merchants have foreign coinage with deduction either of weight or fineness it is a sure burden upon the land estates.

× Although I confess that the intrinsic value of English coin surpasses most nations and may very probably be an error from their vanity, yet a matter of that consequence having the authority of so rich and wise a nation, ought to make a man diffident of his own private opinion.

LXXX.—1683, *Report of the Commissioners appointed for trial of the Mint.*

Wnto the Kings most Sacred Majesty

The Report of the Commissioners appointed for trial of the mint of Scotland in order to the better regulating of the mint and Coinage.

Your Majesty by your Letter to the Lord Chancellour dated the 25<sup>th</sup> of August last In consideration that your Majesty looked upon the regulatione of the mint as a matter

Gordonston  
Papers.

Miscellaneous  
Records,  
1683.

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of the greatest importance to your Majestie and the people of this your auncient kingdome your Majestie was pleased to ordaine the Lord Chancellour To call the commissioners appointed for tryall of the mint and to require them to meit and proceid be vertew of the former comission To consider what shall be the fittest methods for ordoring and securing of the mint for the future, And to report the same to your Majestie, To the end your Majestie may declaire your Royall pleasure therein . And in pursuance of your Maiesties Royall Comands The Comissioners haveing mett and considered the lawes and acts of parliament of this your auncient kingdome relateing to the mint and coynadge It appears be the Statutes of king David the Second cap: 38 and 46 in the year 1367 that the money coyned in this kingdome should be of the same fynnes of the money of England And be the 23<sup>d</sup> act par: i Ja: i It is statute That the king gar mend his money And gar strike it in like weight and fynnes to the money of England And that the king than gar strike new money when he likes and thinkes it speedful and profitable to the realme And bee the 33 act par. 8 Ja. 2<sup>d</sup> and 93 act parliament 13 Ja: the 3<sup>d</sup> and act 17 parliament 2<sup>d</sup> Ja: the 4<sup>th</sup> It is statute that the money coyned in this realme shall be of equall weight and fynnes to the money of England with quhilk this realme hes pairt of comuneing And bee ane warrand granted be K. Ja: the 6<sup>th</sup> your Majesties royall grand father daited the 15<sup>th</sup> No<sup>r</sup> 1604 his maiestie finding that it wes just and necessar that the money of Scotland should be of equall weight and fynnes to the money of England and that it would be a great advantage to his subjects in Scotland resorting to England for his maiesties service that the money coyned in Scotland should have frie and ready course in England and that there might be a perfect uniformitie in all respects Therefore his majestie ordained that the money of Scotland should be coyned of equall weight and fynnes to the money of England allowing tuo graines of remeads of fynnes alsweel vnder as abone quhen the same should happen by casualitie and that there be a like species of money coyned in Scotland to that of England And in prosecutione of these lawes made be your Majesties royall predecessors and contract forsaid your Majestie efter your happie restitutione in the year 1662 caused frame ane indented Standard plaite of Sterling fynnes in your Maiesties mint of England and secured with your Maiesties sealls A pairt quherof wes sent hither to be kepted as a rule of the fynnes of the silver that be coyned in this kingdome And considdering that since the act of frie coynadge made be your Majestie in England the merchands and vthers hes been much encouradged to import bullione by quhich that kingdome is exceedingly enritchid And that the forraigne coyne imported in this kingdome is at high rates which being againe exported with much loss is a great prejudice to the kingdome and the money coyned in this kingdome not being currant in England is the occasione of dear exchange which would be prevented if ther were ane vniiformitie of the species of coyne with that of England when your Maiesties subjects of this kingdome hes the occasione of much commerce As it wes in the tyme of King Charles the first your Majesties royall father of ever blessed memorie and of King Ja: the 6<sup>th</sup> your Majesties royall Grandfather Therefore the commissioners doeth humbly propose to your Majestie in order to the better regulateing of the mint and coynadge of this kingdome in tyme coming That your Majestie may be graciously pleased to grant warrand for a frie coynadge

according to the constitutione of the mint of England And that the standard of the mint of this kingdome be made of the same weight and fynnes And that beside the species of our Scotts coyne of four merks tuo merks and fourtie pennie peices there be lykewayes coyned sixpences shillings halff crounes and crounes according to the denominatione and impressiōe of England Except only that the Scotts armes shall have the first place in the shield And quheras be the forsaid contract made betuixt the mints of both kingdomes concerning the coynadge It may be thought that eleven dinneir or eleven vnces out of the fire is the same with the English Standard the mistake may appeare thus (that out of the fire) signifies from the couple in oppositiōe to the accompt which may be made from the compositione or proportiōe of silver and allay at the mixture The difference being the waist of Silver in the essay And it is now knowen that all the Silver of Europe is bought and the money coyned upon tryall how it comes out of the fire so that the eleven vnces out of the fire can never be equall in fynnes to eleven vnces and tuo pennies out of the fire which is the true English standard And therefore that this ought to bee rectified and the rule of fynnes should be eleven vnces and tuo pennies out of the fire of a pound troy And for defraying the charges of the frie coynadge and making the coyne of fynnes and weight conforme to the English Standard your Majestie may be pleased to allow thee benefite which now arises from the bullione payable into the mint be the merchants conforme to the late act of parliament concerning the bullione And that the commissioners does not doubt But the parliament at the next Sessione will most frielie and willinglie grant your Majestie a suitable supplie for defraying of the expence of the frie coynadge and the losse of makeing the money of a like weight and fynnes with the money of England Which proposalls The Commissioners humbly remitts to your Majesties consideratione to doe therein as your sacred Majestie and your royall wisdome shall think fitt.

Miscellaneous  
Records,  
1683.

LXXXI.—1683, *Report of Committee.*

The Comitty adheares to their former Reports as to the opening of the mint, standard, weight, denominationes &c As also to the calling in of forraigne money and renewing of the same at the Kings charge For makeing vp of whose loss by the said coynadge It is proposed by the Comittie that for the yeares since the first of No: 1680 and in tyme comeing so long as his Majestie allowes a frie Coynadge the 12 sh: per vnce and not to bullione in specie be taken vp and payed in to his Majesties thesaurer for defraying the charges of Coynadge And because that will not defray the whole charge The Comittie are of opiniōe that there be given to his Majestie for the space of thrie yeares the soume of \_\_\_\_\_ yearly Out of both quhich soumes the lord thesaurer is yearlie to pay the sallaries of officers and expenssis of coynadge by his precepts direct to his Majesties Cash conforme to attested accompts given in be the Generall of the mint or comissione whoe is in nowayes to handle any moneyes payable to any persones about the mint That during these thrie yeares ther be no Generall of the mint but a Comissione granted to \_\_\_\_\_ number of the most knowing dilligent honest persones to manadge the whole mater of the mint as Generall therof In quhich tyme the certainty of the charge and the secret of the

Gordonston  
Papers.

Miscellaneous  
Records,  
1683.

whole mater will be known and so the but given to his majestie may be ordored accordingly And the king put in a conditione to make a contract as in England That seing forraigne Comodities are so charged already that it is hard finding anything to impose this 2500 ti vpon It is the opinione of the Comittie That ther be a Conventione of burrowes called who it is not doubted will so far vnderstand their own interest as to give the king rather more then grudge this small soume for so great a benefite Seing by the Comittie It hes been thought fitt that the forraigne money be brought in and that the ryght ordoring of that first step will conduce much to the setling of the whole affair It is by the Comittie now humbly proposed to be in this maner.

That at the first opening of the mint all the cash at that tyme in his majesties possessione be coyned in the allowed spaces efter quhich ther most be a day appointed betuixt and quhen the forraigne money in the adjacent shyres most be brought in And that the money coyned be his Majestie given out in place therof and then ane vther day appointed for the remoter shyres and places appointed quher they may come to receive ther money till all forraigne money be received that comes in betuixt the day appointed and that day moneth efter quhich forraigne money no more to be received at the current but at the Intrinsick value, That the officers find sufficient cautione for the performance of their duties and that ther Comissiones narrate their employments and whole offices quhich are so fullie and exactly sett down in the contract betuixt his Majestie and the master of the mint in England that (ther necessary chaarges being allowed that difference betuixt the quantity of money coyned in England and in Scotland require) nothing can be added or amended in it ather as to the officers essayes receiveing and keeping or delyverie of moneyes And therfor ther opinione is that the drawing of comissiones Conforme therto be subcomitted so soon as the premissis are agreed to.

LXXXII.—1683, *Objectiones against the proposalls to be Reported be the Comittie.*

Gordonston  
Papers.  
1°

As to the 12 shilling payed for the vnce of bullione quheras the proposall beares that the twelve shilling should be payed in to the king in place of the bullione And that it should not be no more in the optione of the merchands to pay the bullione or the 12 shilling as they shall think expedient This seemes to be expressly contrair to the act of parliament anent the bullione by quhich it is left to the optione of the merchands to pay the 12 shilling or the bullione And the merchands haveing this priviledge be the Law cannot be taken from them but be ane act of parliament As also be the act the bullione being payed in to the Generall and M<sup>r</sup> of the mint be the merchands and being to be coyned be the Generall and M<sup>r</sup> of the mint that method cannot be altered.

2°

As for the jmaginarie difference which will fall out betuixt the Denominations of the forraigne coyne now current and the new coyne Ther is no reasone that either the king or the country shall be at any chaarge for setling any fond to that effect Because ther is no reall difference quhen the intrinsick value is payed fine for fine Nor does ther appear any reasone why any persone shall have a groat or sixpence payed him for haveing a Cullone

dollar since that prince hes alreadie made so great profite by turneing over his money to this natione.

Miscellaneous  
Records,  
1633.

3°

As to that proposall of laying on 2500 ti sterling vpon goods for makeing vp the chairges to the king of the frie coynadge It will appear to be a greater burdean to the countrie Then all the benifite of the frie coynadge can compensate for that would highten the prices of goods and disencouradge trade. And it would make any that medles in the mint odious to the contrie.

As to the calling in of the forraigne species of money and giving out the equivalent value conforme to the denominatione besyds the loss quihich the King shall incurr by it The method seemes verie hard to bee put in practice because great quantities of forraigne money may bee brought in to the Countrie within the tyme quihich must be allowed to the remotest places of the natione.

4°

# J A M E S V I I .

A.D. 1685-1688.

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## ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND.

I.—14 June 1686, *Act anent ane humble offer to his Majesty for ane Imposition upon certain commodities for Defraying the Expence of a Free Coynage and other matters relateing to the Mint.*

Vol. VIII. p.  
603.

OUR SOVERAIGNE LORD and Estates of Parliament Considering the great advantages that may accresce to this his ancient Kingdome by incurradgeing the importation of Bullion to be coyned in his Majesties Mint, And that a free Coynage of all others, is the greatest encouradgement for that end, And the Estates of Parliament takeing into their Consideration That the Charge and expences of a free Coynage can not be supported without their giveing to his Majestie a suiteable found for the same Therfor they doe out of a dew sence of his Majesties great Care for the prosperity of this his ancient Kingdome humbly offer unto his Majestie twelve shilling Scots for each ounce of bullion, imposed by the eight act of the first Session of the second Parliament K : Ch : 2<sup>d</sup> upon the severall Commodities therin speciefied viz Spanish, Rhenish and Brandy wyne of all sorts each tun fourtein pound and eight shilling Scots mony, French wyne of all sorts every tynn seven pound four shillings Scots, Paper for printeing and wreatig of all sorts every Six Rimes twelve shillings Scots, Gray paper every twelve rims twelve shilling Scots, Daills, every thousand thrie pound Scots, Single trees every thousand three pound Scots, Double trees every thousand sex pound Scots, double double trees and all other great firr timber every thousand twelve pound Scots, Steell every hundered weight twelve shilling Scots, Iron and iron worke beaten of all sorts every tun one pound four shillings Scots onions and aples every tuo barrells twelve shilling Scots, Mum bear every barrell tuo pund eight shilling Scots, Prunes every tun tuo pund eight shilling Scots, Rasines Currants and figgs every tun sex pounds Scots, Iron pots of all sorts every duzon twelve shillings Scots, Soap every barrell one pound four shilling Scots, Suggar Candy every hundered weight sex pound Scots Copper Ketles brass pannels and all other made worke in brass or copper yetlin or beaten every hundered weight tuo pound eight shilling Scots, Mader every thousand weight thrie pound scots, hats of all sorts every thrie duzon one pound four shilling Scots, Window

glass of all sorts every chist twelve shilling Scots Leamons and oranges every thousand twelve shilling Scots, hopes of all sorts every hundred weight twelve shilling Scots, Spanish Leather, marikin, tanned leather, wild leather and all other sorts of Leather, except Muscovia Leather every hundred weight twelve shillings Scots, gloves of all sorts each duzon twelve shilling Scots, whalbon or balen every tuo hundred weight, twelve shilling Scots, And his Majesty with advice and consent of his Estates of Parliament doeth hereby rescind and annull the forsaid eight act of the second Parliament first Session K: Ch: 2<sup>nd</sup> and in all tyme comeing statutes and ordains that the above mentioned Soumes of the forsaid Commodities imported into this Kingdom shall be payed in to the taxmen and Collectors of his Majesties Customes by the merchants or other importers of the said goods befor they break bulk in the same way and maner that his Majesties Customes upon forreigne Commodities are payed in by the merchants and others, And ordaines the generall Collectors, Taxmen or fermers of his Majesties Customes To compt yearly in Exchequer for the wholl imposition above specifeit according to the rate of twelve shilling Scots per unce instead of the ounce of bullion formerly payed in in specie by the merchants, And to make a general Æque for their severall sub collectors And his Majestie with advice and consent forsaid doeth hereby annex the forsaid imposition for ever unto the imperial Crown of this Kingdome To remaine with his Majestie his ayres and lafull successors in all tyme comeing for supporteing the Charge and expence of a free coynage and for paying the sallaries of the officers of the Mint; And his Majestie with advice and consent of the Estates of Parliament doeth hereby appropriat and sett a pairt the forsaid imposition allennerly for the use of the said Mint and the Supporteing the charge of a free coynage And his Majestie with advice and consent forsaid doeth hereby command and require the taxmen and Collectors of his Majesties Customes and their deputes to keep the said imposition a pairt by it selfe and to pay the same quarterly to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesties Thesaurie Thesaurer principall and Thesaurer deput for the tyme being who are hereby required to keep the saids moneys and impositions a pairt by it selfe separat and distinct from all others his Majesties Customes and revenues And his Majesties Cashkeeper or receavers are hereby commanded to keep a pairt the said moneys in a secure chist by it selfe whereof the generall or master of the Mint is to have one key and the Cashkeeper or receavers ane other key, and the said chist is not to be opened without the generall or master of the mint be present, Nor shall the said moneys be delivered but at such tymes as his Majestie or his Privie Councill shall thinke fitt, to the generall and master of his Majesties Mint for payment of the sallaries of the officers thereof and for defraying the expence and charges of a free coynage; And for the further encouragement of merchants and others to import bullion his Majestie with advice and Consent of his Estates of Parliament Statut<sup>es</sup> and ordaines That any merchant or other persone else weell strangers as natives who shall import into this Kingdom and bring in to his Majesties Mint any quantities of bullion or silver of the fynnes of Eleven deniers tuo graines, which is hereby declared to be the standart of fynnes of this Kingdome in all tyme comeing they shall receive out againe from the General or master of his Majesties Mint for all such quantities imported by them weight for weight in his Majesties Coyne of the

Acts of  
Parliament,  
1686.

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standart of fynnes and the species efter mentioned That is to say for each pound Scots of sextein ounces conforme to the standart pile of Scots weight now in his Majesties Mint, one pound of sextein ounces of his Majesties Current Coyne without being lyable to any charge or expences whatsoever for essaying melting or supporteing of waist in coynage of the said quantities of bullion or silver of the standert of eleven deniers tuo graines fyne aforsaid, and for every pound of silver that shall be brought in to the Mint to be essayed melted doune and coyned as aforsaid that shall be fyner upon essay then the standart of eleven deniers tuo graines aforsaid, there shall be delivered for the same to the merchants or other importers thereof, by the officers of the Mint soe much more then a pound as the samen doeth in proportion and value amount unto the fynnes and value: And for every pound of Silver that shall be brought in to the Mint to be Essayed melted down and Coyned as aforsaid that shall be Courser or baser then eleven dencirs tuo graines fyne There shall be delivered by the officers of the Mint soe much less than a pound as the same doeth fall short in fynnes and value It is always hereby declared That it shall not be lafull to the officers of the mint to import or bring in to be Coyned any bullion aither in their own name or in the name of others with certification if they contraveen, It shall be holden a malversation in their office and punished according to the Laues of the Kingdome And statutes and ordaines that there shall be thrie pyles of weight whereof one to be kepted in Exchequer, one by the Dean of gild of Edinburgh and the third in the Mint house And Lykeways That there shall be a standart or printed table kepted in the Mint house of the value of money or bullion according to the denominationes of weights used in the Mint, of deniers, graines, pryemes and seconds, and the ordinary denominationes of pounds ounces drops and graines By which merchants and others may know what they are to give in or gett out when their bullion doeth arrise above or fall below the standart appoynted, And his Majestie and Estates of Parliament doeth hereby statute and ordaine that there shall be no preference in point of Essaying or Coynage but that all silver brought and delivered to the Mint to be Essayed and coyned shall be Essayed coyned and delivered out to the respective importers according to their ordor and tymes of bringing in and delivering the same to the Mint, and not otherways, soe as he that shall first bring in and deliver any silver to be Coyned shall be holden and Counted the first person to have the same Essayed coyned and delivered, and he or they That shall bring in the Silver next To be counted the Second person to have the same Essayed coyned and delivered and soe successively in course, and that the silver brought in and coyned as aforsaid shall be in the same ordor delivered to the respective bringers in thereof their aires executers and assigneys successively without preference of one befor another and not otherways, and if any undue preference be made in entering of any silver or delivering out of coyned money contrar to the true intent and meaning of this act by any officer or officers of the Mint or their deputs and Servants Then the partie or parties offending shall be lyable to legal execution as for a just debt, and to pay the value of the silver brought in and not entered and delivered according to the true intent and meaning of this act with interest besydes coast and damnages, to the partie or parties grieved, and shall over and above ipso facto be deprived, loose and amitt their office or offices Provideing always That it shall not be interpreted any undue preference

to incurr any penalty in poynt of delivery of moneys coyned, if the officer or officers their deputs or servants shall deliver out or pay any moneys coyned to any person or persons that doe come and demand the same upon subsequent entries befor others that did not come to demand their moneys in their ordor and course soe as there be soe much money reserved as will satisfie them which shall not be otherways disposed of but kept for them. And for the better clearing of what quantities of bullion are from tyme to tyme delivered in to his Majesties Mint as lykeways what quantities of silver doe pass his Majesties Irons, his Majesty with advice forsaid Does Statute and Ordaine That there shall be a Clerk or Bookkeeper in the Mint office who shall be obleidged to keep tuo Registers or Records in fair parchement books, and in one of them sett down the tymes of ingiveing the severall quantities of bullion by the merchants and others in presence of the ingiver, which book shall be made patent to any that shall require the same gratis under the pain of deprivation As lykeways to receive subscribed accompts from the master Warden Counter Warden and the Essay master of all the quantities of silver Coyned in his Majesties Mint according to the Standart and fynnes Which accompts soe given in to him he is to record in his other Register and the wholl officers of the Mint and their deputs for whom they shall be answerable are to subscribe the samen quarterly To the effect That it may be known what quantities of silver are past his Majesties Irons from tyme to tyme And Likeways That the severall offices of the Mint are to keep particular books of record in their respective offices as formerly all which registers are to be made and kepted upon their highest perrill, And for the more orderly and clear performance hereof It is hereby Statute and Ordained That the master of his Majesties Mint for the tyme being or his depute shall at the tyme of the delivery and entry of any silver in the said mint give to the bringer or bringers in thereof to be Coyned, a note or receipt under his hand denoteing the weight fynnes and value thereof Together with the day and ordor of its delivery in to the said mint bearing in the body of it a Clause of registration It being always hereby expressly provided That the master of his Majesties Mint shall be obleidged to deliver back again to the inbringers any quantity of bullion he shall receive from them, in his Majesties Coyne within the space of ten dayes, if the bullion doe not exceed sex thousand pounds Scots; and on fiftein dayes if it doe not exceed twelve thousand pounds, and in caice the quantity be greater within twenty dayes, and in caice of failyie the merchants or importers shall have legal diligence against him by chargeing him with horning upon registration of his note aforsaid with interest by and attour coast and damage therfor, And for the farder encouradgement and assureance of such as shall import and bring in to his Majesties Mint any quantities of silver to be Coyned His Majestie and Estates of Parliament Statute and Ordaine That no Confiscation forfeiture scazure arreastment stop or restrent whatsoever shall be made in the said Mint of any silver brought in to be Coyned or by reasone of any embargo breach of peace Letters of mark reprisall or warr with any forreigne nation or upon any other account or pretence whatsoever publict or privat but that all silver brought in to his Majesties Mint within this Kingdome to be Coyned shall truly and with all Convenient speed be Coyned and delivered out to the inbringers thereof their aires or assigneys according to the rules and directiones of this act And his

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Majestie and Estates of Parliament further enact and declare That the General or master of his Majesties Mint shall be obleidged to give the Coynage free to any merchant, strangers or others importers or inbringers of bullion, and in caice the General or master of his Majesties Mint shall refuse to accept of enter and Coyne any quantity or quantities of bullion to be brought in by the merchants or others to his Majesties Mint, The Generall or master for such refuseall (the merchant or importer takeing instruments in a notars hand therupon) shall ipso facto be deprived of their offices respective, It being always hereby provided That in caice the quantities of bullion to be imported shall exceed the stock of money granted to his Majestie for supporteing of a free Coynage In that caice the general or master of his Majesties Mint is to make application to the Lords of Privy Council and to acquaint their Lordships therewith To the end that by their appoyntment the Commissioners of his Majesties Thesaurie Thesaurer principall or Thesaurer depute for the tyme being may furnish and advance eightein ti Scots mony for each stone that shall be brought in by merchants or others to be coyned in the Mint untill the next Parliament or Session of Parliament thereafter shall take into their Consideration the maner of reimburseing his Majestie for the said advance, It being always hereby declared that the officers of the Mint shall not be lyable to the obligation aforsaid for refusing to Coyn any such quantities brought in to the Mint to be Coyned In caice upon any accident The Commissioners of his Majesties Thesaurie Thesaurer principall or Thesaurer depute for the tyme being shall refuse or delay to pay eightein ti Scots per ston for the Coynage aforsaid, And his Majestie and Estates of Parliament for certain weighty considerations Doe hereby Statute and Ordaine and Declare That in all tyme comeing the species of Current Coyne within this Kingdome shall be, Five shillings, ten shillings, twenty shillings fourty shillings and sixtie shillings Scots pieces to be Coyned of the standart of fynnes and weight efermentioned viz The sixty shillings Scots pieces is to weigh according to the denomination of weights used in the mint, Twenty one deniers, eighteen graines, ten pryms, eightein seconds, and in the ordinary denomination of weights, fourtein drope eightein graines, And in regard That the sixty shillings Scots piece of the weight aforsaid can not be brought to a certain number to make up a Scots pound weight without fraction Therfor it is hereby declared that the lesser species of Coyne shall be delivered to the Merchant or others importers of bullion to make up the just weights and when it shall fall out that the fraction is less then a five shilling Scots piece In that caice the merchant or importer shall have such a proportion of a five shilling piece Clipped off and delivered to him as may make up the just quantity of a pound weight by quich means there will be in a Scots pound weight according to the standart pile of weights now in the Mint, seaventeen sixtie shilling pieces, one twenty shilling piece one ten shilling piece, one five shilling piece and a small fraction of three shilling four pennies Scots, The fourty Shilling Scots piece is to weigh according to the denomination of weights used in the Mint fourtein deniers twelve graines Seaven primes and four seconds and according to the ordinary denomination of Scots weight nyne drope, twenty four graines, whereof twenty sex, and one ten shilling piece, one five shilling piece and a small fraction of thrie shilling four pennies Scots make a pound weight, The twenty shilling piece is to weigh according to the denomination of weights used in the mint,

seven deniers, six graines, three pymes fourteen Seconds, and according to the ordinary denomination of Scots weight four drope, therty graines, whereof fifty two and one ten shilling piece one five shilling piece, and a small fraction of thrie shilling four pennies Scots makes a Scots pound weight, The ten shilling piece is to weigh according to the denomination of weights in the mint Thrie deniers, fiftein graines, one pryme nyntein seconds, and according to the ordinary denomination of Scots weights tuo drope fiftein graines, wherof one hundreded and five, one five shilling piece and a fraction of thrie Shilling four pennies Scots makes a Scots pound weight The five shilling piece is to weigh according to the denomination of weights used in the mint one denier nyntein graines, twelve primes twenty one Seconds, and according to the ordinary denomination of Scots weights one drope seven graines and a halfe, whereof tuo hundreded and Eleven and a fraction of thrie shilling four pennies Scots make a Scots pound weight. It is always hereby provided that if upon tryall it shall be found that the weight of the severall species of the money appoynted by this act shall be prejudicial any way to the interest or trade of this Kingdome That in that caice his Majestie with advice of his Privie Council may rectifie or alter the same as they find cause, But because it may fall out sometye casualy That money be not Coynded and fabricat exactly in all things to the true standerts of weights and fynnes above and efter specifeit Therfor his Majestie and Estates of Parliament Statute and Ordaine That if it shall casualy fall out that any species of Coyne to be Coynded for the future within this Kingdome be lighter or heavier then the standart of weight aforesaid The officers of the Mint may deliver the same Provideing always it be meerly accidental and Casual and doe not exceed the quantities efter specifeit viz tuo graines over or under the true weight of every sixtie or fourty shilling piece or grain over or under the true weight of every twenty shilling piece ten shilling and five shilling Scots pieces above specifeit appoynted to be Coynded by this present act, As alsoe if the money in the species forsaid to be Coynded shall fall out accidentally to be a grain fynner or courser then the true standart of eleven deniers tuo graines upon every twelve ounces weight soe to be Coynded, The officers of the mint may deliver out the money to the merchants or others according to these remeeds of weight and fynnes above specifeit, It is hereby always expressly provided That the officers of the mint shall be no means worke and fabricat the money with regard to the remedies forsaid as they will be ansuerable at their highest perrill. And it is Statute and Ordained That they shall keepe and exact record of all these remedies both of weight and fynnes and compt for the same yearly in Exchequer for his Majesties use, and appoynts and ordaines in all tyme comeing That the Essay master shall take tuo pieces of every Jurnal That he shall Cutt of soe much of one of the pieces as will make ane Essay and shall putt up the remainder and the other wholl piece with the Reported Essay all which shall be putt in to the Pix The Warden or Counterwarden being always present which is to be opened once every year in the moneth of December at the sight of the Privy Council, And it is hereby declared That the tryal of the Pix being made the wholl silver in the Pix is to be returned to the master as his own and the Essay Master is to have no pairt of it The Pix shall have thrie keys, One to be kept by the Lords of Thesaury or Thesaurer for the tyme being, one by the Generall and one by the warden principall of the Mint, And his Majestie with

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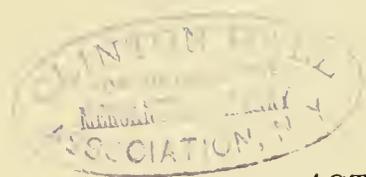
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advice and Consent forsaid Doeth Statute and ordaine That all the money to be Coynded for the tyme to come within this Kingdom shall be lettered and grained round the edges That is to say the sixty and fourty shilling pieces shall be lettered, the twenty, ten shilling, and five shilling Scots pieces shall be grained round the edges The particular impression inscription, and reverses As likeways what proportion of each species of money shall be Coynded in each ston weight of silver are hereby left and recommended to the Lords of his Majesties Privy Council who are by this present act fully empowered to Consider and Cognosce upon the fynnes and weight of the gold Coyne when his Majestie shall think fitt to grant warrand for the same, and to regulat appoynt and determine the fynnes, weight, and species of the Gold Coyne and to ordain and appoynt such impression inscription and reverse as they shall see cause: And his Majestie and Estates of Parliament doe further Statute and Ordaine That no Copper shall be Coynded without his Majesties express warrand, and that all copper which shall be Coynded conforme to his warrand shall be Coynded in tuo pence and sex pence Scots pieces, And that fourty of the sex penny pieces, and sex score twelve of the tuo penny pices shall make a pound And recommends to the Lords of Privie Council to appoint tryal to be taken of the weight of every Jurnal of Copper befor it goe out of the Mint house, and what profite shall arrise by the Coynage of the Copper The officers of the Mint shall be lyable to compt for the same to the Exchequer, And his Majestie and Estates of Parliament doe hereby further Statute and Ordaine That the soume of twelve thousand pound Scots of the imposition aforsaid imposed by this present act upon the Commodities above specifeit shall be all in tyme Coming sett a part for payment of the officers fies, mantaining of the fabrick of the Mint and Provideing new tools and other incident charges relateing to the mint in maner after specifeit viz The General of the said Mint The soume of thrie thousand sex hundered ti Scots as his fee and Sellarie The Soume of tuo thousand four hundered pound Scots to the master of the mint, and this over and above the soume of eightein ti Scots money for every Ston of Silver that shall be Coynded and past his Majesties Irons to be payed to him out of the Remander of the said imposition for supporteing a free Coynage as aforsaid The soume of ane thousand tuo hundered punds Scots money to the principall warden, The soume of one thousand tuo hundered punds Scots to the Essay master, The soume of Seaven hundered and twenty punds Scots money to the Counterwarden The soume of sex hundered pound Scots to the Sinker or graver, The soume of four hundered and Eightie ti Scots money to the Clerk or book keeper, The soume of thrie hundered therty thrie ti sex shilling eight pennies Scots to the Clerk of the bullion who is to be Clerk for the tyme to come to this new impositione as he was formerly to the bullion or twelve shilling per ounce payed in lieu therof To the master Smith The soume of thrie hundered and sextie ti Scots As their fies and sallaries, And the soume of Eleven hundered sex ti therteen shilling four pennies Scots to be payed in to the General and master for mantaining the fabrick of the mint house Provideing of new tools and other incident charges relateing to the Mint for which they are to compt yearly to his Majesties Exchequer and the overplus (if any shall be) to goe to the stock of free coynage aforsaid The which soume of twelve thousand ti Scots for the officers of the mint and other expences therof is to be payed to the general and master of the said

Mint Together with the soume of Eightein fi per ston to the master for the Coynage of the money at four termes in the year viz Candlemes, Whitsunday, Lambas and Martinmas yearly and the said payment to Commence from and after the first of November next And his Majestie and Estates of Parliament further Statute and Ordaine That no heads, sweeps, or Chizell of any gold or silver to be Coyned in his Majesties Mint shall pass his Majesties Irons without takeing a second Essay therof as if the samen wer newly brought in to the Mint to be Coyned; And to the effect that all matters relateing to the Coynage and Mint may be equally ordored and regulated according to this present act and in such further wayes and maner as his Majestie and his Privie Council shall think fitt It is hereby recommended to his Majesties Privie Council by some of their number to trye every Journall of Coyne by it selfe distinctly and to take exact tryal of all matters Relateing to the Coynage both as to the weight and fynnes of the money and other matters Relateing to the said Mint tuice every year viz in the moneths of July and December yearly and to call befor them the wholl officers of the mint and to examine their proceedings and to inspect their books and to Signe and subscribe approbationes therof as they shall see Cause and this without prejudice of the said officers of the mint their compting yearly to the Lords of his Majesties Exchequer and Thesaurie for all matters committed to their trust.

# WILLIAM AND MARY.

A.D. 1688-1694.



## ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND.

### I.—19 July 1690, *Act anent the Coinage of Copper.*

Vol. IX. p.  
195, c. 51.

THE KING AND QUEEN'S MAJESTIES with consent of the three Estates convened in Parliament, Considering that at this tyme, it may be fitt to have some small money coyned in Copper for the easie exchange and support of the poore, And that the value allowed by the twenty fourt act of the Parliament 1686 to be Coyned out of the pound of Copper viz. Twenty shillings Scots out of the pund, is so little that it will not well repay the charges, waste and travaill of the coinage Doe therefore allow such a quantity of copper to be coyned as the Kings Majestie shall order not exceeding three thousand stones of Copper in the space of six yeares, whereof two parts in two penny peices and a third in six penny peices at such a rate as shall be appointed by his Majestie, not exceeding threttie shillings Scots in the pund weight of Copper Provyding that the said quantity of Three thowsand stones be so divyded as that no more then fyve hundred stone be coyned in one yeare: And likewayes that albeit this alteratione be now dispensed with and allowed on good considerations, yet after that the said number of three thousand stones of Copper shall be coyned the former act past in Anno j<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and eighty six shall stand in its full force as to the matter of Copper coyne in all points, And the Estates doe humbly Intreate His Majestie may recommend to his counsell to take exact care for overseeing that no more be coyned at this Rate than the said three thousand stones in such proportiones as his Majestie shall prescrybe not exceeding five hundreth stone in one yeare as said is, And they statute and ordaine that the exceeding of the forsaid quantity shall be punished as false Coynage.

### II.—22 July 1690, *Act anent the Mint.*

Vol. IX. p.  
223, c. 101.

OUR SOVERAIGNE LORD AND LADY The King and Queen's Majesties and three Estates of Parliament Considering that by the Act of Parliament 1686 for a free Coynage there is only allowed eightein punds Scots upon the stone weight of silver for defraying the whole charge waste, expenses and loss upon its coynage which allowance is found by experience to bee too small and insufficient, Therefore Their Majesties with Advyce and consent of the

said Estates, doe hereby Rescind in all time coming that clause of the forsaid Act, and further Statute and ordaine that the Master of the Mint have allowed to him in tyme coming twenty pund Scots instead of the said Eighteen pund Scots upon the stone weight of silver as the just and reasonable allowance for defraying the said charge, expense and losse, upon its Coynage in manner provyded in the said Act.

Acts of  
Parliament  
1690.

III.—28 June 1695, *Act anent the Mint.*

The draught of an Act anent the Mint offered, and remitted to the Committee for Vol. IX. p. 388. Security of the Kingdom.

*ACTS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.*

IV.—7 Nov. 1689, *Warrant for a gift of the office of Generall of their Majesties Mint in Scotland to Henry Lord Cardross.*

The Warrant underwritten granted be his majestie under his royall hand nominating <sup>Vol. 1689,</sup> the Lord Cardross to be generall of the mint read and ordered to be recordit and grants <sup>p. 502.</sup> warrant to the Deput keeper and appender of the great seall to append the samen and recommends to the earles of Argyle and Leven or any one of them to see the Lord Cardross put in possession of the house, wherupon the Lord Cardross swear and signed the oath of alledgance to their majesties, Off the which warrant and gift the tenor followes

William R.

Our Sovereigne Lord and Lady ordaine a letter to be made and past under the great seall of their majesties ancient kingdome of Scotland making constituting and ordaining Lykas their majesties by these presents make constitute and ordaine their right trusty and weel beloved Councillor Henry Lord Cardrosse (dureing their majesties pleasure only) sole and only generall of their majesties mint and Coining house of Scotland, Giving granting and disponing to him dureing the space forsaid the office of generall of their majesties mint and Coyning house, with all honors and priviledges belonging and pertaining to the said office or which shall hapen to pertaine or belong thereto at any tyme hereafter with full power and free libertie to the said Henry Lord Cardross dureing the space forsaid by himself or his Deputes (for whom he shall be answerable) to use and exerce the said office, and to comptroll all and sundrie the officers and offices of their majesties said mint house anent the functione and exercise of their offices, to hold Courts and to punish delinquents, and to doe all other things else freely and ample in all respects as any other generall of the said mint did at any tyme heirtofore; And for vseing and exerceing the said office our sovereigne Lord and Ladie have givin granted and disponed, and by these presents give grant and dispone unto the said Henry Lord Cardross dureing the space forsaid a yearly sellary of thrie hundred pounds Sterling, to be payed unto him out of the first and readiest of the fford appoynted for the paying the fees and sallaries of the officers of their majesties said mint, Conform to the Act of

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
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Parliament, together with all priviledges and freedomes which at any tyme heirtfoir did belong to the generall of the said mint, als weel not named as named Excepting what is prohibited or innovated by the standing Lawes relateing to the mint, And their majesties command the said yearly sallery of thrie hundred pounds Sterling money to be punctually payed to the said Henry Lord Cardross out of the first and readiest of the fford above specifeid before any others whatsomever, and the first termes payment thereof to be at Mertimass next ensweing the date of these presents, and yearly and termely thereafter dureing the said space; And to that effect the said Henry Lord Cardross may the better and the more conveniently exerce and attend the said office, our soveraigne Lord and Ladie hereby give and dispone to him dureing the space forsaid comodious lodgings for his and his families proper use within the Coyning house as ware enjoyed by his predecessors in the said office; And lastly Ther majesties give full power and authoritie to the said Henry Lord Cardross to doe all other things in and relateing to the said office in the same maner also fully and freely in all respects and conditiones as any of his predecessors in the said office lawfully have or might have done at any tyme heirtfoir, And ordaine the said Letter to pass their majesties great seall as aforesaid per saltum without passing any other seall or Register, In order whereunto these presents shall be to the Directors of their majesties Chancelory and their Deputs for writteing the same, and to the Lord High Chancelor or Lords Commissioners appoynted for keeping the great seall for causing the same to be appended thereto a sufficient warrand, Given at the Court at Hampton Court the 15 day of October 1689 and of their majesties reigne the first year.

v.—7 Nov. 1689, *Warrant in favours of Lord Cardross.*

May it please your Majestie

Vol. 1689,  
p. 503.

These containe your majesties warrand for a letter to be past (per saltum) under the great seall of your antient kingdome of Scotland makeing constituteing and ordaineing Henry Lord Cardross (dureing your royall pleasure only) sole and only generall of your majesties mint and coyning house of your said kingdome giveing granteing and dispoineing unto him, dureing the space forsaid The office of generall of your majesties mint and Coyning house forsaid with all honors and priviledges pertaineing and belonging to the same with full power and free libertie to the said Henry Lord Cardross dureing the space forsaid by himself or his deputs (for whom he shall be answerable) to vse and exerce the said office and to comptrole all and sundrie the officers and offices of your majesties said minthouse anent the functione and exerciss of their offices, and to hold courts and punish delinquents, and to doe all other things also freely and amplie in all respects as any other generall of your said mint did at any tyme heirtfoir, Giveing granting and dispoineing unto him dureing the space forsaid a yearly sallery of thrie hundred pounds Sterling to be payed unto him out of the first and readiest of the fford appoynted for paying the fees and salleries of the officers of your majesties said mint conforme to the Acts of Parliament before any others whatsomever, and the first termes payment to be at Mertimass nixt ensweing the date of these presents and yearly and termly thereafter

dureing the said space Together with comodious lodgings dureing the space forsaid for his and his famelies proper vse within the said coyning house in maner above mentioned.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1689.

VI.—7 Nov. 1689, *Warrant for appending the great seall to the Lord Cardross Commissione.*

The Lords of his majesties privie Councill having heard the warrant granted be his majestie under his royall hand nominating the Lord Cardross to be Generall of the mint dureing his majesties pleasure, and having appoynted the same to be recorded in their books and having according administrat to him the oath of alleadgance They doe heirby grant warrant to, and ordaine the Deput keeper and appender of the great seall to append the same to the said warrant and gift And recommends to the earles of Argyle and Levine or any one of them to see the said Lord Cardross putt in possessione of the house in the mint accordingly.

Vol. 1689,  
p. 504.

VII.—21 Jan. 1690, *Order anent the Mint.*

The Lords of his majesties privy Councill doe heirby ordaine Sir William Sharpe of Scots Craig late M<sup>r</sup> of the Mint and the other late officers thereof immediately to flitt and remove themselves their wyfes bairnes and families furth of the respective houses possest be them in the Minthouse and if neid be ordaines lettres of horning on six dayes to be direct at the instance of William Denholme of West Shiells present M<sup>r</sup> of the Mint for that effect, And the saids Lords recommends to the Lords Yester and Cardross, Lord Revilrig and the Laird of Ormistoune or any two of them to go to the Minthouse with their convenience and call for the said Sir William Sharpe and the other late officers of the Mint and cause them upon oath delyver by ane inventar to the said William Denholme of West Shiells present Master of the Mint the hail outincelis matterials and other instruments in the Minthouse belonging therto, and also upon oath conforme to inventar delyver up to them what wrytes or other deeds they or aither of them have in their hands relative to the Miut, and they appoynt the pixes and stamps to be brought in to the Councill board to be broiken in presence of the Councill.

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VIII.—6 Feb. 1690, *Blackbarony and Brodie added to the Committee anent the Mint.*

The Lords of his majesties privy Councill doe heirby add Sir Archibald Murray of Blackbarony and the Laird of Brodie to the former Committee appoynted to see the late officers of the Mint delyver to William Denholme of West Sheills present master thereof, the hail outincells matterials and other instruments in the Minthouse and appoynts any two of them to be a quorum, and ordaines the Wrytes to be delyvered up to the Lord Cardross generall of the Mint or in his absence to the master upon aither of their receipts.

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Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1690.

IX.—11 Feb. 1690, *Gift to Mr William Spence of the Office of Warden of the Mint.*

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The gift and Commission underwrittin granted be their majesties to M<sup>r</sup> William Spence to be Warden of the Mint was read and ordered to be recorded Off the quhich gift the tenor is as followes Sic supra scribitur William R.

Our Sovereigne Lord and Lady with the special advyce and consent of the Lord high Thesaurer Depute or Lords Commissioners of their majesties Thesaury for the tyme being and of the rest of the Lords and other Commissioners of their Majesties Exchaquer of their ancient kingdome of Scotland ordaine a letter of Gift to be made and past under their majesties privy seall of their said kingdome, in due forme, nominating makeing constituteing and ordaineing lyk as their majesties by these presents with advyce and consent forsaid nominat make constitute and ordaine M<sup>r</sup> William Spence to be Warden of their majesties mint and Coyning house in their said kingdome dureing their majesties pleasures only, giveing granting and disponeing to him the Office of Warden aforesaid, dureing the space already mentioned with ane yearly Sallery of ane thousand and two hundred pundis Scots money To be payed unto him out of the first and readiest of the fond appoynted for paying the fees and salleries of the officers of their majesties said mint, conforme to the act of Parliament, together with all other priviledges and freedomes which at any tyme heirtofoir did belong to the Warden of the said mint, als well not named as named excepting what is prohibited or innovated by the standing lawes relateing to the Mint with full power vnto the said M<sup>r</sup> William Spence to constitute and appoynt Deputes and substitutes under him in the said office, for whom he shall be answerable and their majesties command the said yearly sallerie of the thousand two hundred pundis Scots money to be punctually payed to the said M<sup>r</sup> William Spence out of the first and readiest of the fonds above specified, the first years payment to be at Whitsunday nixt ensweing the date of these presents and yearly and termely thereafter dureing the space forsaid; and to the effect the said M<sup>r</sup> William Spence may the better and the more conveniently exerce and attend the said office Our Sovereigne Lord and Ladye heirby give and dispone unto him dureing the space forsaid comodious lodgings for his and his families proper vse within the Cunyiehouse as wer injoyed by his predecessors in the said office, commanding the generall of his majesties mint to receive and admitt the said M<sup>r</sup> William Spence to the said place and office of Warden thereof in the vsuall forme, and their majesties ordaine the said Letter to be furder extended in the most ample and best forme with all clauses neidfull, Given at Court at Kensingtoun, the nyynth day of January 16<sup>89</sup>/<sub>90</sub> years and of their majesties reigne the first year.

May it please your Majestys

These containe your majesties warrand for a letter of gift to pass your Majesties Exchaquer and privy seall of your ancient kingdome of Scotland nominating makeing constituteing and ordaineing M<sup>r</sup> William Spence to be Warden of your majesties Mint and

Cunyiehouse in your said kingdome (dureing your majesties pleasures only) Giving granting and disponeing unto him the office of Warden aforsaid dureing the space above-mentioned with ane yearly sallery of one thousand and two hundred pundis Scots money to be payed unto him out of the first and readiest of the fond appoynted for paying the fees of the officers of your majesties said Mint, the first years payment to be at Whitsunday next ensweing and yearly and termely thereafter dureing the space above mentioned with full power to the said M<sup>r</sup> William Spence to constitute and appoint Deputes in the said office for whom he shall be answerable, and your majesties dispone unto him comodious lodging for his and his families proper vse within your Cunyiehouse and with command to the generall of your majesties mint to receive and admitt the said M<sup>r</sup> William Spence to the said place and office of Warden thereof in the usual form Sic subscribitur

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x.—11 Feb. 1690, *Additions to former Committee anent the Mint.*

The Earles of Argyle, Lothian, Leven, The Lord Yester the M<sup>r</sup> of Burleigh and the Lord Justice Clark added to the former Committee anent the Mint, and the saids Lords declairs any fyve of them to be a quorum and appoynts them to meett at the Mintthouse tomorrow at thrie acloak in the afternoon.

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XI.—6 March 1690, *Anent the Mint.*

Sir William Sharpe late M<sup>r</sup> of the Mint being called in and haveing craved ane exoneratione before he should remove from the house belonging to the M<sup>r</sup> of the Mint resolved that the Councill meett on Monday nixt at thrie acloak in the afternoon and take that and all other matters relateing to the Mint into their consideratione and appoynted the pix to be brought up at that tyme to the Councill board and to be broken and all the officers of the mint ordered then to attend.

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XII.—10 March 1690, *Remitt anent the Mint.*

Remitt to the former Committee appoynted to Consider the things relateing to the Mint to cause open the pix and make the Essay and to call for the puncheons and Reverses and if they think fitt to cause deface them, and lykwayes to call for the matteriall tooles and others belonging to the Mint lying in the hands of the Clarks of Councill under the sealls of the generall of the Mint and the deceast Viscount of Strathallen, and to cause open the sealls and consider what of the tooles and others in Sir William Sharpe's receipts, and to doe all other things relateing to the affair of the Mint, that the late officers of the Mint may be examined in the termes of the Act of Parliament and exonered and his grace the Duke of Hamiltone, the Earl of Craford the Lord Secretary of State and the Lord Advocat and the Provost of Edinburgh added to the former Committee.

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XIII.—11 April 1690, *Recommendation to the Lord Cardross anent the Mint.*

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The Warrant underwritten from his Majestie to the Council authoriseing them to give orders to the generall and officers of the Mint for coyneing the fyve species of silver underwritten was read and ordered to be recorded quherof the tenor followes:—

Their Majesties high Commissioner and Lords of privy Councill haveing this day received a warrant from his majestie authorising them to give orders to the generall and other officers of the Mint for Coyning of the thrie pund peices, ffourtie twentie ten and fyve shilling peices in maner exprest in his majesties warrant direct to them thereanent They recommend to the Lord Cardross generall of the Mint with all expeditione to cause all the officers of the Mint have all things in readieness in order to the opening thereof, and how soon that all things are prepared and in readieness that he acquaint the Councill therewith, And they ordaine Mr Hary Aldorne Essay Master to bring before the Lord Cardross generall of the Mint the head punchons and reverses of the ffourtie shilling and ten shilling peices with the other small puncheons for the armes; with the lever puncheons for the inscriptions and the dyes and matrices belonging thereto brought by him from London and which by order of the Committee of Councill were appoynted to continew in his hands untill the Councills funder orders thereanent; that the generall may see the samen delyvered to the Wardens on their receipts to be kept by them under their locks and keys in the printing house according To use and wont to order them to be delivered per vices to the graver as need shall requyre, which they are also to receive back and so from tyme to tyme to delyver and receive the same back in the way and maner as hes been formerly practised and done in the Mint.

XIV.—11 April 1690, *Act anent the Mint.*

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Their Majesties high Commissioner and lords of privy council considering that by the twenty ffourth Act of the Parliament holden at Edinburgh in anno J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> eightie six and his majestie with advyse and consent of the Estates of Parliament hath annexed twelve shillings Scots for each ounce of Bullion imposed by the eight Act of the first Sessione of the Second Parliament of King Charles the Second upon the severall commodities therein specifeid to the Emperiall crowne of this kingdome for ever to remaine with his majestie his airs and lawfull successors in all tyme comeing for supporting the charge and expence of a free Coynage and for paying the Salleries of the officers of the mint and hath with advyse and consent forsaid appropriat and sett apart the forsaid Imposition allanarly for the officers of the Mint and the supporting the Charge of a free coynadge, and hath commanded and requyred the tacksmen and Collectors of his majesties customes and their Deputes to keep the said Imposition apart by itself and to pay the samen quarterly to the Lords Commissioners of the thesaurie thesaurer principall and thesaurer Depute for the tyme being who are thereby requyred to keep the said moneyes and Impositione apart by itself separat and distinct from all other their majesties customes and revenues, and that his majesties Cash keeper or receivers are thereby commanded to keep apart the said moneyes in a

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secure chist by itself whereof the generall or master is to have ane key and the cash keepers or receivers ane other key, and that the Chist is not to be oppened without the generall or master of the Mint be present, nor should the said monies be delivered but at such tyme as his majestie or his privy Councill should think fitt to the generall and master of his majesties mint for payment of the salleries of the officers thereof, and for defraying the expence and charge of a free coynadge, and the said Lord high Commissioner his grace and the Lords of privy Councill takeing alsoe to their consideration that the forsaied special ordinance appoynted by the said act of Parliament hath not hitherto received and obtained the due and designed effect in makeing of the said Chist and keeping the forsaied Impositione apart by it self separat and distinct from all other their majesties customes and revenues, Therefor their majesties high Commissioners and Lords of privy Councill Doe heirby command and requyre Sir Patrick Murray general receiver of the Crowne rents and forraigne excyse and his successors in office or their majesties Cash keeper and such as are intrusted under him or them for collecting the foresaid Impositione to keep the said impositione apart by itself, and to pay the samen quarterly to the Lords Commissioners of the thesaurie to whom the saids Lords recommends to keep the said monies and impositione apart by it self, seperat and distinct from all other their majesties customes and revenues conforme to the Act of Parliament, and they doe heirby command and requyre their majesties generall receivers to keep apart the saids monies in a secure chist by it self whereof they appoynt the generall or master of the Mint to have ane key and the said Sir Patrick Murray as generall receiver and his successors in office, or their majesties Cashkeeper another key; and they appoynt that the said Chist shall not be oppened without the generall or master of the Mint be present nor shall the saids monies be delivered but at such tymes as their majesties or the privy Councill shall think fitt to the generall and master of their majesties Mint for payment of the salleries of the officers thereof and for the defraying of the charge and expence of a free coynadge and supporting the fabrick of the Mint and other incident charges conforme to the Act of Parliament.

xv.—11 April 1690, *Act in favours of the Master of the Mint.*

Their majesties high Commissioner and Lords of privy Councill considering that by the twenty fourth Act of the Parliament J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> eightie six, their is allowed to the master of the Mint the soume of eighteen pounds Scots for every stone of silver that shall be apponed and pass their majesties Irones which is appoynted to be payed out of the impositione mentioned in the said Act after payment of the salleries due to the generall and other officers of the Mint and that by the same Act it is provyded that in case the quantities of the Bullion to be imported shall exceed the stock of money granted to their majesties for supporting of a free coynadge that the generall or master are allowed to make application to the Lords of privy Councill and to acquaint them therewith to the end that by their appoyment the Commissioners of the thesaurie may furnish and advance eighteen pounds Scots money for every stone that shall be brought in by Merchants or others to be coyned in the Mint And the said Lord high Commissioner and Lords of privy Councill takeing

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to their consideratione that the Mint is now to be opponed, and that in order to the more ready dispatch of coynadge of the bulyion that may be brought in by merchants to the Mint it will be needful that the soume of One Hundred pundis Sterling be advanced to the Master for that effect. Therefore they doe heirby recommend to the Lords Commissioners of the thesaurie to give order to the generall receivers of the crowne rents and forraigne excyse out of the fond of the impositione appoynted by the said Act of Parliament to make payment to the master of the Mint of the said soume of ane hundred pounds Sterling upon his receipt thereof To hold comptable therefore to the Lords Commissioners of the thesaurie.

XVI.—11 April 1690, *Anent the Mint.*

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Their majesties high Commissioner and Lords of privy Councill takeing to their consideratione that by the twenty fourth Act of the Parliament held at Edinburgh in the year J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> eightie six, the salleries due to the generall master and other officers of the Mint are appoynted to be payed them quarterly out of the impositione of twalve shilling Scots for each ounce of Bulyion thereby annexed to the Emperiall Crowne of this kingdome for that effect, and for the defraying the charge and expence of a free coynadge in the way and manner exprest in the said act And wherby it is alsoe appoynted that the said impositione should be kepte apart by it self in a Chist distinct and separat from all other their majesties customes and revenues to the effect forsaid and seeing the said chist has not been yett made and that the salleries due to the officers of the Mint are appoynted to be payed out of that fond, Therefore the saids Lord high Commissioner, his grace and Lords of privy Councill doe heirby recommend to the Lords Commissioners of the Thesaurie to give orders to the generall receivers of the Crowne rents and forraigne excyse to make payment to the Lord Cardross generall Master and officers of the Mint which are to be attested by a declaratione under the hand of the generall to be serving in the severall capacities mentioned in the said Act of Parliament of their current salleries allowed to them thereby and quhich are resting at the terme of Candlemas last by past.

XVII.—21 June 1690, *Commission to M<sup>r</sup> William Spence.*

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The Commission underwritten granted by their majesties to M<sup>r</sup> William Spence to be Warden of the Mint was read and ordered to be recorded, quherof the tenor followes,

William and Mary be the grace of God king and Queen of Great Brittain France and Ireland Defender of the faith To the generall of our Mint and all and sundrie our leidges and subjects whom it effeirs, to whose knowledge these presents shall come, Greeting Witt yec us with the speciall advyse and consent of the Lords Commissioners of the Lords of our Thesaurie for the tyme being and of the rest of the Lords of our Exchaquer of our ancient kingdome of Scotland, To have nominat made constitute and ordained lyk as Wee by these presents with advyse and consent forsaid nominat make constitute and ordaine M<sup>r</sup> William Spence to be Warden of our Mint and Coyning house in our said kingdome dureing our pleasure only, Giving granting and disponeing to him the office of Warden aforesaid during the space already mentioned with a yearly sallerie of one thousand two

hundred pounds Scots money to be payed unto him out of the first and readiest of the ffond appoynted for paying the fees and salleries of the officers of our said Mint, conforme to the Act of Parliament together with all other priviledges and freedomes which at any tyme heirtofoir did belong to the Warden of our said Mint, also weel not named as named excepting what is prohibited or innovated by the standing Lawes relateing to the Mint With full power unto the said M<sup>r</sup> William Spence to constitute and appoynt Deputes and substitutes under him in the said office for which he shall be answerable, And wee command the said yearly sallery of one thousand and two hundred pounds Scots money to be punctnally payed to the said M<sup>r</sup> William Spence out of the first and readiest of the fond above specifeid, the first years payment to be at Whitsunday next ensueing the date of these presents and yearly and termly thereafter dureing the space forsaied; and to the effect the said M<sup>r</sup> William Spence may the better and more conveniently exerce and attend the said office, wee heirby give and dispone to him dureing the space forsaied commodious Lodgings for his and his families proper vse within the Cunyiehouse as wes enjoyed by his predecessors in the said office; commanding you the said generall of our Mint to receive and admitt the said M<sup>r</sup> William Spence to the said place and office of Warden thereof in the usuall forme Given under privy seal at our Court at Kensingtoun the nynth day of January J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nuntie years and of our reigne the first year per signaturam manu S. D. N. Regis Supra Script manubusque Commissariorum Thesaurii quorumcunq; duorum aliorumque Commissionariorum Scacarii dicti Regni Scotie subscript.

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Wryten to the privy seall and registrat the 18 Apryle 1690 Sic subscribitur H Douglas Edinburgh the 18 Apryle 1690 Conforme to ane Act of privy Councill, subscribed by me Henry Douglas Depute to the Lords Commissioners of the privy seall Sic subscribitur H Douglas.

XVIII.—21 June 1690, *Recommendatione to the Lord Cardross to administrat the oath of allegiance and fidelity to M<sup>r</sup> William Spence.*

Whereas this day the Commissione granted by their majesties in favors of M<sup>r</sup> William Spence to be principall Warden of the Mint being read in presence of their majesties high Commissioner and Lords of privy Councill, and therby it being remitt to the generall of the Mint to admitt and receive the said M<sup>r</sup> William Spence to the said place and office thereof Therefore the Lord high Commissioner, his grace and the Lords of privy Councill doe heirby Impower the Lord Cardross generall of the Mint to administrat the oath of alledgance and the particular oathes of fidelity to the said M<sup>r</sup> William Spence principall Warden and to all the officers of the Mint To be reported to the Councill.

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XIX.—4 Aug. 1690, *Recommendatione to the Lord Cardross.*

Their majesties high Commissioner and Lords of privy Councill doe heirby recommend to the Lord Cardross generall of the Mint to see the officers of the Mint signe and subscribe

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the certificat and assurance contained in the late Act of Parliament betwixt and the seventh day of August current, to be reported to the Council betwixt and the eight day of the said moneth.

The Lord Raith and the Lord Cardross as generall of the Mint signed the assurance.

xx.—26 Sept. 1690, *Recommendatione to the Thesaurie for a new pix to the Mint house.*

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Their majesties high Commissioner and Lords of privy Council upon a representation made to them by Hendry Lord Cardross generall of their majesties Mint that there are severall essayes lying in the old pix of the Mint house yet untryed, whereby the said pix is unservicable till the saids essayes be tryed, and that it is necessar there be a new pix for the essayes of the silver money presently to be coyned Doe recommend to the Lords of their majesties thesaurie to cause make a new pix, and that the Mint house be furnished therewith.

xxi.—26 Sept. 1690, *Proclamation for opening the Mint.*

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The Proclamation underwritten for opening the mint was read voted and subscribed Wherof the tenor follows

William and Mary by the grace of God king and Qween of Great Brittain France and Ireland defenders of the faith: To our Lyon King at Armes and to his bretheren heraulds, macers of our privy councill pursevants messengers at Armes, our shireffs in that part conjunctlie and severallie speciallie constitute Greeting, Forasmuch as we are resolved that our Mint shall be opned and that a free Coyning shall be therein conforme to ane act made and past in the sessione of Parliament holden at Edinburgh in the year J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> eightie six Doe therefore with advyse of our privy councill heirby declare our Mint house to be opned from and after the fifteinth day of October nixt to come, and no sooner, And to the end that all merchants and others may be certiorated of the tyme of opening our said mint, and of our haveing signed a warrand for coynadge of the date the eight day of February last by past for the severall species of silver coyne conforme, to the forsaid Act of Parliament, seeing we are resolved to begine with that coyn, Our will is heirfore and wee charge you straitly and command that incontinent these our letters seen yee pass to the marcat cross of Edinburgh, and remanent marcat crosses of the head burghes of the shyres of this kingdome, and ther by open proclamatione make publicatione of our royall will and pleasure concerning the opening of our said Mint from and after the said sixteinth day of October next ensueing, that all persons concerned may have notice thereof. Given under our Signet at Holyruidhouse the twentie sixt day of September and of our Reigne the second year Sic subscribitur Melvill, Craford, P. Douglas, Eglintoune, Forfar, Stair, Carmicheall, Ruthven, Jo: Dalrymple C. Campbell Jo T. Lauder Burnet.

xxii.—26 Sept. 1690, *Warrand for Coyning of fyve species of Silver Coyne.*

The warrand underwritten granted by their majesties for coyning the severall species of money after set doune according the designes of the said coyne drawn above the head

of the warrand, was this day read in Councill and appointed to be recorded whereof the tenor follows Sic supra scribitur William R

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This blank is  
for the de-  
signes of the  
coyne.  
(Not filled up  
in the original.)

It is our royall will and pleasure, and wee doe heirby authorise and requyre you to grant the necessary orders and warrands to the generall masters and remanent officers of our mint, in that our ancient kingdome, for coyning fyve severall species of silver coyne after mentioned according to the fyve severall designes of the said coyne which are drawn above these presents, all which species are to be coyned at the standart of fyneness of Eleven deneirs two graines, conforme to the Act of Parliament made in the Sessione of Parliament holden in the year J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> eightie six concerning the Mint and free coynadge, Every on of the said fyve severall species is to have our effigies's with the following inscriptione round it videlicet Gulielmus et Maria Dei Gratia and to have the respective values marked under our effegies in arithmeticall figurs; The fyve species's are to be a sixtie shilling Scots pece weighing twentie of deneirs eightein graines ten primes and eightein seconds according to the denomination of the mint weights and marked under the designe above with the ffigur first and with the reverse theron drawn as lykwayes the inscriptione (viz) Magnæ Britaniæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex et Regina abbreviated as before with the current year of our Lord, which inscriptione is to serve for the other four lesser species's as is marked on their respective designes The second is to be a ffourtie shilling Scots peece weighing fourteen Deneirs, twelve graines seven primes and four seconds marked as above with the ffigure two, These two larger speceis's are to be lettered round the edges with the motto or inscriptione protegit et ornat Anno Regni, The Third is to be a twentie shillings Scots peece, weighing seven deniers six graines thrie pryemes and fourtein seconds marked with the figur 3 under the designe and with the reverse thereon drawn; The fourth is to be a ten shilling Scots peice weighing three deneirs fyftein graines on prym and nyutein seconds marked with the figur four under the designe and with the reverse thereupon drawn, And the fifth is to be a five shilling Scots peece, weighing on denier nyntein graines twelve primes and twentie on seconds marked with the figure 5 under the designe and with the reverse thereupon drawn the thrie last lesser species's being only to be grained round the edges and all the five species's with the impressione reverses, inscriptiones and mottos above designed and specifeid, together with the respective weights are to be made vse of in our Mint aforsaid, untill wee shall declare our pleasure to the contrary either in wholl or in part as wee shall think fitt, And it is our further pleasure that our said Mint be opened with all possible speed for the benefite of our subjects, The fit and due tyme that the same can be opened wee referr to the generall master and remanent officers thereof to acquaint you therewith; For all which this shall be to yow as alsoe to the officers of our Mint and all others who may be therein any way concerned a sufficient warrand. Given under our royall hand and signet at our Court at Kensingtoun the eight day of February 16<sup>90</sup> and of our Reigne the first year. By his majesties command Sic subscribitur Melvill.

Followes the Act or Ordinance of Councill written upon the back of a Coppie of the above principall warrand.

Their Majesties high Commissioner and Lords of their majseties privy Council have-

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ing heard the above warrand Collationed with the principall under his majes ies hand Declares the same to be a true Coppie and that the same is a sufficient warrand to the generall Master and other officers and servants of the Mint to act accordingly Sic subscribitur Melvill, Craford P. Douglas, Eglintoune, Stair, Ruthven, R Balfour, Jo: Dalrymple C. Campbell, Jo Lauder T. Burnet.

xxiii.—27 Sept. 1690, *Act in favors of Mr William Spence Warden of the Mint.*

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Anent the bill of suspensione given in to the Lords of his majesties privy Council by Alexander Maitland, principall Warden of their Majesties Mint and coyning house Shewing that quhere the petitioner is charged be vertue of letters of horning raised and execute at the instance of Henry Lord Cardross general of their majesties mint to remove from his possessione of the houses in the mint belonging to the petitioner as principall Warden of the Mint and to deliver up the keyes thereof to the said Henry Lord Cardross to be given by him to M<sup>r</sup> William Spence alleadged principall warden thereof when onstalled in his office, conforme to the said Lords act and ordinance made thereanent of the date of the fourth day of March last, within ane certaine short space nixt after the charge under the paine of rebellion ejectione or imprisonment, most wrongeously considering it is of verity that the forsaid act and ordinance of removeing being obtained and given furth against the petitioner without calling or hearing; whereas if he had been called or heard therein he would have represented lyk as he humbly represents to the saids Lords, that in January J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and sixtie two he had a gift from King Charles the second of the office of Counter warden in the Mint house dureing all the days of his lyfetime, lykeas in January J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> eightie tuo upon the demissione of John Falconer then principall warden thereof, and upon consideratione that for twentie years before he hade faithfully and carefully served as Counter warden of the said Mint the said King Charles was graciously pleased to grant the petitioner ane gift of the office of principall Warden dureing all the days of his lyftime with the haill fies priviledges and immunities belonging thereto as the saids two gifts under the privy seall both present to shew bears And in Feb. J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> eightie seven there is ane generall ratificatione past by way of signatur in favors of the haill officers in the mint wherein the petitioner is expressly named and designed as principall Warden of all the priviledges belonging to him and the severall other officers therein and which ratificatione is lykwayes past the privy seall as ane full and exact Coppie of the signatur thereof past in Exchaquer lykwayes to show bears, So that the petitioner being legally stated in the said office by the saids gifts dureing his lyftyme and not malversatione And he haveing taken the oath of allegiance conforme to the saids Lords proclamatione dated the second day of September J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> eightie nyne he humbly conceaved he could not be removed therefrae Becaus primo that as there was never any malversatione proven or made out against the petitioner in his office so he was never legally deprived by ane judiciaall sentance, Secundo it is very notour that in all former tymes untill of late all gifts of this nature are ad vitam aut Culpam and the innovatione thereof was looked upon as a novelty and quoad all Judges in changing the

natur of their Commissiones is declared to be contrar to law by the article of the clame of right, and from which one necessary consequence does naturally flow, that the samen most hold in paralel cases as to all offices depending upon their majesties by Commissione So that a partie haveing ane office dureing lyftyme, and not committing ane malversatione may rationally Judge himsef equally secured as any man in his own property. Tertio he being thus founded in jure as to the right of his office these twentie eight years by past and dureing his lyftyme and not malversatione It was humbly represented to the saids Lords that in all submissione it is undoubtedly to be presumed that M<sup>r</sup> William Spence his gift has been impetrat from their majesties by obreptione or subreptione and upon the suppositione that he was legally deprived, or that his gift was durante bene placite, whereas his gifts are dureing lyftyme and yet standing rights in his persone, and nothing either of malversatione lybelled or proven, nor yet any legal sentance of deprivatione against him And therfor albeit the saids Lords of privy Councill doe not usually sustaine themselves Judges to consider the poynt of privat rights of parties yet M<sup>r</sup> Spence his gift being thus impetrat, and the same with the order ordaineing the petitioner to remove being past without hearing, and the petitioner being so clearly founded in law as to the poynt of right and in the present possessione of the office of warden, it was hoped the saids Lords in a case that may be of a generall concerne to all the leidges will continue his possessione and put a stopt to their former act as to his removall in the meantyme untill the poynt of right be considered be the Judges ordinary, which may be recommended to be summarly discussed to that end, and that as this will be ane act of equall peitie and justice as to his present case so it will be a great securitie to all the leidges, as to their privat rights and interests off the being whereof they are not to be deprived but after full hearing according to law; And so the saids Lords may evidently perceive how wrongeously he is charged in maner and to the effect forsaid by all law equity and reasone, and therefor letters and charges ought to be suspended; And therefore humbly craving the saids Lords to grant letters for sumonding the said M<sup>r</sup> William Spence to have compeired before the saids Lords at ane certaine day by gone, bringing with him the said pretendit gift of principall warden of the Mint with the said act and ordinance made against the petitioner for removing and all letters of horning and other diligences following thereon, to have been seen and considered by the saids Lords and to have heard and seen the same suspended upon the said suspendar in tyme comeing for the reasons and causes forsaid and others as the said bill bears.

Their majesties high commissioner and Lords of privy Councill haveing considered the above writen bill of suspensione and answers made therto they doe heirby ordaine the said Alexander Maitland to remove from the houses possest by him in the Mint-house, and deliver up the keyes to the said Lord Cardross, and that upon the said Alexander his receiving a precept from the Lords of the Thesaurie upon their majesties generall receivers for payment of the arreirs of his by gone sallerie due to him for his said office of principall warden, or upon ane instrument to be taken against him if he refuse to accept the forsaid precept when offered, and the saids Lords doe heirby ffind the forsaid letters and charges orderly proceded against the said Alexander Maitland in these termes.

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Privy Council,  
1690.

XXIV.—29 Sept. 1690, *Act in favors of D<sup>r</sup> Chrystie Counter Wardane of the Mint.*

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1690.

Anent the petitione presented and given in to their majesties high Commissioner and Lords of privy Councill be John Mushett therein Designed Counter Warden of their majesties mint Shewing that quher the petitioner haveing in Apryle J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> eightie six obtained ane gift from the late King James of the said office and imployment of being Counter warden to the Mint and Cunyie-house of Scotland dureing all the dayes of the petitioners lyftyme and not malversatione in his office, and haveing conforme to the said gift officiat therein without the least suspitione or malversatione untill now that there is another gift acqyred from their present majesties king William and Queen Mary of his said office by on Docter Chrystie without so much as calling the petitioner or declaring the said office to be vaccant through malversatione or any other cause whatsomever, which gift has certainly been procured upon some misrepresentatione or wrongeous information given against the petitioner, and being consciuous of his own innocencie and qualificatione for discharging of his said office, and lykewayes being amongst the first of these who took the oath of alleadgance to their present majesties and haveing ever since their accession to the crown given dayly and constant attendance and served in his said office at all the meettings of the Mint with that fidelity and care proper to the petitioner from his dewtie and statione, notwithstanding whereof the said Docter has procured in his said gift ane right not only to the said office but alsoe ane right to his bygone fees and sallerie albeit he has not so much as ever served for the same, and it being without a preparative that a persone who has ane right to ane office dureing lyfe, without so much as a pretence of malversatione or any other cryme whatsomever should summarly be dispossessed; The petitioner haveing just ground from the clame of right and his majesties most gracious declaratione to expect that he shall be maintained in his just right and possessione untill he be removed by due Course of law; And therefore humbly craveing the saids Lords not only to ordaine the bygone fees and emoluments belonging to the said office ffor which he has most dutiefully served to be presently payed to the petitioner, but lykwayes to maintaine the petitioner in the possessione of his said office, untill the matter of right be cognosced before the Judge ordinar and that he bees legally removed from that office as the petitione bears. Their majesties high Commissioner and Lords of privy Councill haveing heard and considered the above petitione with the answer given in thereto be Docter James Chrystie Counter warden of their majesties Mint conforme to a gift thereof granted by their majesties to him, together with the report made to his grace and their Lordships by a Committee of their own number appoynted by them in the said matter They refuse the desyre of the said petitione, and sustaines the gift granted by their majesties to the said Docter James Chrystie to be Counter warden of their majesties Mint, And decernes and ordaines the said M<sup>r</sup> John Mushett late Counter warden forsaid to flitt and remove from the house or houses belonging to the said office and to delyver up the keys thereof with all other things pertaineing to the said office to the above Docter Chrystie that he may enter to the peaceable possessione and enjoy the said office with the house or houses and all other

things pertaineing thereto in tyme comeing conform to and in the termes of their majesties gift granted to the said Docter and ordaines letters of horning to be direct heiron against the said M<sup>r</sup> John Mushett.

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Privy Council,  
1690.

xxv.—29 Sept. 1690, *Warrant for delivering ane Silver Standart to the Lord Cardross.*

Their Majesties high Commissioner and Lords of privy Councill ordaines Sir Thomas Monerieff of that ilk, Clerk to the Exchaquer to give up and deliver to Hendry Lord Cardross generall of their majesties mint the largest of the two standarts of indented silver plate that came from London which are presently in his hands and to keep the other of the saids standarts as a Check upon the Mint.

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xxvi.—15 Oct. 1690, *Anent Alexander Maitland's Bill of Suspension.*

Anent the bill of suspensione given in to the Lords of their majesties privy Councill by Alexander Maitland Warden of the Mint Shewing that quhere the petitioner haveing a lyfrent right as warden of the Mint and haveing Officiat by the space of twentie eight years bygone as warden and Counter Warden with all fidellity and judging that he hade also absolute and undenyable a right to exerciss the said office as to the possessione any thing else he enjoyed in the world, He did present a former suplicatione to the saids Lords more fully containeing the grounds upon which his right to the said Office is founded and humbly desyring that the saids Lords would support him in the possessione of his just right notwithstanding of a gift of the same office obtained by M<sup>r</sup> William Spence, yet the petitioner did formerly shew that submissione and deference to his majesties gift in favors of M<sup>r</sup> William Spence that he was satisfied to recede from his right upon conditione that he should receive present payment of all areirs due to him preceeding the date of the demission to be granted by him, which was ane offer full of submissione and would noways have been the voluntar and free choise of the petitioner who hath a numerous family, whose cheiff support and maintenance was hoped to aryse from the returnes of that office, but the petitioner was far from the least thought of laying any tye or obligatione upon himself by that offer, unless the offer hade been instantly accepted and performed in the terms it was made, yet the petitioner is now informed that there is a deliverance of the privy Councill dated the twentie sixt of September last, bearing that the saids Lords of the petitioners consent did ffind the letters orderly proceedid against the petitioner for removeing him from his Office and delivering up the keyes of his house, and recommending to the lords of the Thesaury to pay his bygone arreirs upon his subscriyveing a consent to the said decret, and that there is another deliverance of the twentie seventh of September bearing that the petitioner haveing refused to subscriyve a consent to the sentance of Councill pretending that a recommendation to the Thesaury for payment of his bygone salleries might prove uncertaine, Therefore the Lords did ordaine the petitioner to remove from the house and delyver up the keyes upon his receiving a precept from the Thesaury or the generall

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receavers, and in case of his refusall and ane instrument taken thereupon the saids Lords ffrand the letters orderly proceeded, it was humbly represented to the saids Lords, primo with humble respect to the severall deliverances of Councill that the petitioner doeth utterly and absolutely deny that ever he did consent to any decreet or diligence against him for removeing him from his office, but being sisted before the Councill barr and being under the impressiōe of trouble and disquiet in the concerne and hazard of soe considerable ane interest to the petitioner and also being ashamed to creat to much labour to his majesties privy Councill about any interest of his, and being asked if he would not willingly demitt upon payment of his arrears, the petitioner answered with great submission he would not contend with the saids Lords for payment of his arreirs, and hoped that the Commissioner his grace would give him a further allowance for the support of his numerous family And this was all the consent that ever he did exhibit which was only at most ane offer to demitt upon payment of the arreirs due to him preceeding the date of his demissionē, And it could not be imagined that he would be so unjust to himself and his family as first to demitt and then to leave the constitutione and payment of his arrears under ane uncertainty, And therefore the petitioner allwayes did and doe refuse to signe any dimissionē except he should actually receive at the same tyme the soume of two hundred pounds sterling, which is two years fie preceeding this tyme, And albeit the words forsaid were expressed by him when he was under the impressiōe abovementioned and that they were exprest in relatione to a demissionē to be signed in wryte whereby he might have a just right to clame the benefite of resigning, yet being loath in the least to diminish his difference and submission to the saids Lords he does again renew his offer in these termes, That he shall demitt upon his receiving at the same tyme the soume of two hundred pounds sterling as two years fies due to him preceeding the first of November ensueing, with this provision and condition that if the said offer be not accepted presently and performed he may be free of the same, as law provydes in the case of any offer whatsoever that in case of non acceptance the offerer is liberat Secundo if the foresaid offer be not accepted in the termes he now makes which was the same designed and understood by him formerly Then he humbly craved liberty to resume his grounds of law contained in his former petitionē ffor satisfieing the saids Lords that he had the same right to his place as to any other possessionē or enjoymēt under the sun, which he did not questione would fully prevaill with the said Lords to support him in his just right and possessionē Especially seing the sense and meaning of the high Court of Parliament is fully understood in relatione to persones lawfully provyded to offices and the Parliament did not designe to disturb in their possessiones, and when any act was offered which might unsecure some of these who were in office, it was generallie dislyked by the Parliament and withdrawen, And whereupon when the same affair was formerly under the saids Lords consideratione, it was thought more fitt to desyre the petitioner to demitt then disturb his possessionē, and though the petitioner doeth acknowledge that M<sup>r</sup> Spence doeth weel deserve of the government a farr greater gratification than the benefit of his small office, yet the petitioner has allsoe in his station chearfully and heartily complied and concurred with the present government from the very first appearance of the alteratione, and the petitioner doeth with great confidence and

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assurance rely upon the justice of these employed in it for the maintinance of his just right and possessione, which cannot in this case be disturbed without his consent, and which consent he cannot interpose in no other termes then afsaied without unjust and sinfull negligence of the concernes of his wyfe and eleven children, And therefore humbly craveing the saids Lords either to ordaine his offer to be instantly accepted and performed in the termes abovementioned, or otherwayes to consider his legall right to the said office and possessione, and if any difficallty remain therein to remitt the same to be sumarly discussed by the judge ordinary and only competent least the saids Lords should decyde in the matter of possessione, there might afterwards aryse ane improper chasing and contraritie their lordships decisione and that of the Judge ordinary, in the poynt of right, and in the meantyme that the saids Lords would be pleased to stopt executione upon their former interloquitors and suffer the petitioner to continue in the lawfull and peaceable possessione of his office till the poynt of right be discust as the said bill bears. The Lords of their majesties privy Councill haveing considered the above petitione and the answer given in thereto with the instrument produced therewith They adhere to their former sentance of the twentie seventh of September last ordaineing the petitioner to remove from the houses possesst by him in the Mint house, and deliver up the keyes thereof to the Lord Cardross upon the petitioners receiving a precept upon the Lords of Thesaury upon their majesties receivers for payment of the arreirs of his sallerie or upon instruments taken against him if he refuse to accept of the precept, and in respect of the instrument forsaid given in with the answers taken by the Lord Cardross against the petitioner for refusing to accept of the said precept when offered, They find the letters orderly proceeded against the petitioner for removeing from the forsaid houses and delivering up the keyes thereof, and ordaines letters of ejectione to be direct in the name of the said M<sup>r</sup> William Spence against the petitioner albeit this process has been hitherto carried on in the Lord Cardross his name, and allows the said letters to be direct to the Lord Cardross as generall of the Mint or his deputs to be execute by them in respect that by the priviledge of the Mint house the same can be execute only by the generall of the Mint.

XXVII.—28 Oct. 1690, *Act empowering the Lord Cardross to name a Clerk to the Mint.*

The Lords of their Majesties privy Councill doe heirby authorize and impower Henry Vol. 1689-  
Lord Cardross generall of their majesties Mint to nominat and appoynt ane qualified 1690.  
persone for whom he shall be answerable to exerce the Office of Clerk to their majesties Mint ay and whill his majestie shall nominat a persone for the said Office by his gift to be granted for that effect.

XXVIII.—28 Oct. 1690, *The Lord Cardross against the late Warden of the Mint and others.*

The Lords of their majesties privy Councill doe heirby ordaine Allexander Maitland Vol. 1689-  
late warden of their majesties Miut, John Mushett late Counterwarden thereof and David 1690.

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Patton late Clerk to the same to give up and deliver to Henry Lord Cardross generall of their majesties mint the hail books registers wrytes warrands and others belonging to the respective offices forsaid to the effect the same may be delyvered be the said Lord Cardross to the severall persons now succeeding in the above offices and ordaines letters to be direct heiron against the said late Warden Counterwarden and Clerk to the effect forsaid.

XXIX.—27 Jan. 1691, *Opinion anent Ten pence pieces.*

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1692.  
By an error  
this Record is  
dated in the  
original  
“J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup>  
nyntie ffour.”

The Lords of their majesties privy Councill having considered the following proposals made to them by Hendry Lord Cardross generall of their majesties Mint mentioning that quhereas the act of Parliament in the year J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> eightie six anent the Mint, orders ane essay to be taken of every journall and that two pieces of each journall should be putt in the pixe one for the fynness, of which the essay master is to take ane essay, the other for weight intire, and their being some tymes ten peeces made of light fourtie penie peeces when there is no journall of ten penies by themselves, The opinion of the Councill is craved whether it be necessarie that two ten penies be kepted or if one for the prooff of the weight be not sufficient to be putt in the pix of these ten penies, the fynness being sufficiently proven by the fourtie penie peice of that same journall of which the ten penie peices are made, The Lords of their majesties privy Councill doe heirby give their opinion that the two peeces are to kepted of each coyne the one for fynes and the other for weight.

XXX.—29 Jan. 1691, *Act anent a Parcell fynner then the Standart.*

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1692, p. 53.

Anent the representation given in to the Lords of their majesties privy Councill be William Denholme of Westsheills Master of their Majesties Mint shewing that there is a parcell of money now lying fabricated and newly coyned in the Minthouse which having casually fallen out to be some graines fynner then the trew standart of eleven deneirs two graines upon the twelve ounce weight appoynted by the Act of Parliament, and that the generall and officers of the mint will not consent to the giving of it out as being against the Act of Parliament the appoyntment and letter of the law Alleadging that such a rate of fynness so farr above their rule cannot be reported nor registrated nor cast by them without malversation att least a transgression of the Law albeit it be meerly accidentall and casuall and to the loss of none else but of the said master of the mint, that the forsaid parcell of money hath exceeded the standart fynnes and the remedies ordered and allowed by the Act of Parliament, and that the said Master of the mint is content and willing to be at the loss of all that it arryses to fynner then the remeids of the Act of Parliament rather then to postpone the payment of the merchants importers who are grudging for want of their money and pressingly calling for it threatening protestationes against him for not observing the short tyme allowed by the Act of Parliament And seing the Act of Parliament in the year J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> eightie six provyded that his majestie with advyce of his privy Councill may rectifie or alter the samen as cause shall be found in manner therein mentioned And seing the generall of tlie Mint would not by himself order the outgiving of it till he had conveyened the rest of the officers of the Mint, and having conveyened them and spoke with

them of it they find themselves not in bona fide to consent to the passing of it albeit it may tend greatly to the disadvantage of the Mint to give the merchants any ground of complaining or grudge And so will by no meanes give out the forsaid parcell of money unles their Lordships give express warrand for that effect, And seing the said master of the Mint is at present so straitened for present paying of the merchants importers, and that he is also willing to be at the loss rather then postpone the merchants payment, and therefore humbly craving the saids Lords for this tyme the passing of this parcell of money which hath now meerly casually fallen out some graines fyner then the standart the said master of the Mint being allwayes at the expence of what it arryses to fyner then the remeids, then the Act of Parliament, and to determine what the said master of the Mint and the rest of the officers are to doe in such cases of meerly casuall outfalling of fynness of the money in tyme coming The master bearing allways the loss of what fynnes arryses above the remeids of the Act of Parliament as the said petition bears. The saids Lords of their majesties privy Councill having considered the above representation they grant the desyre therof and ordains for this tyme the passing of the above parcell of money The master of the mint being allwayes at the expense of what it arryses to fynner then the remeids in the Act of Parliament.

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XXXI.—10 Feb. 1691, *Act anent Essay of the Mint.*

Anent a petition given in to the Lords of their Majesties privy Councill Be William Denholme of Westsheill Master of their Majesties Mint Shewing That wher their Lordships appoynted a second Essay for the pixes to be taken off the ten penies coined out of the chissell of the greater species They humbly conceave that this hath hapned through a mistake In as much as It is without questione that a whole Journey coyned in ten penies ther ought to be one essay for the pixes But wher the Journell is first of some greater species as fourtie penie pieces &c. ; And the ten penies come only to be coined of the chissell therof since ther is noe new melting Ther cannot be any ground or reasone for a second essay It being obvious that ther is not the leist alteration. And seing the second essay of the ten penies coined of the chissell as said is is both troublesome and superflous And therefore craving their Lordships to releive and discharge them of the samen as the said petition bears The saids Lords of their Majesties privy councill Having considered the above petition They ffind That quhair a Journall is coined of a Greater species and ane essay therof made as to the fynness and ane Lesser species coyned off the chissell of the same without a new melting In that case ther is noe necessity of a new essay as to the fynness But only to putt a piece in to the pix for the weight.

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1692, p. 83.

XXXII.—23 July 1691, *Ordor to the Magistrats of Glasgow to transport False Coyners.*

The Lords of their Majesties privy Councill Being informed That there are some persones seized upon and secured in the tolbooth of Glasgow upon suspicione of being

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1692, p. 376.

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guilty off false coyne They heirby ordaine the Magistrats of Glasgow to cause transport these persones under a sufficient gaird from their tolbooth to the tolbooth of Edinburgh And ordaines the Magistrats of Edinburgh and Keeper of their tolbooth to receive and detain these persones prisoners therin till farder order And ordaines the saids Magistrats of Glasgow to send in to the Clerk of Council a full Informatione of what Evidence or probatione may be had against the saids persones ffor discovering their guilt and accessione to the forsaid cryme.

XXXIII.—18 Aug. 1691, *Act anent the Copper Coyne.*

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1692, p. 435.

Anent the supplicatione Given In to the Lords of their Majesties privy Council Be Henry Lord Cardross Generall of the Mint and William Denholme of Westsheills Master of their Majesties Mint Shewing That quhairas their Majesties by their gift of the fifth day of December J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie Did allow and Grant warrand to them to coyne three thousand stone of copper in six years conforme to the Act of parliament And they being now ready to fall about the copper coyne according to their said warrand Did think it their duty to acquaint the saids Lords of privy Council therwith That they might have ane Act of privy Council In pursuance of their Majesties warrand for begining the said copper coyne any tyme they best can betwixt and the first of October nixt And lykewayes that the saids Lords would be pleased to authorize the petitioners to print the King and Queens heads on the on syde of the half penny sterline and the cypher of their Majesties names on the on syde of the tuo pennies Scotts and on the reverss of both a Thistle all lettered round with their Majesties names tytles and motto as in draughts therwith given In And to allow them to cause make punchiones and dykes accordingly And therefore Humbly craving the saids Lords to Grant the forsaid Act In pursuance of their Majesties warrand for begining the said copper coyne betwixt and the first of October nixt and to authorize the petitioners to print the King and Queens heads on the one syde of the half penny Sterling And the cyphers of their Majesties names on the one syde of the tuo pennies Scotts and on the reverss of both a Thistle and Lettered round with their Majesties names tytles and motto conform to the draughts therwith given In and to make punchiones and dykes as aforesaid as the said supplicatione at more lenth Bears The saids Lords of their Majesties privy Council Having considered the forsaid petition with the draughts mentioned therin and produced therwith And Haveing considered the act of parliament of the date the nynteenth day of July J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and nyntie Intituled Act anent the Coynadg of Copper with their Majesties warrands to the saids petitioners anent the copper coyne They heirby authorize the saids Hendry Lord Cardross and William Denholme of Westsheills Generall and master of their Majesties Mint to beginn the said copper coyne upon the first day of October nixt to come And to print the King and Queens heads on the one syde of the six pennies Scotts peece and the cyphers of their Majesties names on the on syde of the tuo pennies Scotts peece and on the reverss of both a Thistle all lettered round with their Majesties names tytles and motto conforme to the above draughts produced with the petitione And to cause make punchiones and dykes accordingly Sic Subscribitur Hamilton

Douglass Craufurd Mortoune Kintor Raith Carmichaell W M: of Forbes Ballfour Ar  
Murray Ro : Sinelar J Brody T: Livingstoune Ard : Mure.

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XXXIV.—3 Nov. 1691, *Act Mr Patrick Mowbray to be Counterwarden.*

Anent a petitione given In to the Lords of their Majesties privy Councell Be Sir William Denholme of Westsheills Master of their Majesties Mint Shewing that wher through the death of James Christie ther is now noe Counterwarden And that for want of a counterwarden ther is a considerable quantaty of silver lying ready clenshed and prepared for stamping which cannot be dispatched and occasiones the merchants to compleane And seing Mr Patrick Mowbrae who was depute to the said James Christie and did qualifie himself as the Law requyres Is the only person propper to supply the Counterwardens place untill their Majesties make a new nominatione And it appears therfore reasonable and necessarie that he be authorized by their Lordships for that effect Lykeas the stamps for crowne peices have now been in their Lordships hands near these tuo months And the stamps for the five shilline peices are lykewayes come doune and produced with the said petitione so that ther is nothing wanting for coyning crowne peices and fyve shilline peeces save their Lordships approving and Giving out the said stamps to the wardens and appoynting what quantaty of silver their Lordships will appoynte to be coyned in Croune peices according to the reference made to their Lordships by the Act of parliament And therefore Humbly Craving their Lordships for promovng of the work of the Mint to consider and grant the premisses as the said petitione bears The saids Lords of their Majesties privie Councell Having considered this petitione given In to them Be the within Sir William Denholme of Westsheills Master of his Majesties mint They heirby nominat and appoynte Mr Patrick Mowbrae wryter in Edinburgh late depute to the now deceast James Chrystie counterwairden of their Majesties Mint to supplie and exercise the said office of counterwairden ay and while their Majesties shall nominat and appoynte another persone for the said office And the saids Lords superceeds the outgiving of the stamps of the croun peeces now lying in the hands of the clarks of Councell untill their Lordships consider how much bullion it will be fitt to coyne in Croune peeces And the petitioner having produced the stamps for the five shilline peeces In presence of the councell and the same being viewed by them They appoynte these stamps to be compared with the warrands for the making therof and thereafter to be delyvered back againe to the petitioner.

Vol. 1691-  
1692, p. 489.

XXXV.—21 April 1692, *Committee for delivering the Puncheons of Three Pounds Scotts and other Lesser pieces of Coyne to the Lord Cardross.*

Forasmuchas Henrie Lord Cardross Generall of there Majestyes Mint hes represented to the Lords of there Majestyes Privie Councill that the puncheons for the three pounds Scotts pieces and severall other Lesser pieces of Coyne are lying in the hands of the Clerks of Councill by the Councills order whereby the coyneing of money for these species is delayed. The saids Lords doe hereby recommend to the Earle off Linlithgow and Lord

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1693.

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1691.

Committees  
order upon the  
above Remitt.

Viscount Stair to cause open the boxes wherein these puncheons are and revise the same and delyver them to the said Lord Cardross and the Councill discharges the coyneing of above Two hundreth pound Sterling of the saids three pound Scotts pieces untill they give particular order and warrand for the same, conforme to the above remitt of Councill The Committie did upon the twentie two day of Apryll instant meet, and haveing opened two severall boxes which were in the hands of the Clerks of Councill They ffind in one of these boxes the heid and reverse maister puncheons of the croun piece with tuo pair of dyes struck by them with twenty six small puncheons of Armes and Lettres for that piece and ffind in the other box tuo maister heid and reverse puncheons of the fyve pence pieces with tuo pair of dyes struck by them and seventeen small puncheons for Letters and armes to these pieces, and the matrices of the maister pieces and the Comittee ordaines the Clerks of Councill to delyver up the saids boxes with the puncheons dyes and others forsaid to the Lord Cardross Generall of the Mint, And the said Lord Cardross did lykewayes produce to the Comittee a third box which wes in his custodie where they fund the heid and reverse maister puncheon of the twenty pence piece with tuo pair of dyes struck by them, the matrices of the same and twenty fyve small puncheons for Letters and Armes to these pieces with the matrices of the croun pieces maister puncheons which being revised by the Comittee wes put into the box and the same received back by the Lord Cardross. In obedience to the above order of Comittee The above boxes puncheons dyes and others therein contained and mentioned in the said report were received up the Lord Cardross from the Clerks of Councill.

XXXVI.—15 June 1692, *Comittee anent the Mint.*

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1693.

The Councill nominats the Earle of Breadalban The Viscounts of Tarbatt and Stair, The Lord Raith theasurer deput The Lord Hattoun, The Laird of Blackbarronie and Sir Patrick Murray or any fyve of them a quorum to be a Comittee of Privie Councill for tryeing the Journalls of Coyne and tryeing matters relateing to the Coynadge and other matters relating to the Mint, tuyce this year in July and December next And to call the officers examine their proceedings Inspect their books and subscriyb approbations thereof with the power and in the termes of the twenty fourth act parliament first session second of the Late King James.

XXXVII.—6 Dec. 1694, *Act and Comittie anent the Mint.*

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1696.

Anent the petitione given into the Lords of their Majesties privy council by Lord John Hamilton Generall of their Majesties Mint Shewing That where there is in the custodie of the Lady Cardross the key of the pix and standart silver plate which belonged to the Mint and now aught to be in the said petitioners custodie as Generall of the said Mint and therefore Humblie Craveing That the said Lords might be pleased To give warrand and order to the said Lady Cardross To give up and delyver to the said Lord John Hamilton as generall of the Mint the foresaid key of the pix and the standart plate with

all papers or things relateing to the Mint which she has in her custodie Declareing the said petitioners receipt to Her should be a sufficient exoneratione to her Ladyship in that behalf.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1694.

The Lords of their Majesties privy Councill having heard the forsaid petitione given in to them by the said lord John Hamilton They Delayed to give answeere thereto till Thursday and in the mean tyme recomends to the Earle of Leven to speak with the Lady Cardross in the said matter and lykewayes with the Lords Commissioners of their Majesties Theasaurie anent the key of the pix and standart which useth to be in the said Lords their Hands and report to the Councill on Thursday.

xxxviii.—6 Dec. 1694, *Act Lord John Hamilton.*

The Lords of their Majesties privy councill Having considered the petitione given in by the said Lord John Hamilton and the Earle of Leven Haveing represented That conforme to the reference made by their Lordships to Him he had spoak with the Lady Cardross and that her Ladyship humbly craves That before she gives up what is craved by the said petitione The workmen employed about the public work of the Mint and fabrick thereof may be payed of their accompts which is not above three Hundred pound Scots seeing neither Her Lord nor she hes intrometted with the fond appoynted by act of parliament for the publick use of the Mint and farder Haveing represented That the Lady had the keys sealled in papers The said Lords appoynts the said Keyis sealled as they now are in papers to be delyvered to the said petitioner and Discharges either the sealls which are upon the keys to be broak off or the boxes to be opened untill the comittee of privy councill appoynted this day anent matters relateing to the Mint doe meet or the Lords Commissioners of their Majesties Theasaurie be acquainted therewith and Recomends to the said Lords Commissioners To cause payment be made to the said workmen of what is resting to them as said is That the said Lady may be releived thereof and appoynts the lady Cardross to delyver up to the said petitioner all papers or things relateing to the Mint which she hath in her custodie and declair's That the said petitioners receipt thereof shall be a sufficient exoneratione to her Ladyship of the same.

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xxxix.—25 Dec. 1694, *Act Appoynting the Dean of Gild of Edinburgh to make ponds.*

The Lords of their Majesties privy councill haveing called the Dean of Gild of Edinburgh who appeared at the bar They hereby Ordaine the said dean of Gild with advyce of the master of their Majesties Mint To cause prepare and make readie ponds for the croune peices tuentie shilling peices and fyve shilling peices so many as the Master of the Mint shall have use for and to wighte them conforme to the English peill of weights in the hands of the Dean of Gild and cause mark the same and To attend the Committie of privie Councille appoynted anent the affairs of the Mint and bring the said ponds and peill of weights alongs with them to the Mint house upon Munday next the last of December instant at ten of the clock in the forenoone.

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# WILLIAM II.

A.D. 1694-1702.

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## ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND.

### I.—5 July 1695, *Act anent the Mint.*

Vol. IX, p.  
416, c. 28.

Our soveraigne Lord Considering that by the Act of Parliament One thousand Six hundred and Eighty six. Intituled Act anent ane humble offer to his Majestie for an imposition upon certain Commodities for defraying the expense of a free Coinage, and other matters relating to the Mint; the forsaid expense of a free Coinage, and several matters relateing to the Mint, were indeed settled, but nether so perfectly nor so fully, as experience hath since discovered, bot that there is still need and place for a further regulation: Doth therefore with advice and consent of the Estates of Parliament Statute and Ordaine, that notwithstanding it be recommended by the said Act, to the Lords of his Majesties Privy Council, to try by some of their number every Journall of Coin by itselife distinctly, and that twice every yeare viz. In the Moneth of July and December yearly, yet seeing the forsaid distinct tryal of every Journal hath been found both a tedious and a superfluous labour, and is not practised any where else it shall be leisom for the saids Lords of his Majesties Privy Council, to make the said tryal by such of their number as they shall think fitt, not of every Journal of Coin by itselife distinctly, but by taking and making tryal of any one or more single Journals, as they shall think fitt, and then to cause melt down in one Mass or Lignat, the rest of the Journals to be at that time tried, and to take an essay of the Mass so melted down as said is, which shall stand for the whole, but prejudice allwayes to the saids Lords of Council to make distinct tryals of the haille forsaid Journals, as they shall see cause. As also still recommending to them the exact tryal of all matters relating to the Coinage at the forsaid two times above specified, in manner mentioned in said Act, and that notwithstanding of the forsaid Act, which is innovat in so farr as the same is inconsistent with this present Act.

### II.—15 Sept. 1696, *Anent the Mint.*

Vol. X, p. 13.

Petition for the Generall and Master of his Majesties Mint touching the Copper coyn read and remitted to the Committee for security of the kingdome.

III.—22 Sept. 1696, *Overture anent the Coyne.*

Overture brought in from the Committee for trade anent the old fourteens and seven shilling peices read and appointed to lye on the table and the samen ordered to be printed.

Acts of  
Parliament,  
1696.  
Vol. X. p. 20.

IV.—24 Sept. 1696, *Overture anent the Coyne.*

Overture for an act Concerning the old fourteens and the old seven shilling peices brought in from the said Committee read and ordered to lye on the table.

Vol. X. p. 23.

V.—29 Sept. 1696, *Anent the Coyne.*

Draught of ane Act allowing the coyning of a certain quantitie of Copper brought in from the Committee for Security of the Kingdom read the first time and ordered to ly on the table.

Vol. X. p. 39.

VI.—1 Oct. 1696, *Anent the Coyne.*

The Draught of an Act for coining, a certain Quantity of Copper read the second time and the Consideration thereof delayed till the nixt meeting of Parliament.

Vol. X. p. 42.

VII.—6 Oct. 1696, *Anent the Copper Coyne.*

The Draught of the Act for coynicing a certain quantity of Copper read, and after some debate it being put to the vote Proceed or Delay It was carried Proceed, then the vote being stated approve the Act or not, it carried approve.

Vol. X. App.  
p. 12.  
(See also p.  
53.)

VIII.—6 Oct. 1696, *Anent the Copper Coynage.*

Our Sovereigne Lord Considering that by the Act of Parliament made in the year 1686 anent the mint It is provydit That noe Copper shall be coyned without his Majesties express warrand And that all Copper quhich shall be soe coyned, shall be coyned in two pennie and six pennie Scotts peices, And that fourtie of the six pennie peices and six score of the two pennie peices shall make a pound as the said act beares, As also that the said value out of the pound is now found to be soe litle that It will not well repey the charges waste, and travell of the Coynadge Thairfore and for supply of the present want of Copper Coine, for the easie exchange and support of the poor his Majestie with Advyce and consent of the Estates of Parliament, Allow such a quantitie of Copper Coyne to be coyned as his Majestie shall think fit to order by his express warrant not exceeding Three Thousand stones of Copper in the space of six yeires whereof two pairts in tuo penny peices and a third in six pennie peices, And that at such a rate as shall be appoynted by his

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1, App. 1696-  
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Parliament,  
1696.

majestie not exceeding threttie shilling Scotts in the pound weight of Copper, And that notwithstanding of the forsaid Act of Parliament 1686 or any former Act in the contrary provydeing that the said quantitie of Three Thousand stones be soe devydit as that noe more then fyve hundred stones be coined in one yeir, And that the coyneing therof commence not befor the first of May 1697, As Also That albeit the forsaid alteratione of the value be att this tyme Allowed for the quantitie forsaid, yett efter that the said Three Thousand stones of Copper shall be coined the forsaid Act past in anno 1686 shall stand in its full force as to the matter of Copper Coyne in all poynts, And the Estates of Parliament Doe Humbly Intreat his Majestie to recommend to his Privie Counsell to take exact care that noe more be coined att the rate heirby allowed then the said quantitie and in such proportiones as His Majestie shall prescryve not exceeding fyve Hundred stones in one yeir as said is And His Majestie with consent forsaid Statutes and Ordaines That the exceeding of the forsaid quantitie at the rate Heirby Allowed above that of the Act of Parliament 1686 shall be punished as false coinadge,

Registered 6<sup>th</sup> October 1696.

This act read votted and approven in Parliament.

Polwarth Cancellar, I. P. D. Parl.

IX.—8 Oct. 1696, *Act against Clipping.*

Vol. X. p. 55. Act against Clipping and false coyning read the first time and ordered to ly on the table.

X.—9 Oct. 1696, *Act anent the Coyne.*

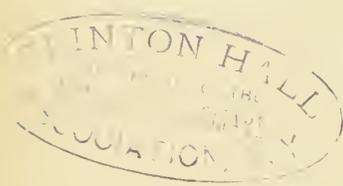
Vol. X. p. 57. Draught of the Act that the old fourteens and their fractions pass by weight at the value of three Pound four shilling the ounce read the second time and ordered to be brought in the nixt dyet of Parliament.

XI.—10 Oct. 1696, *Act anent the Coyne.*

Vol. X. p. 69. The Draught of the Act anent the old fourteen shilling peices and their halves read the second time and after some amendments voted and approven.

XII.—10 Oct. 1696, *Act against Clipping.*

Vol. X. p. 69. The Draught of the Act against Clipping and false Coyning read the second time voted and approven.



XIII.—12 Oct. 1696, *Act anent the old Fourteen shilling Peices and their Halfs.*

Acts of  
Parliament,  
1696.

Our Sovereign Lord with advice and consent of the Estates of Parliament for removing the difficulty arising to Commerce by the deficiency of the weight of the old fourteen and seven shilling peices the most part if not all of them being worn by use and length of time below the legal standard of coyn within this kingdom, Statutes, Ordains, and Enacts that all old fourteen shilling peices weighing two drops and twenty seven grains, and their halves weighing proportionally shall be received at their present current rate in all payments whatsoever As also that all the other old fourteens and their halves under the said weight shall pass in all payments at the rate of three pound four shilling the ounce being a groat for the drop And his Majestie with consent forsaid Ordains the saids peices to pass and be received at the rate and weight above appointed under the pain of the double of what shall be refused to be summarly exacted at the instance and for the use of the offerer by all Judges ordinary, and Ordains all the inferior species under the said seven shilling peices to pass as formerly.

Vol. X. p. 78,  
c. 40.

XIV.—12 Oct. 1696, *Act against False Coyning and Clipping of Money.*

Our Sovereign Lord considering that the Coyning of false Money and the Clipping and diminishing the current Coyn of this kingdome have of late been much more frequent then formerly and ought to be severly punished Therefor his Majestie with advice and consent of the Estates of Parliament not only Ratifies and Approves all former Laws and Acts of Parliament against Coyners of false money but furder Statutes Ordaines, and Declares that whosoever for hereafter shall be guilty art or part of Coyning false money or of Clipping, washing rouning razing fyling or any other manner of way diminishing or falsifieing any of the proper money or Coyn of this kingdom or allowed to be current within this kingdom or that hereafter at any time shall be the current money or coyn of this Nation shall be punished with the paines of death and Confiscation of Moveables.

Vol. X. p. 79,  
c. 45.

XV.—19 Aug. 1698, *Anent Copper Coyne.*

An overture for an act anent the copper coin remitted to the committee for security. Vol. X. p. 144.

XVI.—21 Nov. 1700, *Anent the Coyn.*

A Proposal for regulating the Coyn of this Kingdom read and remitted to the Committie for security. Vol. X. p. 213.

Acts of  
Parliament,  
1701.

XVII.—31 Jan. 1701, *Overture as to the Coyn.*

Overture for an Act allowing a certain quantity of Copper therein mentioned to be of new Coined, read and ordered to ly on the table.

*ACTS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.*

XVIII.—2 Jan. 1695, *Act discharging the Stamps in the Mint.*

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1696.

The Lords of his Majesties privy counceille considering That the stamps of the coyne made use of in his Majesties Minthouse have the effigies of the deceased Queen als weill as of his present Majestie upon the one syde thereof and that the inscriptione does runn but in the King and the deceased Queens name They discharge the makeing use of these stamps till farder order.

XIX.—3 Jan. 1695, *Westsheill Master of his Majesties Mint for Copper Blanks.*

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1696.

Anent the petitione given in to the Lords of his Majesties privy counceill by Sir William Denholme of Westsheills Master of his Majesties Mint Shewing Whereas the said Lords by ordor of the second of January current did stop the coyneing of any money silver or copper untill farder order and their being bullion at this tyme in the Mint lyeing in chisell and considerable more quantities offered to be given in by the merchants so that if the Mint be stopt for any tyme it will prove heavy for the owners of the Bullione and very discouraginge to the importers as also prejudiciall to the interests of the natione with[out] their be remedie provyded by the said Lords And sickelyke the said petitioner being limited to a tyme for the coyneing of a certaine quantity of copper which if it be not coyned within the year will be altogether lost except the said Lords give allowance for to prepare the copper in blanks ay and whille stamps be provyded And therefore humblie craveing That the said Lords might take the premisses to their serious consideratione and grant warrand to James Clark Ingraver for prepareing of new stamps at the sight of the Generall of the Mint to be approven by the said Lords Viz. the principall head pentions for the sixty pence peice one for the fourtie shilling peice one for the twentie shilling peice one for the ten shilling peice and for the fyve shilling peice one and to appoynt what shall be in place of the ceiffer upon the fyve shilling peice and two pennie peice and to make one head pentione for the sex pennie peice and in the mean tyme to allow the prepareing the copper in blank ay and whille the stamps be prepared as at lenth is contained in the said petitione The Lords of his Majesties privie counceille haveing considered the foresaid petitione given in to them by the said Sir William Denholme of Westsheills Master of his Majesties Mint The[y] Hereby allow the said petitioner To prepare the copper in blanks till stamps be provyded and refuseth the desyre of the rest of the petitione till

farder ordor But in the mean tyme recomends to the Earle of Annandale preses of  
 councill for the tyme to acquaint the Secretarie of State That there is ane Engraver in Acts of the  
 Privy Council,  
 1695.  
 the Mint House who can prepare stamps.

XX.—6 March 1695, *Ane Essay of the Fynenes of the Coyn.*

The Councill tryed the essay of fyness of the peice in the nynty fyve journall Vol. 1694-  
 1696.  
 dated thretty day of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nynty and two years and the same was found to  
 be eleven deneers one graine and one fourth part of a graine fyness which is three fourth  
 parts of a graine within the precise standart of the act of parliament Viz. eleven deneirs  
 and two grains But does not exceed the remeed allowed by the act Viz, one graine over or  
 under the standart.

XXI.—6 March 1695, *Remitt to Parliament anent the tryall of Essays  
 of ffyness of Coyne.*

The Lords of his majesties privy councill having considered the act of parliament in Vol. 1694-  
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 anno J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> eighty and sex years made anent the Mint And finding That by that act it is  
 expreslie appoynted That evry particular Essay of the fyneness of the coyne is appoynted  
 to be tryed by the Councill or some of their number and that such a particular Tryall  
 would consume a vast dale of tyme and is almost imparciable Therefore they remitt to the  
 ensueing parliament to consider how this affair should be ordered and in the mean tyme  
 Have nominate and appoynted and Hereby nominats and appoynts the Earles of  
 Southerland Mortone Cassills Forfar and Leven the Viscount of Tarbat Sir James Stueart  
 his majesties Advocat and the Lord Fountonhall to be a Comittee for trying the said essays  
 of fyness so far as they can reach the same so farre as they can before the parliament meet  
 And Declaires any three of the said persones to be a sufficient quorum or any one of the  
 said persones with any other two of his Majesties privy councill to be a comittee for trying  
 of the said essays And appoynts them to meet at his Majesties Mint house upon the  
 eight instant for their first dyet of meeting and thereafter at such other dyets as they  
 shall appoynt from tyme to tyme untill the parliament meet.

XXII.—7 March 1695, *Proclamation Discharging King James' Copper  
 Coyne in Ireland.*

The following proclamations being read voted approven and signed was ordered to be Vol. 1694-  
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 recorded wherof the tenor followeth Proclamation dischargeing the base copper money  
 coyned in Ireland by the late king James in J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> eighty nine and J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and nynty years  
 William By the grace of God king of great Brittain France and Ireland defender of the  
 ffaith To . . . . . Macers of our privy Councill our Messengers at Armes our  
 Shirriffs in that part conjunctly and severall specially constitut Greeting Forasmuch as it  
 is informed that there are great quantities of base brass or copper coyne coyn'd in Ireland

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Privy Council,  
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by the command of the late king James in the years J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> eightie nyne and J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and nynty years To pass for shillings half crouns and other species bearing upon one of the two syds the number of tuelve marked thus (XII) with the mark of J R the Half crouns the number of :XXX: with the said mark J R and so of other species imported into this kingdome and vented for sex penny Scots peices or otherwayes whereby our leidges are greatlie abused Therefore we with advyce of the Lords of our Privy Councill Have thought fitt to discharge and Hereby Discharges the importing of the said base coyne of the foresaid species or marks or any other whatsomever as also the vending thereof and giving or takeing thereof by way of change under the pains following viz. That the importer thereof into this kingdome in any quantity exceeding a pound weight shall be imprisoned by the judge ordinar of the bounds where he shall be apprehended and lyable to the punishment by law inflicted on venters of false Coyne And that any other importers venters or outgivers of the said base Coyne in any quantitie greater or smaller shall be lyable in the paine of tuentie pound Scots toties quoties half to the informer and half to the poor of the parish to be exacted by the Judge ordinar of the bounds with all Rigour Our Will is herefore and we charge you strictly and command That incontinent these our Letters seen ye pass to the mercat cross of Edinburgh and remanent mercat crosses of the whole head burghs of the Shires and Stewartries within this kingdome and there make publick intimation of the premisses that none may pretend ignorance and ordains these presents to be printed Given under our Signet at Edinburgh the Seventh day of March and of our Reigne the Sexth year J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nynty and fyve years Sic subscribitur Annandale P, Melvill P.S., Southerland Cassillis Leven Forfar Breadalbane Murray Tarbatt.

XXIII.—22 March 1695, *Letter from the Council to the King anent cryeing up Scots Money.*

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The Letter underwryten being read voted and approven and signed and ordored to be recorded whereof the tenor followeth, May it please your sacred Majestie The heavie prejudice of English clip't money and the certaine loss and damage arriseing thereby is of late exceedinglie grow'n upon the subjects of this your ancient kingdome which inclyn's us to think that remedies most be proyled by the cryeing up of the species of our current coyne and such other expedients as the conditione of the kingdome can bear But because this matter belongs to your Majesties Royall prorogative and your Conncill have not at any tyme offered to cry up or cry doune money without a particular warrand Therefore in a matter so pressing we thought it our duety to lay it before your Majestie That we may have your Royall orders authorizing us to cry up such species and in such a measure and to order such expedients as shall be judged necessarie with what further commands your Majestie shall be pleased to lay upon us which shall ever in this and all other things be reddilie obeyed by May it please your Majestie your Majesties most loyall most faith[ful] and most obedient subjects and servants Sic Subscribitur Annandale P, Argyle, Southerland Morton Forfar Breadalbane Strathnaver Carmichaell Polwart Ja Stueart Jo. Lauder Lodovick Grantt.

XXIV.—12 April 1695, *Letter frae the King anent raising the value of the Coyne.* Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1695.

The Letter after insert being read was ordered to be recorded and a Committee was immediatelie appoynted for considering how the same may be speedilie and effectuallie obeyed followeth the tenor of the Letter Sic subprascibitur William R. Right trusty and right welbeloved cousin and counsellour Right trusty and intirely beloved cousin and counsellor Right trusty and welbeloved Cousins and Councillors Right trusty and welbeloved Councillors and trusty and welbeloved Councillors we greet you well We have considered your letter about the Money and we doe allow you to raise the value of coyne of that our kingdome and of any species whatsoever of forraigne coyne as you shall judge to be most for the advantage of the natione As also that you order all clipt money to be currant and pass only by weight and in order to these purposes you are to emitt a proclamation That the same be knowen over the Kingdome for the doeing of which these presents shall be your warrand So we bid you heartily farewell Given at our Court at Kensingtoun the Sixth day of Apryll J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nynty fyve years and of our reigne the Sixth year by his Majesties command Sic subscribitur J Johnstoune.

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XXV.—17 April 1695, *Anent the Money.*

The Earle of Annandale President of the Council haveing acquainted their Lordships That the provost of Edinburgh and others had applyed to his Lordship That the matter of the money might be delayed for some tyme untill the burrows of this kingdome might have a meeting to the effect the[y] might deliberat what will be the most convenient for the interest of trade and good of the natione to be done in that affair The Council appoynts their macers to make intimatione to the provost of Edinburgh that he presentlie call a meeting of the Commissioners of the Borrowes to the effect foresaid and recommends to the Comittie formerlie appoynted in this matter to meet once each day in the afternoone and appoynts the borrow's to give in Overtures to the said Committee within the space of eight dayes and Recomends to the Comittie to consider the Overtures and prepare their report to the Council against their next meeting.

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XXVI.—13 May 1695, *Anent the Money.*

The Council mett this day but did nothing more then recomended to the Lord Advocat to draw a proclamation discharging English clipt money and added some members to the Committee anent the money.

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XXVII.—16 May 1695, *Proclamatione Discharging English Clipt Money.*

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The proclamatione after insert being read was voted approven and signed and ordered to be recorded wherof the tenor followeth a proclamatione dischargeing English clipt money except by weight. William by the grace of God King of great Brittain France and Ireland defender of the faith To . . . . . Macers of our privy Councill messengers at armes our Shirriffs in that part conjunctly and severally specially constitut greeting Forasmuch as the Leidges of this our ancient kingdome doe sustaine a great and growing prejudice by the inbringing and passing of English clipt money which is far under the true value Therefore and for remeed of the foresaid abuse we with advyce of the Lords of our privy councill have thought fitt to discharge lykeas we hereby discharg the said English clipt money to pass in payments from and after the tuentieth day of this instant moneth of May except by weight conforme to the standart of this kingdome at the rate aftermention'd viz. the croune peice at the rate and weight of fourteen drop and ane half and the half croune at seven drop and nyne grains The shilling sterline peice at two drop thretty two grains and the sex pence sterline peice at one drop and sixteen grains Declareing that none of our leidges shall from and after the said day be oblided to take the same in payments save by weight as said is provyding nevertheless that all English money unclipt shall pass after the same maner and at the same rate as it was in use to pass before the emitting of this proclamation Our will is Herefore and we charge you strictly and command That incontinent thir our letters seen ye pass to the marcat cross of Edinburgh and remanent marcat crosses of the hail head burghs of the severall shyres within this kingdome and there by open proclamatione make intimatione Hereof that none may pretend ignorance and ordaines these presents to be printed Given under our Signet at Edinburgh the sixteenth day of May and of our Reigne the seventh year J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> nynty and fyve years Sic subscribitur Annandale P. Queensberrie Argyle Southerland Mortoune Cassillis Lothian Forfar Kintyre Strathaver Yester Ross Beilhaven Carmichaell Polwarth W. Anstruther.

XXVIII.—23 May 1695, *Mr James Elphingstone called anent the Stamps of Money.*

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The Councill Haveing called for Master James Elphingstone Writer to the Signet and requyred from him the order sent from court anent the stamps of the money He acquainted them he hes delyvered it to Sir William Denholme Master of the Mint who being called reported He had delyvered the same to the Clerk of the Mint and the councill appoynted the said Master James Elphingstone and the Master of the Mint to attend the Councill on Thursday at three in the afternoone at this place and Appoynts the said Master to bring the Ingraver and the Clark of the Mint and warrand anent the stamps alongs with them.

XXIX.—25 June 1695, *Mr of Stair's lyne anent the Stamps.*

Esquyre Johnstoune principall Secretary of State produced a lyne from the Master of Stair's the other principall Secretary to Him in answer to a lyne He wrott by order of the Council to the master anent the Stamps for the Mint house which being read was immediately taken up by the said Lord Secretary.

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XXX.—11 July 1695, *Act npon Lady Cardross petitione anent the Babie-peices and Tourners.*

His Majesties high Commissioner, etc. Anent the petitione given in to his Majesties Commissioner and Lords of Privie Council By Katharine Lady Cardross and Sir William Denholme of Westsheills Masters of his Majesties Mint Shewing whereas the said Lords by their act of the date the . . . day of January Last gave warrand to prepare the copper in Blanks ay and whill stamps should be made readie and it being usuall for the said Lords to appoynt quhat alteratione is needfull to be made upon the copper money and that the sword and scepter supporting the croune makes a very good stamp in place of the Cypher upon the two pennie peice There being nothing to be altered upon the sex pennie peice but the kings head in place of the King and Queens head as lykewise seeing the said petitioner will be exceedingly straitned this year in the makeing of the compliment of the copper Coynage which by the said Lords act is ordained to be compleat against the first day of October and that only through the want of their stamps and therefore humblie craving in maner and to the effect after mentioned as the said petitione bearis.

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His Majesties high Commissioner and the Lords of his majesties Privie Council Haveing considered the said petitione given in to them by the said Lady Cardross and Sir William Denholme of Westsheills master of his Majesties Mint. They Hereby give ordor and warrand to the officers of the Mint to cause make punches and dyes for the babies and Turners and to James Clark Ingraver of the Mint to make the same and to put the sword and scepter supporting the croune in place of the Cypher of the King and late Queens names upon the turners or two pennie peice and appoynts the kings head and name and title only to be in place of the King and Queens heads names and Title upon the babie or sex pennie peice and the other syde of both sex pennie and two pennie peices to continow as formerlie and allow's and gives ordor to the officers of the Mint to pass what copper money is appoynted to be coyned haveing the impressione as above.

XXXI.—11 July 1695, *Recommendation to Lord Advocat anent the tyme appoynted for compleating the Journallis of the Copper Coyne.*

His Majesties high Commissioner and Lords of privy Council doe Hereby Recomend to his majesties Advocat to consider the late act of parliament anent the copper coyne and

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to report to the counceill that by that act it be left to the Council to prorogate the dyet for compleating the years coynadge And to declaire that the first of December yearlie for hereafter shall be the terme allowed to compleat the copper Journalls appoynted by act of parliament and if there be noe such power Left to the counceill then Recomends his Lordship to move in parliament that the act of parliament may be helped.

XXXII.—11 July 1695, *Warrant for making use of Dyes, etc., of the Fourtie Shilling and Ten Shilling Peices.*

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His Majesties High Commissioner and the Lords of his Majesties privy Council Haveing considered a report of Committee of their owne number Bearing That they have seen the dy the Punch and the Matresses of the fourty shilling and ten shilling peices of silver coyne and that as to the dyes of the silver coyne the Comittie are satisfied therewith, as being conforme to the Patrons from England which were produced before the said Comittie They approve of the said report and allowis and appoynts the generall master and other officers and servants in his Majesties Mint to make use of the saids dyes punches and . . . . to coyne the said fourtie shilling and ten shilling peices and give out the same accordingly.

XXXIII.—12 July 1695, *Proclamacione Cryeing up the Money.*

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The proclamacione after insert being read voted and approven was ordered to be recorded,

William by the grace of God King of Great Brittain France and Ireland defender of the faith To . . . Macers of our Privie Council messengers at armes our Shirriffs in that part conjunctly and severally speciallic constitut greeting Forasmuch as by the raising of the rate of the currant coyne in the neighbouring kingdoms and countries with quhom this our ancient Kingdome hath trade and trafique It is found That there is much money both gold and silver exported furth of the same so that a proportionall raiseing of the rates of the coyns presently current in this kingdom is necessary to restraine the said export and prevent the prejudice thereof Therefore we with advyse of the Lords of our privie counceill thought fitt to raise and hereby doe raise the rates of the species aftermentioned to be from the day and date hereof as followeth viz the rate of the silver croune peice coyned in Scotland or of the silver milned croune of England to three pound sex shilling, of the Silver Scots fourty shilling peice to fourtie four shilling of the silver milned half croune of England to thretty three shilling of the silver Scots twenty shilling peice to twenty two shilling of the silver Scots ten shilling peice to eleven shilling of the doucadouns to three pounds fourteen shilling of the four rex dollars called the bank sword doller wyld man and wyld horse dollars and Castle Dollars to three pounds all the rest of the rex dollars continewing as they were at the rate of fiftie eight shilling of the Scots four merk peice the leg dollar French silver croune peice crosse dollar and milnryne each of them to fiftie eight shilling and all their Halfs and quarters

proportionally and these rates above sett doune are Hereby declared and ordained to be currant rates of the foresaid species and coynes at which all persones in contracts and bargaines and in all payments whatsoever shall be obliged to receive the same as the currant coyn of this our ancient kingdome And furder we doe Hereby strictly order and command That the Laws and Acts of Parliament against the transporting gold or silver out of this Kingdome be punctually observed and put to executione by all concerned Our Will is Herefore and we charge you strictly and command That incontinent thir our Letters seen ye pass to the marcat cross of Edinburgh and whole other marcat crosses of the head burghs of the severall shyres within this kingdome and there in our name and authority make publicatione Hereof that none may pretend ignorance And ordaines these presents to be printed. Given under our Signet at Edinburgh the tuelfth day of July and of our Reigne the Seventh year J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> nynty and fyve years Sic subscribitur Ammandal P. Melvill P. S. Southerland Lothian Kintore Raith Polwarth Ad Cockburne W Anstruther Jo Lauder Sir Thomas Livingstoune Ar<sup>e</sup> Murray Ro Cheisley.

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xxxiv.—25 July 1695, *Act anent the Half Doucadouns and Old Merk Peices.*

Forasmuch as by a proclamatione of the date the twelfth day of July currant The rate of the Ducadouns was raised to three pounds fourteen shilling and the Scots four merk peice and sundrie other species of money with their Halfs and quarteris proportionally were declared and ordained to be currant at the rates therein mentioned and all persones oblidge to receive the same in all payments whatsoever at the said value as the currant coyne of this kingdome and seing sundrie of his majesties Leidges either through ignorance or mistake doe scruple and demurr to receive the Half ducadouns at the proportionall value foresaid and the old Scots merk peices at the value and rate of the quarter peices of the Scots four merk peice whereby many of the meaner sort of the people are therby prejudged and the obedience due to his majesties commands and intentione for having the said merks currant at the rate and value of the quarter peices of the said four merk neglected Therefore the Lords of his majesties privie Councill declare the half doucadouns to be currant at the value of one pound seventeen shilling Scots and the old Scots merks to be currant at the value of the quarter of the Scots four merk peices and ordaines the same to be received in all payments accordingly and that conforme to the foresaid proclamation in all poynts And ordaine thir presents to be printed and published at the marcat cross of Edinburgh and other places needfull Sic subscribitur Tweeddale cancel. Melvill P. S. Queensberrie Southerland Morton Cassillis Leven Kintore Polwarth.

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xxxv.—14 Aug. 1695, *Act anent the Fourty Shilling Peices.*

Anent the petitione given in to the Lords of privy councill by Sir William Denholme of Westsheills master of his majesties mint Shewing that whereas the said Lords by the

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proclamation of the . . . day of July Last appoynted the new Scots species of coyne to pass at ten per cent more then they did formerlie whereby there arriseth a difficulty in the mint whether or not the[y] should put upon the said species the figures signifeing the value they now pass at The officers of the mint being alwayes in use to set doune in their books the number and denomination of the peices that are coyned with their weight and value It is humbly conceived will be very improper and a reall contradictione to place in the books a hunder forty shilling peices and to value them to be two Hundred and twenty pounds Whereas if they were tearmed forty four shilling peices the number and value would agree. As for example the value of thretteen shilling four pennies was never put upon the merk peice after they were raised to fourteen shilling neither were they tearmed thereafter merk peices but fourteen shilling peices in the Registers and the value sett doune conforme And therefore Humblie craveing in maner and to the effect aftermentioned as the said petitione at more lenth bears.

The Lords of his majesties privy councill haveing considered the foresaid petitione given into them by the said Sir William Denholme They Hereby appoynt the forty shilling peices of the above journall, with the number of figures of forty four upon them to be amended and Have the number or figures of forty put upon them conforme to his majesties warrand for cutting heads and reverses and to be given out accordingly now and in tyme comeing.

XXXVI.—28 Nov. 1695, *Proclamatione dischargeing the Melting Doune of Current Coyne, etc.*

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The proclamacione after insert being read approven and signed was ordered to be recorded whereof the tenor followeth

A Proclamatione dischargeing the melting doune of currant coyne the passing of Cobbs or elipt money except by weight and the exportatione of money furth of the Kingdome J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nynty and fyve years William by the grace of God King of great Brittain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith To etc. Macers of our privy Councill Messengers at armes our shirriffs in that part conjunctly and severally specially constitut Greeting Forasmuch as the melting doune of the species of money current in the Kingdome as Bullione, to be of new coined under the print of our irons, it is not only in itself unnecessary but a visible prejudice to the common good of the Realme Therefore We with advyce of the Lords of our privy councill Have thought fitt to ordaine and Hereby ordain's that none presume to melt doune any species of money at present currant within the Kingdome whether forraigne or not, to be brought to our Mint, as Bullion to be of new coined And that the generall master of our mint, receive noe such species of money from any persone as bullion to be coined of new: And farder that when any plate or lignets of silver shall be brought into our mint and presented as Bullione That they first take the presenters and owners oath That the said plate or Lignets are not melted doune and made by themselves or their procurement, directly or indirectly of any of the foresaid species of currant money Certfieing the said generall master and other officers of our Mint, That if they failyie in the premisses either

by takeing of the foresaid species of currant coin for bullion, or of any Legnets or other plate without exacting of the foresaid oath and the owner and presenter then purging themselves thereby as said is, it shall be reckoned as a malversatione on the part of our said generall master and other officers of the mint importing Tinsall of their respective offices. And because that notwithstanding of the proclamatione already emitted anent the passing of English clipt money the foresaid abuse of clipping as to other species doth still continow Therefore We with advyse foresaid doe Hereby prohibite all Ryalls commonly called Cobbs, and their fractions to pass otherwayes then by weight declareing the full weight of the ryall or cobb to be fourteen drop and so furth of their halves quarters and other fractions, As also that noe clipt money whatsomever pass currant except by weight as said is, that is by it's true and Lawfull weight, if it were not clipt and that there be noe abuse by melting doune of the said clipt money to be bullion on pretence that it's clipt and not currant We doe furdre requyr and command the Generall Master and other officers of the mint to receive noe Lignets pretended to be melted doune of the foresaid light cobbs or their fractions or other clipt money for bullione, may bring in the same in specie to our mint and noe otherwise Lykeas the foresaid officers of our mint are hereby enjoyned to take tryall, That the said Cobbs and their fractions offered for bullione be light or otherwayes that they doe not receive them and that under the certificatione above-mentioned And because the stock of money of the Kingdome is at present greatly impaired by men's presumeing to export gold or silver furth of the same contrary to the Lawes and acts of parliament made thereanent Therefore and to the effect none pretend ignorance We with advyse forsaid ordaine the Act of parliament J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> sixty and three intituled Act against the Exportatione of money furth of the Kingdome whereof the tenor is hereunto subjoyned to be put to doe and punctuall executione in the whole heads and clauses thereof with all expeditione and strictness Our will is Herefore and we charge you strictly and Command That incontinent thir our Letters seen ye pass to the marcat cross of Edinburgh and to the marcat crosses of the hail head burghs of the severall shyres and Stueartries within this Kingdome And there in our name and authority by open proclamatione make publicatione hereof that none pretend ignorance Given under our Signet At Edinburgh the twenty eight day of November and of our Reigne the seventh year J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nynty and fyve years Sic subscribitur Tweddale Cancel Southerland Forfar Tarbat Carmichael Ja Stueart A<sup>d</sup> Cockburne W Anstruther Ar Murray.

xxxvii.—10 Dec. 1695, *Ordor for Coyneiny 60 stone of Bullione in 40 § peices etc.*

The Lords of his majesties privy councill having considered a verball report made to them by the Comittie appoynted for visiteing what Bullion or uncoyned money is lying in the mint House Whereby the Comittie did represent That there are ane Hundred and four scoire stone lying there of which three stone is milled for fourty shilling peices but not yet past his majesties irons and that the other ane Hundred and twenty stone is still in Bullione The said Lords doe Hereby allow and ordaine the master of his majesties mint To

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pass under his majesties Irons the said threescoir stone of fourtie shilling peices And ordains Him to coyne the remaineing hundred and twenty stone in twenty shilling ten shilling and fyve shilling peices by equall portiones being a thrid part to each of the said three species and authorizes and allows him to give out the said money when so coyned to the persones ingivers of the bullione These persons first paying to the said Master the sum of twenty pound Scots for the coynadge of each stone of the silver so coyned And ordain's the master to give bond to the said persons for repayment of the said twenty pounds per stone whensoever the same shall be allowed and repayed to him by the Lords Commissioners of his majesties Thesaurie out of the bullion due by the act of parliament J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> eighty and sex years anent a free coynadge and that whether the bonds given in by the master to the foresaid persones at the ingiving of their Bullione for giving out the money for the said Bullione be preceeding November Last or since syne, And Ordain's the said fyve shilling peices to pass and be currant at the rate of fyve shilling and sex pennie Scots albeit the same be not contained in the proclamacione of Councill for raiseing the raite of money of the tuelth of August Last.

XXXVIII.—21 Jan. 1696, *Warrant for Printing the Act raising the 5 s peices.*

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The Lords of his majesties privy councill considering that by their act of the date the tenth day of December J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nynty and fyve years They have ordained the fyve shilling Scots Peices to pass and be currant at the raite of fyve shilling sex pennies Scots albeit the same be not contained in the proclamacione of councill for raising the raite of money of the date the tuelth day of August Last bypast The said Lords doe Hereby ordaine the said act raiseing the raite of the said fyve shilling Scots peices to be printed and publickly sold.

XXXIX.—28 Jan. 1696, *Act appoynting Collectoris of Shyres to receive Clipped Merk Peices etc.*

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The Lords of his majesties privy councill doe hereby appoynt the Collectors of shyres for the pole money to receive from the Collectors of particular Paroches all such clipped old merk peices and their fractiones as the Paroch Collectors shall delyver to them The said Parish Collectors first givinge their oathes in presence of one of the Commissioners of supply within the shyres where they are Collectors That the[y] offer or delyver noe other clipped merk peices and their fractions to the said Collectors of shyres but such as were truely received in by them the paroch Collectors, in payment of the pole money which they give in to the said Collectors of shyres and that before the proclamacione discharginge the said merk peices and their fractions was promulgate in the respective Shyres where the Deponents Lives : etc.

XL.—28 Jan. 1696, *Proclamatione declareing old Unclipt Merk Peices and broad Unclipt English Money to be Currant.*

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The following proclamatione being read was approven and signed and ordored to be recorded: Follows the proclamatione

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William by the grace of God King of great Brittain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith to etc. Macers of our privy councill messengers at armes our sherriffs in that part conjunctly and severally speciallie constitut, Greeting, Forasmuch as we are informed That severall of our subjects within this our ancient Kingdome of Scotland, have of late at their oune Hands without any warrand taken upon them to refuse the old Scotis merk peices and their fractions albeit they be not clipt and the broad unclipt Englis money to the great interruptione of trade and hindering the payment of Lawfull debts Therefore we with advyse of the Lords of our privy councill doe Hereby peremtorlie ordain and command the said old unclipt peices and their fractions, and all broad English money to be currant and to pass among all persons within this Kingdome in all payments whether of debts merchandize or others whatsoever and dischargis any persone to refuse the same as they will be answerable Our will is herefore and we charge you strictly and command That incontinent thir our Letters seen ye pass to the mercat cross of Edinburgh and to the mercat crosses of the remanent head burghs of the severall shyres and Stueartries within the Kingdome and there in our name and Authority by open proclamatione make intimation hereof that none pretend ignorance and ordaines these presents to be printed Given under our Signet at Edinburgh the twenty eight day of Januarie and of our Reigne the seventh year J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> nynty and sex years Sic subscribitur Tweddale Cancell Southerland Lauderdale Forfar Kintore Beilhaven Carmichael Polwarth Ad. Cockburne W. Burnet Jo Maxwell.

XLI.—7 May 1696, *Act anent the Mint.*

The Lords of his majesties privy councill Having considered the Report of a Committie of their oune number wherof the tenor folloues Edinburgh the Sixth day of May J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> and nyntie six The Committie Anent the Mint Sederunt The Earle of Lauderdale Lord Poluarth Lord Advocat and Laird of Blackbarrony Lord Poluarth Elected preses The Committie Having considered the petition of the merchants as also the ansuers and representation made by the master and officers of the Mint Doe humbly present their opinion as followes Primo That for the better Ingathering of the Imposition granted by the Act of parliament J<sup>m</sup> vi<sup>e</sup> and Eightie six for the support of a free coynage The Tacksmen and Collectors of the customes appointed to uplift the same by the forsaid act be ordained to give in their abbreviats quarterly and to fitt their equies conforme to the forsaid act of parliament under the paine of Deprivatione or such other pains as the Lords of Councell shall see Just Secundo That the merchants and others whither they have given in

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particular petitions or not have the benefite of the act of Councell the tenth of December last That is that they advancing the expence of the coinage in the termes of the forsaid Act may have their Bullion coined according to the order prescribed by the Act of parliament and what the Lords of Councell shall farder ordaine in that matter Tertio that in respect the quantaties of Bullion now brought in to the mint are farr greater then these supposed and specified in the forsaid act of parliament which are only six thousand pounds Scotts to be given out within ffifteen dayes or if a Greater soume within twenty dayes Whereas now the quantaties of Bullion offered come to severall thousand pounds sterling And particularly Mr Murray hath six Thousand pounds starling which cannot possiblie be returned in tuo months tyme Besyds that the Act of parliament obleidges the master of the Mint to receive all Bullion offered and to coyne and give out the same according to the date of the offers wherby it may happen that tuo offering in one day yet the second offerer may be postponed for severall months Therefore the Committie is of opinione That the Lords of councell according to the pouer given them by the said Act of parliament may and should order that all that offer bullion in one week should be reckoned in this manner Viz. that the ffirst offerer should have six Thousand pounds Scotts first coined and returned and then the second and then the third and so furth and then to returne to the ffirst offerer and the rest for what remains of their bullion And to dispatch them in Lyke manner within the space of Ten dayes for each six thousand pounds Scotts conform to the said Act of parliament Quarto That Because the coining of small speciess as ffive and Ten shilling Scotts peices Is double expence and paines And they were alwayes in use to be coined of the chizells and ffractions of the Journalls That in this manner ther may be a sufficient quantaty of them had to serve the countrey Therefore ther should be noe Intire Journall of the said small species But that it is Enough that the tenth part of every Journall be coined in the said small species which tenth part is estimat to be the equivalent of the said chizell and fractions Quinto That Because it is a visible trouble to Trone every ffive shilling Scotts peice And that it is the use of the Touer of London that small peices be Troned by so many in the pound wherin ther cannot be any prejudice That therafter ther be a reckoning made how many of the said ffive shilling peices doe make a pound as is done already by the Act of parliament and that they be Troned and given out by the pound weight accordingly Sexto that seing Cobbs pass by weight and doe heirin differ from the other species of currant coine that pass not by weight and that all Cobbs have been formerly allowed to be Bullion That therfor all Cobbs weight or not sall be still allowed and declared to be Bullion as formerly or if this cannot be granted that then light Cobbs either in specie or in Lignetts may be taken in upon the merchants oath He swearing that the Cobbs in specie are light or the Lignetts only made of light Cobbs seing that is ane excessive labour to weight every particular Cobb and commonly they are all found to be Light And Septimo that the Lords of councell would be pleased to Give effectuall orders for payment to Mr Clerk of his Tuo hundred pounds sterling seing he refuses to give dyes without which ther can be no coining untill he be payed Then say Sic subscribitur Poluarth P The saids Lords Having considered the above report as said is made to them by a committie of their oune number anent the affairs of his majesties

Mint They heirby approve of the said Report And as to the first article therof ordaine and appoint the Tacksmen and collectors to give in their abbreviats and fitt their equies as is mentioned in that article and that under the paine of deprivation And as to the sixth article The saids Lords determine the alternative and declare all cobbs, weight or not, to be Bullion And as to the Last article of the Report anent the money to be payed to Mr Clerk The counsell gives noe Interloquitor thereon In respect the Lords Commissioners of his Majesties Thesaurie Have declared that they have already ordered the soume therin contained to be payed And ordaines the rest of the articles of the said report to take effect and to be putt to executione conform to the tenor of the said report And Declares the same to have the effect of a Decreit or sentence of counsell.

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XLII.—21 May 1696, *Committee anent the Mint.*

The Lords of his Majesties privie counsell Doe heirby nominat and appoint The Viscount of Tarbat the Lord Beilhaven the Lord Advocat and Lord Justice Clerk to be a committie for visiting of his Majesties Mint and Recommends to them to consider how much bullion Is presently lying in his Majesties Mint house and to Inspect the books of the Mint and marke the same And to make Intimatione to the Master and servants of the Minthouse that the privie counsell hes stopped the going of the Mint And discharged any bullion to be taken in to the Minthouse from this day untill further order And Declares any three of the committie to be a sufficient quorum And Recommends to them to meet att four in the afternoon and to make their report to the Counsell at their next meeting.

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XLIII.—21 May 1696, *Proclamation crying down English Milled Crouns and Half Crouns ordering the Old Merk and Half Merk Peices to pass and stopping the taking of Bullion at the Mint house.*

The ffollowing proclamation Being read was votted approven and signed and ordered to be recorded wherof the tenor ffolloues

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William by the Grace of God King of Great Brittain France and Ireland defender of the faith To macers of our privie counsell messengers at arms our shirreffs in that pairt conjunctly and severallie speciallie constitut Greeting fforasmuch as by a proclamation of the date the tuelvth day of July J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> and nyntie five years the rate of the silv r milled croun of England was raised to three pound six shilling and the English milned halfe croun proportionallie And it being found prejudiciall to the nation that the said English crouns and halfe crouns should pass at a Greater rate in this Kingdome then they doe in England Therefore Wee with advyce of the Lords of our privie counsell Have thought fitt to cry down the said milled English crouns and halfe crouns to the former rate of three pound and one pound ten shilling Scotts respective And ordaines the same only to pass

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at the saids raites And discharges our Generall master and other officers of our Mint to receave or take in the saids English crowns or halfe crowns as bullion or any other bullion to be coyned after the day and date heirof untill furder order from the Lords of our privie counsell under the paine of tinsell of their respective offices incaise they contraveen And to be otheruayes punished as our privie counsell shall think fitt And prohibites and discharges all Goldsmiths and others to melt down the saids English crowns and halfe crowns under the paine of double of the value of the said money that shall be so melted down And ordaines the magistrats of royall burghs and burghs of regality and others within whose bounds and Jurisdiction There is any Goldsmiths or other melters of money to take bond from the saids Goldsmiths and others that they shall not melt down the saids English crowns and halfe crowns under the paine forsaid And Impoures the said magistrats to take the oaths of the saids Goldsmiths and others forsaid that duells within their respective burghs and Jurisdictions once every half year and oftner if they see cause or when persons Informs against them If they have melted down any of the said English milned crowns or halfe crowns that they may be punished in manner abovementioned The one halfe of the value of what shall be proven to be melted down to be applied for the use of the Burgh within which the saids Goldsmith or other persone who shall contraveen duells And the other halfe to the Informer And fforasmuch as that notwithstanding of a former proclamation of the date the tenty Eight of January Last ordaining the old Scotts merk and halfe merk peices to pass amongst all persons within this Kingdome as current money yet many presume to refuse the saids old merk and halfe merk peices in payment upon pretence that by long use they are become barer and appears thinner albeit they be not clippt And it being necessar that the said abuse should be obviat Therefore and in pursuance of the said proclamation Wee with advice forsaid Requyre and Impouer all Magistrats of Burghs shirreffs Baillies of regalities steuarts and their Deputes and all Justices of peace to cause to pass the saids old merk and halfe merk peices which are only worne barer and thinner through tyme and are not clipped and to be received in all payments within their respective Jurisdictions And to Judge of all debates arrysing ther- anent And to punish the refusers of the saids old merk and halfe merk peices By fying them summarly for their disobedience not exceeding the double of the money wrangously refused to be payed to the party who offers to pass the samen Our will is heirfore and we charge you strictly and command that Incontinent these our Letters seen ye pass to the mercat cross of Edinburgh and to the mercat crosses of the remanent head burghs of the severall shires and steuartries within this Kingdome and ther in our name and authority by open proclamation make Intimation heirof That none pretend ignorance And ordaines these presents to be printed Given under our Signet at Edinburgh the tenty one day of May and of our reigne the Eight year 1696 Sic subscribitur Poluarth cancelar Queensberry Southerland Morton Forfar Beilhaven Ruthven Ja : Steuart Ad : Cockburn F Montgomery Jo : Maxuell Ro : Cheishie.

XLIV.—2 June 1696, *Proclamation crying down the Silver Scotts Croune Peices and the 40 s 20 s 10 s and 5 s Scotts Peices to ther former rates.* Acts of the  
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William By the Grace of God King of Great Britaine France and Ireland Defender of the faith To Vol. 1694-  
1696. Macers of our privie counsell messengers at armes our shirreffs in that part conjunctly and severallie speciallie constitut Greeting fforasmuch as by ane proclamation of the date the tuelvth day of Jully J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and nynie five years The rate of the silver Scotts croun peice was raised to three pound six shilling and Its fractions proportionallie which rates were then Judged expedient But it being now found Just and reasonable that the saids species of money be reduced and should pass at noe Greater rate then as they were appointed to pass by the Act of parliament J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and Eightie six ordaining the samen to be coyned Therefore We with advice of the Lords of our privie counsell Have thought fitt to cry down the saids silver crown peice in Scotland The ffourty shilling peice the tuenty shilling peice ten shilling peice and five shilling peice respective And ordaines the same only to pass at the saids rates Our will is heirfore and we charge you strictly and command That Incontinent these our Letters seen ye pass to the mercat cross of Edinburgh and to the mercat crosses of the remanent burghs of the severall shires and Steuartries within this Kingdome and ther in our name and authority by open proclamacione make Intimatione heirof That none pretend ignorance And ordaines these presents to be printed Given under our Signet at Edinburgh the second day of June and of our reigne the Eight year 1696 Sic subscribitur Poluarth cancelar Queensberry Argyle Tarbat Ja : Steuart W. Anstruther A Hope Ja : Murray Ro : Sinclair.

XLV.—9 June 1696, *Act for taking off the stop putt upon Bullion.*

The Lords of his Majesties privy counsell Doe heirby take off the stop laid on by them upon the Giving in and receaving of Bullion into his Majesties Mint house And alloues the same to be given in received and minted as formerly The Ingivers aluayes giving their oaths in prasence of the Generall or master of his Majesties Mint That the Bullion given in by them nor noe pairt therof is made up of any of the coynes current within this Kingdome melted down. Vol. 1694-  
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XLVI.—4 Sept. 1696, *Act of Exoneration anent the Mint.*

The Lords of his majesties privie Councilll having this day considered the sederunts and proceedings of severall committies appointed anent his majesties Mint which have mett since the seventeenth day of September J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nynie ffour years till the eleventh day of August J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nynie six conforme to the Acts of Parliament J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> eightie sex and J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nynie five To take tryall of the Mint and the fynnes of the severall species of current Coyne which have passed his majesties irons during the space above mentioned and the report of the said Committie whereof the tenor ffollowes Vol. 1696-  
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Report of the Committie anent the Mint in its severall sederunts begun the seventeenth of December J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie four and continouing to the eleventh of August J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six years.

Edinburgh 17<sup>th</sup> December 1694. Sederunt att the Mint house, The Earle of Annandale President of the Councill for the tyme, the Earles of Sutherland Cassillis and Leven, the Lord Carmichaell and Lord Justice Clerk, Ther being also present the Generall Master Warden Essay Master and other officers of the Mint with the Deacon of the Goldsmiths and James Cockburn Goldsmith in Edinburgh, The Act of Parliament of the ffourteenth of June J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> eightie six anent the Mint was read, and the pixis opened And the Committie having called for the Record of the Mint compared therwith the journalls of Essay as reported by the Essay Master and begining with the first quarter of the first year viz from ffifteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie to the ffifteenth of February J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie one, They found the nyneteenth journall to be by the Report one graine of fynnes more then the allowance in the Act of Parliament tho' sett down in the Record only eleven Deneirs three grains, which is the just standart with the remeid, so that the Essay Masters report differs in a graine from the record, And this journall being afterwards upon the eight of March J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five tryed by the then sederunt, as to fynnes it was found to be eleven deneirs four grains and a quarter of a grain of fynness which is one graine and a quarter above the standart and remeid sett down in the record, and a quarter of a graine above the Essay Masters report, But the officers of the Mint Informed the Committie that there was a particular Act of Counsell allowing this Journall to be given out, and this act they are to produce, and which they immediately produced dated the twenty nynth January J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie one As to all the rest of the Journalls of this first quarter the Essay Masters report of fynness did agree with the book, and were according to the allowance of the Act of Parliament for standart and remeeds but were not then tryed, The second quarter from the ffifteenth of February to the ffifteenth of May J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie one The Committie ffind the Essay masters report of fynness and the record to agree as to all the journalls and that they are according to the allowance of the Act of Parliament for standart and remeids Except the threttieth Journall which by the Essay Masters report is one graine fynner then the allowance in the Act of Parliament tho it be marked in the Record to be only eleven deniers three grains which is a grain less But none of their journalls were then tryed The third quarter from the ffifteenth of May to the ffifteenth of August J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie one The Essay Master's report of the fynnes agrees with the record and they are conform to the Act of Parliament except the threttie nyne ffourtie one and ffourtie two Journalls whereof the Essay Masters report is one graine above the allowance of the Acts of Parliament and what is sett doune in the record, but none of these Journalls then tryed, The ffourth quarter from the ffifteenth of August to the ffifteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie one All the Journalls right as above except the fiftie and fiftie three Journall whereof the report is one graine above the allowance in the Acts of Parliament and what is sett down in the Record, but none of these Journalls were then tryed. The Second Year first quarter from the ffifteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie one to the ffifteenth of February J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie two The essay Masters report

of fynnes of all the Journalls agrees with the record and they are conform to the Act of Parliament And so of the second quarter from the fifteenth of February to the fifteenth of May J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie two Except the seventie one Journall which both by the report and the record is Eleven deniers four grains which is one denier above standart and remeid But the record in the value of the remeids setts down only the value of one graine, And so the king is not overcharged with the grain above the remeid But none of these Journalls then tryed, The third quarter from the fifteenth of May to the fifteenth of August J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie two and from the fifteenth of August to the fifteenth of November the same year, the Essay Masters report of fynness agrees with the record And all the Journalls are conform to the Act of Parliament but none of them were then tryed. The third year first quarter from the fifteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie two to the fifteenth of February J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie three And the second quarter from the fifteenth of February to the fifteenth of May J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie three And fourth quarter from the fifteenth of August to the fifteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie three The Essay Masters report of fynness agrees with the record and all the Journalls are conform to the Act of Parliament, but none of them were then tryed. The ffourth year first quarter from the fifteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie three to the fifteenth of February J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie four and so furth for the second third and ffourth quarters to the fifteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie ffour. The Essay Masters report as to the fynness agrees with the record, and all the journalls conforme to the Act of Parliament but none of them tryed. To remember that all thir journalls except what was afterwards seperatly tryed were melted into one lignet and so tryed in the Sederunt August J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six, As lykwayes that the Clerk of the Mint informes tho the record doe differ from the Essay Masters report yet it is conforme to the warrand for recording that he received under the Essay Masters hands. Item the Comittie tryed the weight of the ffourtie shilling and ten shilling peices of the journalls of the four whole quarters of the first year from the fifteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie to the fifteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie one, And of the first quarter of the second year from the fifteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie one to the fifteenth of February J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie two And found them agreeable to the standart of weight with the remeids appointed by the Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh the twenty fourth of December J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie four. Sederunt at the Mint house. The Earl of Annandale president of the privie Counsell for the tyme, The Earles of Southerland and Cassillis the Lord Raith thesaurer deput and the Lord Carmichaell, The pixis being duely opened And the pounds of fourtie shilling and ten shilling peices produced, the Committie proceeded to try the weight of the Essays of the fourtie shilling and ten shilling peices for the severall journalls of the quarters following, viz the second quarter of the second year from the fifteenth of February to the fifteenth of May J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie two, the third quarter second year from the fifteenth of May to the fifteenth of August J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie two The fourth quarter second year from the fifteenth of August to the fifteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie two. The first quarter of the third year from the fifteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie two to the fifteenth of February J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie three And so furth of all the quarters of that year, As lykewise of the ffirst quarter of the ffourth year from the fifteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie three to the fifteenth of February

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J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie four, and so furth of the remanent quarters to the fifteenth November of that year, And the Committee ffound all the Essayes of weight of the journalls of the above quarters of the fourtie shilling and ten shilling peices agreeable with the standart of weight and remeids thereof in the Act of Parliament J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> eightie six.

Edinburgh the threttie one of December J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie four Sederunt at the Mint-house, The Earle of Annandale, preses, the Earls of Southerland Cassills Leven and Forfar, the Lords Carmichaell and Hattoune, The Comittie upon the tryall of the piles of weight ffound the Mints pile of weights to be more than the Thesauries and the Dean of Gilds pile more then the Mints, And having tryed the ponds for the fyve shilling starling the twentie shilling Scotts and the five shilling Scots peices by the Dean of Gilds pile of weights They ffound two pounds of the five shilling starling peices and one pond of the twenty shilling Scotts peeces and one for the five shilling Scotts peeces all exact of the weight appointed by the Act of Parliament, And having tryed the weight of the five shilling starling peices in the saids Journalls mentioned in the former sederunts They ffind the Essay of the eightie seven Journall fourth quarter second year viz from the fifteenth of August to the fifteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie two halfe a graine above the remeids allowed by the Act of Parliament, And having also tryed the weight of the twenty shilling Scotts and five shilling Scotts peices in the Journalls wher they are mentioned in the former sederunts They ffind them conforme to the Act of Parliament within the remeids therein allowed. Item in the third quarter fourth year viz from the fifteenth of May to the fifteenth of August J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie four They find the twenty shilling Scotts and five shilling Scotts peices of the Journall one hundred and threttie five and one hundred and threttie six halfe a graine weight above the weight of the Act of Parliament and the remeids therein allowed. Item The Essay peice of fynnes of the threttie fourth Journall dated the eighteenth of Aprile J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie one which is in the second quarter of the first year Being tryed by the Comittie was ffound to be halfe a grain fynner then the precise standart of the Act of Parliament but halfe a graine less then the remeid, The Standart of the Act being Eleven deniers two grains and the remeid one graine under or above. To remember that in the principall record this Journall is marked to be eleven deniers two grains and nothing over.

Edinburgh sixth March J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five. The Councill having mett this day at the Mint house They made the remitt to the Parliament wherupon the seventeenth Act of the Parliament J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ensheued And the Deacon of the Goldsmiths and James Cockburne Goldsmith being present They tryed the Essay of fynnes of the nyntie five Journall of the sixtie fourtie and ten shilling Scotts peices dated the threttie of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie two in the first quarter of the third year viz from the fifteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie two to the fifteenth of February J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie three And they ffound it to be eleven deniers one graine and a fourth part of a graine finnes which is three fourts of a graine below standart but within the graine of remeid. To remember that this journall is marked in the record to be one graine worse then the standart.

Edinburgh the eight of March J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five. Sederunt at the Mint house The Earles of Mortoune and Forfar Viscount Tarbat and the Lord Funtanhall, The Comittie

tryed the Essay of fynnes of the fourtie shilling peice of the nynteenth Journall dated the twelfth of February J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie one being in the first quarter of the first year and ffinds the same to be Eleven deniers four grains and quarter of a grain of fynnes which is two grains and a quarter of a graine better then the standart and one graine and a quarter of a graine above the remeid But the Committie was told that this Journall was allowed to be given out by act of Councill And the act of Councill was produced dated as above. To remember that in the record this Journall is marked to be only [one] graine better then standart which is the remeid, but the Essay Master's report bears it to be two grains better.

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Edinburgh the twenty seventh of Julie J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six. Sederunt at the Mint house the Duke of Queensberry the Earls of Argyll and Mortoune, Lord Secretary Ogilvie, Lord Halcraig Sir John Maxwell and M<sup>r</sup> Frances Montgomery. Nothing done but adjurned till the twenty nynt day of Jullie J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six.

Edinburgh the twenty nynt Jullie J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six. Sederunt at the Mint house the Duke of Queensberry, the Earls of Argyll and Mortoun the Lord Secretary Ogilvie Lord Halcraig, M<sup>r</sup> Frances Montgomery and Sir John Maxwell The Committie begun to try the weight of the one hundred and fourtie Journall dated fifth of December J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie four of ffourtie shilling and ten shilling Scotts peices And the Essay was found full weight and a little over but both within the remeids They also tryed the Journalls following viz the third of August J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie three of ffourtie shilling peices and Second Journall of the same date also ffourtie shilling peices and each of them is halfe a grain within the remeids The third Journall the sixth of August J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five of fourtie shilling peices halfe a grain within the remeids The fourth journall the eight of August J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five of ffourtie shilling peices the ffifth Journall the ffifteenth of August J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five of ffourtie shilling peices both halfe a graine within the remeids. The sixth Journall the seventeenth of Agust J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five of ffourtie shilling peices is of weight within the remeids The seventh Journall the nynteenth of Agust J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices of weight within the remeids, The eighth Journall the twenty third of Agust ffourtie shilling peices of weight within the remeids The nynt Journall twenty third of Agust J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five fourty shilling peices of weight within the remeids. The tenth Journall the twenty eighth of Agust J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices of full standart weight The Eleventh Journall of the same date ffourtie shilling peices of standart weight Twelvth Journall the second of September J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices just standart weight Threttenth Journall the nynt of September J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices just standart weight Fourteenth Journall the twelvth of September J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices halfe a graine within the remeids. The ffifteenth Journall the eleventh of September J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices of Just standart weight. Sixteenth Journall seventeenth of September J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices of Just standart weight. The seventeenth Journall of the twenty of September J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices of Just standart weight. The Eighteenth Journall of the twenty ffourth of September J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices of weight and a grain within the remeids. The nynteenth Journall the first of October J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices of Just standart weight The

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twenty Journall the fifth of October J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices of Just standart weight. The twenty one journall the tenth of October J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five fourtie shilling peices halfe a graine within the remeids The twenty second journall the ffifteenth of October J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices within the remeids, The Twenty third journall the same date ffourtie shilling peices of weight just standart. The twenty fourth journall eighteenth of October J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices sharp standart weight Twenty fifth journall twenty third of October J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices of Just standart weight. The twenty sixth journall of the first of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices of standart weight very sharp. The twenty seventh Journall the ffifteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices within the standart not halfe a graine. Twenty eight journall the eight of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices of just standart. Twenty nyntth Journall ffourteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices of just standart. Twenty nyntth journall fourteenth of November j<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie fyve fourtie shilling peices of halfe a graine above the standart And these journalls doe containe and make up the ffirst three quarters of the fifth year.

Edinburgh eight of August J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six. Sederunt at the Minthouse The Lord Chancellor Duke of Queensberry Lord Secretary Ogilvie Lord Haleraig Sir John Maxwell and his Majesties advocat supernumerary. The twenty third journall dated the ffifteenth of October J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five was tryed for the fynnes and found to be eleven deniers two grains which is standart and the Dean of Gild of Edinburgh with the Deacon of the Goldsmiths and James Cockburn Goldsmith being present The Committie proceeded to try the journalls for weight as followes viz the threttieith journall the eighteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices is a graine and halfe a graine within the remeids, The threttie one journall the twenty two of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices is a graine within the remeids The threttie two journall date forsaid ffourtie shilling peices is standart. Threttie three journall the fourteenth of December J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices is a graine within the remeids. The threttie four journall date forsaid ffourtie shilling peices is just standart, Threttie ffifth journall the eighteenth of December J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five ffourtie shilling peices is within the remeids, Threttie sixth Journall the twenty seventh of December J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five twenty shilling peices is within the remeids The threttie seventh journall the threttie one of December J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five twenty shilling peices is just standart. The Threttie eight journall the eight of January J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six twenty and five shilling peices the twenty shilling is within the remeids and the five is standart weight Threttie nyntth journall the twenty fourth of January J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six ten shilling and five shilling peices, the ten shilling peice just standart and the five shilling peice within the remeids. The ffourtie journall the thrid of February J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six ten shilling and five shilling peices the ten shilling peice full standart the five shilling peice is the same. The ffourtie one journall the fourteenth of February J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six ten shilling and five shilling peices The five shilling is standart and the ten shilling is the same. The ffourtie two journall the twenty fifth of February J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six ten shilling peices is only within the remeids Fourtie third journall third of March J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six five shilling peices only is just standart, Fourtie four Journall tenth of March J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six five shilling peice

only is within the remeids Fourtie fifth Journall tenth of March J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six five shilling peices within the remeids Fourtie sixth Journall eighteenth of March J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six five shilling peices within the remeids, Fourtie seventh journall the twenty fourth of March J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six ten shilling peices is standart weight The fourtie eight journall the twenty fourth of Aprile J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six twenty shilling peices only is within the remeids, The forty nyntth journall the fourth of May J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six ten shilling peices only is just standart This ends the Second quarter and the whole journalls standart or within the remeids.

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Edinburgh the tenth of August J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six. Sederunt at the Mint house The Lord Chancellor The Duke of Queensberry Earle of Mortoun Lord Ruthven Lord Secretary Ogilvie Lord Halcraig and Sir John Maxwell The whole journalls from the third of August J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five unto the ffourth of May J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six inclusive were taken out and putt into a pott to be melted down in one lignet that the same may be essayed as to the finnes conform to the Act of Parliament J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five Except only the threttenth and fourteenth journalls J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five, which were taken out to be essayed seperatly And also excepting the twenty third journal which was tryed seperatly in the sederunt of the Eight of August Item the whole journalls of the four quarters of the first quarter beginning in November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie (except the nynteenth Journall of the first quarter and the threttie fourth of the Second quarter) And the haill journalls of the second year beginning November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie one and the Journalls of the third year beginning November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie two (except the journall J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five) And the haill journalls of the fourth year beginning November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie three were taken out and melted into a lignet to be essayed for the finnes conform to the Act of Parliament J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five To remember that ther was no coynadge from November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie four that the Queen dyed to August J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five.

Edinburgh the eleventh day of August J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six. Sederunt at the Mint house The Lord Chancellor Duke of Queensberry Earle of Mortoun Lord Ruthven Lord Secretary Ogilvie Lord Halcraig Sir John Maxwell and the Lord advocat supernumerary and James Cockburn Goldsmith present The two journalls viz the threttenth journall the nyntth of September J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five and the fourteenth journall the twelvth of September J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five Both ffourtie shilling peices were taken out to be tryed as to the finnes and the said threttenth journall which was reported by the Essay master to be eleven deniers two graines and a halfe fynnes was found to be eleven deniers two grains and some more And so better then standart but within the remeids And the fourteenth journall forsaid reported by the Essay masters to be eleven deniers and one graine was found upon tryal to be eleven deniers one grane and some more And so tho not full standart within the remeids Item the two lignetts abovementioned taken out to be tryed And the first lignet from the fifteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie to the fifth of December J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie four was essayed and found to be full standart and some more but within the remeids And the Second lignet of the Essayes from the third of August J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five to the ffourth of May J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six being also tryed as to the fynnes was ffound to be eleven deniers one graine and a quarter and so three quarters of a graine below standart

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but within the remeids This being the particular accompt of the diligence of the Committies from tyme to tyme in the premises And they having ffound all the journalls essayed by them aither separatly or melted down in lignets conform to the Acts of Parliament J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> eightie six and J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie five both as to the weight and fynnes in manner above mentioned to be conform to the Acts of Parliament as to the standart and remeids therein determined Except as to fynnes the nynteenth journall of the first quarter of the first year dated the twelfth of February J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie one which was found upon tryall one graine and a quarter above the remeids and standart, for giving out whereof a particular Act of Councell is produced And the threttie Journall of the Second quarter the said year and threttie nyne ffourtie one and fourtie two journalls of the third quarter the said year, and fiftie and fiftie three journalls ffourth quarter said year, and the seventy one journall of the first quarter of the Second year, which seven journalls all before Lord John Hamilton was Generall by the Essay masters report appeared to be about a grain above standart and the remeid but were not tryed separatly or otherwise then when melted down in lignets which was found to be conform to the Act of Parliament as above and except as to the weight the eightie seven journall in the fourth quarter of the second year and one hundred and thretty five and one hundreth and thretty six journalls in the third quarter of the fourth year which three Journalls were found to be each of them halfe a graine above the standart of weight and remeids allowed by the act of Parliament Which Errors being but small and all errors on the safer syde that is above standart and remeids, and very few in so long a tract of tyme and all in a matter wherein it is almost impossible that a just exactness can always be obtained It is the Committies opinion That the Generall Masters and whole Officers of the Mint above mentioned should for the years quarters and space above sett doune be exonered And that they should have ane act of exoneration and also of approbation granted them by the Lords of Councill for their full securitie. This report made by his Majesties Advocat by order of the Committie that sate the eleventh of August J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six which being compared with the Minuts at sight of the Lord Ruthven conforme to ane order of privie Councill was found to agree Sic Subscritur, Ruthven Ja : Steuart.

The saids Lords of his majesties privie Councill doe heirby approve of the Committies above Report and of the Generall and Master and other officers in his Majesties Mint house their actings and proceedings in their respective stations and offices from the ffifteenth day of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie years to the fourth day of May J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six Being the whole tyme revised tryed and examined by the forsaid Committie, and ffinds that they have acted honestly and faithfullie in their stations And therefore the saids Lords have exonered and discharged And heirby Exoners and Discharges the said Generall Master and haill other officers of his majesties Mint house of their trusts in their respective offices and stations for the years quarters and spaces sett doune in the said report from the said ffifteenth of November J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie years to the fourth day of May J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six And declares them free from being called in question and fullie indemnified therefor in any tyme coming.

XLVII.—15 Oct. 1696, *Warrant to taken in old haill and halfe merks for Bullion.*

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The Lords of his Majesties privie Council doe heirby allow the Master and other Officers of the Mint to receive in as bullion all the old merk peices and halfe merk peices coined during the reigne of the deceased King James the sixth at the rate of three pounds four shillings Scotts per unce And appoints the free coynage to goe on as formerly conform to the Acts of Parliament in Anno J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> eightie six and J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie years and discharges the said Master and other Officers of the Mint to exact any money upon account of the said coynage otherwayes then is appointed by the saids Acts of Parliament.

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XLVIII.—19 Nov. 1696, *Recommendation to the Thesaurie anent Bullion and Sir William Denholmes Bill.*

Anent the petitione given in to the Lords of his majesties privie Council by Sir William Denholme of Westsheills Master of his majesties Mint Shewing that wher their Lordships having taken off the twenty pounds off the merchants which they did advance for the coynage of each stone of silver which they have given in these severall months bypast it hath been omitted to provyde some effectual course for carrying on the same, And the petitioner in obedience to their Lordships Commands having taken in a great quantity of bullion already and much more being offered impatiently by the merchants and nothing being in the petitioners hands If some effectual course be not taken there will be an absolute necessity according to the Act of Parliament J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> eightie six whollie to stop the Mint notwithstanding of the great necessity of coynage, And the petitioner being obliged in duety and by the former Act of Parliament to represent unto their Lordships the present state of the Coynadge before any stop be putt to it Does humble represent the same, and in what confusion the imposition upon the Bullion now stands no dilligence nor effectull way being taken (tho often represented) for ordering or bringing in the same so that albeit the act of Parliament provydes the sallaries of the Mint to be payed quarterly yet the petitioner hath not had one farthing payment for these nyn months past and now in no capacity to advance, And therefore humble craving their Lordships to take the premisses to their serious consideration And to provyde such effectual way for reimbursing the petitioner for what is already coyned and taken in and to advance the future Coynage and to putt the imposition upon the bullion to such order as neither his majestie be burthened to advance out of other fonds, nor their Lordships further troubled by petitions of this kind as the petition bears, which petitione being upon the tenth day of November instant read in presence of the saids Lords they appointed a Committie of their own number to call for and examine the late tacksmen of his majesties customes and excyse and M<sup>r</sup> William Spence Warden of the Mint house and Collector appointed for ingathering and keeping the bullion appropriat for maintaining a free coynage And so to speak with them anent the said bullion And to know how much thereof is collected and in the Collectors hands or how or to whom the same is payed, And this day the Earle of Melvill Lord president of Council

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Having made a verball report to the Council anent Sir William Denholme of West Sheills his petitione, The saids Lords of his majesties privie Council doe hereby recommend to the Lords Commissioners of his majesties Thesaury to consider the said petition and to take care and provyde that the bullion be brought in and that his majesties mint be kept open and going for a free coynage.

XLIX.—26 Nov. 1696, *Act anent Bullion and Free Coynage.*

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The Lords of his majesties privie Council doe heirby allow the Master and other officers of the Mint to receive in as bullion all the old merks and halfe merk peices coyned during the reigne of the deceast King James the sixth and all clipped English money And appoints the free coynage to goe on as formerly conform to the acts of Parliament in anno J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> eightie six and J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie years, And discharges the said master and other officers of the Mint to exact any money upon accompt of the said coynage otherways then is appointed by the saids Acts of Parliament.

(Eodem die)

Anent the key  
of the pix.

The Duke of Queensberry delyvered the Thesauries key of the pix in the Mint house to the Lord High Chancelor in face of the privie Council.

L.—28 Dec. 1696, *Order for sending Robertson and Stewart False Coyners abroad.*

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The Lords of his majesties privie Council being informed that . . . Robertson and . . . Steuart two souldiers in the Earle of Tullibardins regiment are imprisoned in the Tolbooth of the Cannongate as false coyner and the Lord Advocat having reported that he cannot find sufficient probatione against them The saids Lords doe heirby give order and warrand to the baillies of the Cannongate and keeper of their Tolbooth to delyver the two souldiers abovenamed to any of the Flanders officers whensoever they shall goe to Flanders with recruits who shall have warrand from the Lord High Chancelor for that effect, And doe recommend to his Lordship to take care that the officer to whom he shall order the saids two souldiers to be delyvered shall delyver two sufficient men of the present recruits to the captain or captains in Earle of Tullibardins regiment out of whose companies the saids two souldiers were taken, and lykewise to take care that the two souldiers prisoners be carried straight from prisone to the ship in which they are to be transported to Flanders and that they shall never returne to Scotland.

LI.—29 Dec. 1696, *Anent the Money.*

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After some discourse anent the calling up of money it went to the vote proceed or delay and was carryed proceed, and thereafter it having gone to the vote call up the money or not it was carryed in the negative.

LII.—31 Dec. 1696, *Proclamation anent Old Fourteens and their Halfes Cobbs and Fourtie Penny Peices.*

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William by the grace of God King of Great Britaine France and Ireland Defender of the faith To macers of our privie Councill messengers at armes our shirreffs in that part conjunctly and severally specially constitut greeting. Forasmuch as by the act past in the last session of our Current Parliament anent the old fourteen shilling peices and their halfes it is statut that all old fourteen shilling peices weighing two drops and twenty seven grains and their halfes weighing proportionallie shall be receaved in all payments at their present current rates And that the other old fourteens and their halfes under the said weight shall pass in all payments at the rate of three pounds four shilling the unce Being a grott for the drop, therefore and in pursuance of the said act of Parliament and for removing any difficultie that may arrise about the weight we with advyce of the Lords of our privie Councill Have declared and hereby declare and ordain that the weight at which the said old fourteens and their halfes are to pass is the Lanerk troy weight That is the weight of the stone and its fractions committed to the custody of the burgh of Lanerk and knawen to be the standart of the weight within this Kingdome, according as the saids weights are or shall be marked by the Deans of Gild of the royall Burrowes in the usual manner, And further for the better facilitating the currency of money we with advyce forsaid declare and appoint all the peices of money commonly called Cobbs and their fractions of whatsoever kynd they be to pass without distinction by weight That is such of them as weigh fourteen drop or above at the rate of fiftie six shilling and such as weigh less at the rate of four shilling Scotts per drop of the forsaid weight of Lanerk And lastly we with advyce aforsaid ordaine all Scotts fourtie penny peices to pass and be current in all payments at three shillingies and six pennies per peice Certefying all such as shall refuse the saids old fourteens and their halves or the saids Cobbs and their fractions or the saids Scotts ffourtie penny peices at the rate above appoynted they shall be lyable in the double of what shall be refused to be summarly exacted at the instance and for the use of the offerer by all judges ordinary without delay, Our will is herefore and we charge you strictly and command That incontinent these our letters seen ye pass to the mercat cross of Edinburgh and to the mercat crosses of the remanent head burghs of the severall shires and steuartries within this Kingdome, And there in our name and authority by open proclamation make intimation hereof that none pretend ignorance, And ordains these presents to be printed Given under our Signet at Edinburgh the threttie one day of December and of our reigne the eight year 1696. Sic subscribitur.

LIII.—19 Jan. 1697, *Anent English Money.*

It being moved that some course might be taken with the English hammered money which is heaped in upon Scotland from England where only milled money is now current And it having gone to the vote whether Revive the proclamationes for the currency of that money or not It came to the Lord High Chancellors vote (the votes being splitt) and his Lordship delayed to give his opinione till Fryday at three of the clock in the afternoon.

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LIV.—22 Jan. 1697, *Anent Broad English Money.*

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It having gone to the vote if the English hammered unmilled money shall be current at a grott the drop yes or not It was carried in the affirmative that it goe at a grott the dropp And that a proclamation be prepared for this effect And recommends to his majesties advocat to prepare the same against the nixt meeting of Council.

LV.—22 Jan. 1697, *Anent English Hammered Money.*

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It having gone to the vote proceed in crying up the English milned money or delay It was carryed proceed, Then it went to the vote Cry up the English milned croune and fractions or not It was carryed in the affirmative, Thereafter being votted if the English milned croune should be cryed up to pass at three pound five shilling Scotts and its fractions proportionallie It was carried in the affirmative and recommends to the Lord advocat to putt this in the former proclamation.

LVI.—23 Jan. 1697, *Proclamatione discharging English Unmilled Money to pass except by weight, and Crying up the English Milned Croune to 3  $\frac{1}{2}$  5  $\frac{3}{4}$  with its fractions proportionallie.*

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William by the grace of God King of Great Britaine France and Ireland Defender of the faith To \_\_\_\_\_ macers of our privie Counsell messengers at armes our Shirreffs in that part conjunctly and severally specially constitut greeting, Forasmuch as this our ancient Kingdome is much prejudged by the importing of great quantities of light unmillned English money into the same, and that the inconveniency thereby arising is lykely to increase since that kind of money is no more current in the kingdome of England except by weight And also wee considering how expedient it is that the milned money of England be raised to a proportione with other coyns presently current within this Kingdome Therefore we with advice of the Lords of our privie Council Have discharged and heirby discharge all English unmilned money to pass in payments otherwise then by weight at four shillings Scotts the drop making three pounds four shillings Scotts for the unce And so proportionallie upwards and downwards according to the lesser and greater weight then the said drop and ounce provyding that in all great payments the weighing be by single ounces and their fractions and no greater weight And we with advyce forsaid peremtorely require and command all our subjects to receive the said English unmilned money in all payments as current money according to the rate of four shilling Scotts the drop weight and noe otherwise under the paine of being lyable to the double of what shall be refused To be summarly exacted at the instance and for the use of the offerer by the determination of any judge ordinary to be given without any process of law As also we with advyce forsaid have ordained and heirby ordaine the silver milned croune of England to pass and be received in all payments at Three pounds five shilling Scots, and

the milned halfe croune milned shilling and milned sixpence of England as the fractions of the said milned croun to pass and be current in all payments within this our kingdome according to the said rate of the crown proportionallie to their value under the paine forsaide To be determined in maner abovementioned, And that none refuse to receive payment in the respective species of money from the day and date hereof att the rates above specified under the paines forsaide as they will be answerable Our will is heirfore and we charge you strictly and command that incontinent these our letters seen ye pass to the mercat cross of Edinburgh and to the mercat crosses of the remanent head burghs of the severall shires and steuartries within this kingdome and ther in our name and authority by open proclamation make intimation of the premisses That none pretend ignorance, And ordaines these presents to be printed Given under our Signet at Edinburgh the twenty third day of January and of our reign the eight year 1696 Sic subscribitur.

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Privy Council,  
1697.

LVII.—4 May 1697, *Proclamation discharging Forraign Copper or Brass Coyne.*

The proclamation after insert was votted approven and signed whereof the tenor follows William by the grace of God King of Great Brittain France and Ireland defendar of the faith To macers of our privie Counsell messengers at armes our Shirreffs in that part conjunctly and severally speciallie constitut Greeting Forasmuch as we understand that severall persons both natives and forraigners presume to import into this Kingdome fforraign black money as the black money called the French doyetts and Irish halfe pennies and other copper or brass coyn of that sort which is contrary to the lawes of this our antient Kingdome and manifestly prejudiciall to the Mint and coynadge thereof Therefore we with advyce of the Lords of our privie Counsell have thought fitt to discharge and doe heirby discharge all forraign black money and all brass or copper coyne whatsomever not coyned at our Mint in this our antient Kingdome to be thereinto imported under the paine of confiscation of what shall be imported in the contrary, and such other paines as the lawes inflicts upon such importers, And further we with advyce forsaide ordaine that no such forraign black money or copper or brass coyne not coined within this our realme have course therin or be offered in payments after the day and date hereof under the paine of ten pounds toties quoties to be exacted by the next magistrat in case of transgression of the premisses by and attour confiscation of the brass and copper money to be imported to or offered in payment contrare hereunto, Our will is heirfore And we charge you strictly and command That incontinent these our letters seen ye pass to the mercat cross of Edinburgh and remanent mercat crosses of the head burghs of the severall shires and steuartries within this Kingdome and ther in our name and authority by open proclamation make intimation hereof that none may pretend ignorance And ordains these presents to be printed Given under our Signet att Edinburgh the fourth day of May and of our reigne the nynth year Sic subscribitur.

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Privy Council,  
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LVIII.—9 Dec. 1697, *Proclamation calling down the French Three Souz Peice to 3 s̄ Scotts and appointing the Scotts 40 d̄ peice to pass at 3 s̄ 6 d̄ Scotts.*

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The proclamation underwryten being read was votted approven and signed wherof the tenor followes.

William by the grace of God King of Great Britaine France and Ireland Defender of the faith To \_\_\_\_\_ macers of our privie Councill messengers at armes our Shirreffs in that part conjunctly and severally speciallie constitut greeting, Forasmuch as the subjects and interest of this our antient Kingdome doe sustaine a great and growing prejudice by the inbringing great quantities of French small money called the three souse peice and passing the same at three shilling six pennies Scotts a rate far above their true worth and value And that severall of our leidges doe scruple and demur to receive in payments the ffourtie penny peices coined and minted within this Kingdome by our predecessors at the rate of three shilling six pennies Scotts upon pretence that they are bare and worn through use albeit the print and vestige of the coine of this Kingdome be visible upon them Therefore and for remeid of the forsaid abuses We with advyce of the Lords of our privie Councill doe heirby prohibite and discharge the small French money called the three sous peice which heirtofore passed at three shilling six pennies Scotts to pass for hereafter or be offered in payments but at the rate of three shilling Scotts only and to be received at noe higher rate or value by any of our leidges, Ordaining and commanding nevertheles the French croune to pass at fiftie eight shilling Scotts with its halfe and quarter proportionally as before, And farder we with advyce forsaid requyre and command all our leidges to pass and receive in payments of all sorts the ffourty penny peices of the coine and mint of this Kingdome att three shillings six pennies Scotts money how bare soever and worn through use the samen be if the print and vestige of the coine of this Kingdome be visible upon them Discharging heirby any of our leidges to refuse the saids Scotts fourty penny peices at the rate of three shilling six pennies under the paine of being lyable to pay the double of what they refuse to the party who offered the same which is immediately without any proces to be decerned and exacted from the resetter by any magistrat within this Kingdome in favours of and to the behoofe of him from whom any of the said fourty pennie peices is refused, Our will is herefore and we charge you strictly and command that incontinent these our letters seen ye pass to the mercat cross of Edinburgh and to the remanent mercat crosses of the head burghs of the severall shires and Steuartries within this Kingdome, And ther in our nãme and authority by open proclamation make intimation hereof that none pretend ignorance and ordaines these presents to be printed Given under our Signet at Edinburgh the nynth day of December and of our reigne the nynth year 1697 Sic subscribitur.

LIX.—11 May 1698, *Recommendation to the Lord Advocat anent a False Coyner to cause execute him.* Acts of the Privy Council, 1698.

The Lords of his Majesties privie Council doe heirby recommend to the Lord Advocate to acquaint the Lords of Justiciarie that they cause their former sentence of death pronounced against \_\_\_\_\_ for false coyne to be putt to execution, In respect the said sentence being changed by the Council from death to Banishment and the said \_\_\_\_\_ having undertaken banishment hes returned without liberty from the King or the privy Council and is presently committed prisoner in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh therfor. This warrant was never signed Because when the Lord President of the Council was about to have signed it The Lord Advocate said it was needless for he should report it verbally.

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LX.—6 Dec. 1698, *Act nominating Robert Millar Merchant in Edinburgh Clerk to the Mint.*

Anent the petition given in to the Lords of his majesties privy Council by John Earle of Ruglen generall of his majesties Mint and Sir William Denham of West Sheills master thereof Shewing that William Bonar late Clerk to his majesties mint having deceased some days agoe, wherby their petitioners were oblidge to stop from either out giving or intaking any silver, In the meantyme the merchants and ingivers grudge extreamly that the money which should relieve their credit, especially being the Mertiness terme should be kept up, And their Lordships being in use to appoint some person to officiat upon such occasions untill by his majesties Commission one be installed. And therefore humbly craving to the effect underwritten as the said petition bears. The saids Lords of his majesties privy Council having considered the above petition given in to them by John Earle of Ruglen generall of his majesties mint and Sir William Denholm of West Sheills master thereof, They heirby nominats and appoints The above Robert Millar to officiat and exercise the office of Clerk to his majesties mint ay and untill his majestie grant Commission to any other person to be Clerk of his said Mint.

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LXI.—7 Feb. 1699, *Commission to John Earle of Lauderdale to be Generall of his Majesties Mint.*

Commission under the great seal in favours of John Earle of Lauderdale nominating him Generall of his Majesties Mint during his majesties pleasure, read and ordered to be recorded, and delivered by the Lord high Chancellor to the said Earle of Lauderdale, who received the same upon his knee as use is, and the said Earle of Lauderdale as generall of his Majesties Mint did swear and signe the oath of alledgance and signed the assurance to his majestie and also the Associatione, and the Lord Chancellor did administrate to him the oath de fideli.

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Follows the tenor of the said Commission

Gulielmus dei gratia magnæ Britanniae Franciæ et Hiberniæ rex fideique defensor omnibus probis hominibus suis ad quos presentes literæ nostræ pervenerint salutem. Quando quidem nos considerantes maximi esse momenti, tam pro rebus nostris quam antiqui regni nostri commodo ut officium præfecti monetarii nostri committatur personæ cuidam intaminatæ fidelitatis notæ integritatis et alias sufficienter instructæ pro dicto munere obeundo, cumque nobis abunde satisfactum sit de firma fidelitate fidelissimi et dilectissimi nostri consanguinei et conciliarii Joannis Comitis de Lauderdale, et ipsius erga regimen nostrum zelo et ad personam nostrum affectu. Noveritis igitur nos fecisse constituisse et ordinasse tenoreque præsentium facere constituere et ordinare dictum Joannem Comitem de Lauderdale, durante nostro duntaxat beneplacito solum et unicum præfectum nostri monetarii seu officinæ cursoriæ antiqui hujus nostri regni Scotiæ, et per presentes damus concedimus et disponimus illi (durante spatio antedicto) idem munus et officium nostræ monetarii, seu officinæ cursoriæ præfecti, cum omnibus honoribus et priviledgiis eo attinentibus et spectantibus, quæ in futurum eo spectare dignoscuntur. Cum plena itidem protestate liberoque priviledgio præfato Joanni comiti de Lauderdale (durante spatio antedicto) per smetipsum suosque deputatos (pro quibus respondere tenebitur) eodem munere et officio utendi et exercendi ac omnes et singulos officiaros seu administratores dictæ nostræ officinæ cursoriæ in officiis suis defungendis et exequendis redarguendi ac curias eatenus tenendi delinquentes puniendi atque omnia alia faciendi, Tam plene adeoque libere in omnibus respectibus ac quivis alius nostri monetarii præfectus hactenus fecerat, ac pro quoquodem officio abeundo et exercendo, nos dedimus concessimus et disposuimus, et per presentes damus concedimus et disponimus memorato Joanni Comiti de Lauderdale (durante spatio antedicto) annum sallarium trecentum librarum monetæ sterlinensis ipsi persolvendum de primis et paratissimis sortis illius solutioni feodorum et sallariorum ministris dicti monetarii solubilium per acta parlamenti destinendum, una cum universis aliis proficuis priviledgiis et immunitatibus tam non nominatis quam nominatis ad præfectum nostri monetarii per prius spectantibus, iis solummodo exceptis quæ per leges et statuta nostri regni prædictum monetarii officium tangentia prohibentur et innovantur per presentes porro mandamus prædictum annum sallarium trecentarum librarum monetæ sterlinensis præfato Joanni Comiti de Lauderdale ante alios quoscunque stricte persolvendum de primis et proceptissimis sortis specificatis ac primum ejusdem solutionis terminum inchoandi ad festum pentecostes præsentium datam immediate sequens ac sic deinceps annuatim et terminatim durante spatio prædicto. Et ut dictus Joannes Comes de Lauderdale melius dictum officium et magis commode exercere et attendere queat, per presentes damus concedimus et disponimus illi (durante spatio antedicto) commoda domicilia per se suaque familia intra dictam nostram officinam cursoriam sicuti ejus in dicto officio predecessores per prius possidebant Et denique præfato Joanni Comiti de Lauderdale plenam potestatem et auctoritatem tribuimus omnia quæcunque alia in dicto officio eo referentia agendi et præstandi similiter adeoque libere in omnibus respectibus ac conditionibus ac quivis alius ex ejus eodem officio predecessoribus quovis tempore

retroacto legitime fecerat aut facere potuerat. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus magnum sigillum nostrum appendi præcipimus, Apud aulam nostram de Kensington trigesimo primo die mensis Januarii anno domini milesimo sexcentesimo nonogesimo nono, et anno regni nostri decimo Per Signaturam manu S.D.N. Regis, supra signatam.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1699.

Written to the great seal and registrat the Seventh day of February 1699. Sic subscribitur Charles Ker. Sealed att Edinburgh the Seventh day of February 1699. Sic subscribitur A Home.

LXII.—15 Sept. 1699, *Warrant to Alexander Ogilvie of Forglan to be principall Warden of the Mint.*

The Lords of his majesties privy Counsell do hereby authorize and grant full power warrand and Commission to Alexander Ogilvie of Forglan principall keeper of his majesties signet under the Viscount of Seafeld one of the principall Secretaries of State for this kingdom To exerce the office of Principall Warden of his majesties minthouse sicklike and also freely in all respects as any principall Warden in his majesties said minthouse hes done or might have lawfully done in tyme bygone, and this present Commission is to endure ay and while his majestie grant Commission nominating a principall Warden to exerce the said office which is now vacant through the decease of M<sup>r</sup> William Spence principall Warden, The said Alex<sup>r</sup> Ogilvie of Forglan first before his entry upon the exerciseing of the said office, qualifeing him self by swearing and signeing the oath of alledgance and signeing the assurance and association appointed to his majestie by the Acts of Parliament and proclamations of privy Councill, and giving his oath de fideli.

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LXIII.—28 Dec. 1699, *Act anent the Exchange of Money.*

The Lords of his majesties privy Councill doe heirby nominate and appoint the Earles of Lauderdale and Leven, Lord Viscount of Tarbat, The Lords Advocate Thesaurer Deput, and Haleraig with M<sup>r</sup> Fra. Montgomery to be a Committie to consider how the exchange rules within this kingdome and what price the samen is now att, And whither the same be too high or not, And to ffall upon a way how the same may be constitute at a moderate reasonable rate, but discharges the said Committee to medle with the rates of money as the samen now passes either as to raising or lowering thereof, And declares any four of the said Committee to be a sufficient quorum, and recommends to them to meet tomorrow at ten in the forenoon and to make report to the Councill with their conveniency.

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LXIV.—14 Aug. 1700, *Act in favours of the African and Indiane Company.*

Anent the petition given in to his majesties high Commissioner and the Lords of his majesties privy Councill, by the Court of Directors of the Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies, Shewing that their petitioners haveing lately gott home a certain

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1700.

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quantity of gold dust from the Coast of Africa doe humbly conceave it to be for the honour and interest of the kingdom that the same be immediately coined as being the only means by which to hinder its exportation. That as it is the constant practice in other nations to honour the importers of any considerable quantity of gold or bullion, but more especially companies, with a mark of distinction in the coin, haveing special relation to the coat of armes of such importers, it is humbly proposed that the said Company's crist may be putt upon all coin which shall be made of the said Gold-dust, or out of any other bullion that may thereafter be imported by the Company, and that speedy orders may be directed accordingly to the officers of his majesties Mint for that effect, lest that through any delay or neglect thereof, the petitioners may find themselves under a necessity of exporting the same, to the dishonour and loss of the nation, as the said petition signed in name presence and by warrant of the Court of Directors by Francis Scott J. P. C. D. bears. Which petition being upon the Eleventh day of July last, read in presence of his majesties said Commissioner and Lords of privy Councill, they remitted to a Committee of their own number, to consider the same, And thereafter the said petition being again read in presence of the saids Lords, they by their deliverance thereupon of the date the Eighteenth day of the said month of July last, Have allowed and heirby allows the said Company's Crist to be put upon all the gold to be coyned of this present above parcell of gold only, and have given and heirby gives order warrand and direction to the officers of his Majesties Mint for that effect, and have appointed and heirby appointes that the peices to be coyned thereof be six pounds or twelve pounds Scots per peice. Thereafter the foresaid Committy haveing accordingly mett upon the Eight day of August instant, they made their report to the saids Lords of privy Councill, Bearing that Sir Francis Scott of Thirlestoune and Gilbert Stewart merchant haveing compeared before them in behalf of the Directors of the said Company, and being demanded what profite they craved off the said parcell of gold they offered to be coyned, it was agreed that the Company should have ten per cent of profit, which being settled it was the opinion of the Committy that the gold should be coyned in twelve pound peices and halfes or doubles accordingly of intrinsick value, deducing and allowing upon the said value the forsaid ten per cent of profit, and that the standart be observed of the fynness as it is established, and that the Company have free coynadge of their gold, and that the officers of the Mint have of allowance for coinage three hundreth pounds Scotts per stone, and so proportionallie for less or more, and his majesties high Commissioner and Lords of his majesties privy Councill, having upon the ninth day of August instant considered the above report anent the gold dust They have approved and heirby approves of the same with this difference, That all the gold to be coyned shall be coyned in six pound and twelve pound peices, and none of them in twenty four pound peices, and it was remitted by the forsaid Committy to James Cockburn late Deacon of the goldsmiths, and Mr John Borthwick Essay Master of his majesties Mint, to consider what allowance should be given per cent of diminution from the passing value to the reall of the said gold when coyned, and to give their opinion and report accordingly. Conform whereunto upon the said nyuth day of August instant there was a report given in to the saids Lords of privy Councill by James Cockburn goldsmith and Mr John Borthwick Essay Master of his Majesties Mint, bearing that the Lords of

the forsaid Committee having agreed that the gold be coined in twelve and six pound peices, and for encouradgement to the Company and inbringers of the gold, that there be ten per cent of diminution from the passing value to the reall, and having referred the adjusting of the weight to them under subscribeing, they thereby gave their opinion therin, that one pound ffour shilling Scotts which is  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the said 12 li being deduced therefrom, there remains 10// 16// 00 for the reall value of the said 12 li peece, and consequently every peice must weigh (of standart gold 22 Carracts ffyne) 3 drops  $21\frac{3}{4}$  grains, 36 grains being reckoned to each drop. Sic Subscribitur J Cockburn M<sup>r</sup> Jo. Borthwick. And his majesties high Commissioner and Lords of his majesties privy Councill having upon the nynth day of August instant, Considered the said report given in to them by the said James Cockburn and Mr John Borthwick, they have approved and heirby approves of the samen, and have appointed and heirby appointes the peices of gold presently to be coyned to have the Impressiones following viz<sup>t</sup> The face of King William with the Crist of the African Companys armes under the same upon the one side, with this motto Gulielmus Secundus Die Gratia, and the reverss syde to have the armes of the four kingdoms with his majesties proper armes in the middle thereupon all in one sheild, and the Letters W. upon the one syde and R upon the other syde, without the sheild, with a Royall Crown above each of the saids letters, and this motto about the reverss syde, Mag. Britt. Fra. et Hib. Rex, and the year of God, and appoints the officers of the Mint and the Deacon of the Goldsmiths and their Essay Master to attend the Councill upon Tuesday next to receive the Councills commands anent the remeids of the gold to be coyned. And his majesties high Commissioner and Lords of his majesties privy Councill having this day considered the saids two reports anent the gold dust, they have allowed and heirby allows the same to be given out by the officers of the Mint according to the Remeids for fyness and weight following viz. Albeit the same should fall out accidentally to be fyner or courser then the standart of fynness mentioned in the former reports, two grains and one grain heavier or lighter as to the weight, and that for Coynadge of each peice of the species of the gold formerly ordered to be coyned And it is expressly provided that the officers of the Mint shall by no means work or fabricat the gold with regaird to the Remeids aforsaid as they shall be answerable.

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Privy Council,  
1700.

LXV.—6 Jan. 1701, *Act Gilbert Stewart Merchant in Edinburgh, anent Gold Dust.*

Anent the petition given in to his grace his majesties high Commissioner and the Right honorable the Lords of his majesties Privy Councill by Gilbert Stewart Merchant in Edinburgh, shewing that their petitioner having frequently applyed to the Officers of the Mint for coyning of some gold dust in the terms of their Lordships former ordinance, They have hitherto postponed the giving obedience to their Lordships Act and ordinance, upon pretence that they wanted ane order from their Lordships for making of the puncheons, and recommendation upon the Lords of the thesaury for some advance to them for supporting of the Coynadge, and defraying the charge of the tools that they have already provided and were to provide, which pretensions hade tended greatly to the prejudice of their

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Privy Council,  
1701.

supplicant, and therefore humbly craving to the effect underwritten as the said petition bears. His majesties high Commissioner and the Lords of his majesties privy Council having considered the above petition given in to them by Gilbert Stewart, They heirby ordain and require the severall Officers in his majesties mint-house with James Clark Graver to the said Mint, to concurr in obeying the former acts and ordinances of Council of the date the fourteenth day of August last bypast anent the said matter, and particularly ordains the said James Clark to make the mattresses, puncheons, counter puncheons, and other instruments of his trade necessar for expending the said Coynadge, and recommends to the Lords Commissioners of his majesties Thesaury to allow what they shall think competent for supporting of the Coynadge of the said gold, and defraying the charge of the saids tools that are provided or to be provided by the other Officers of the Mint or the said James Clark for that end, according to use and wont.

LXVI.—12 June 1701, *Recommendation to the Committee appointed anent the Mint.*

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The Lords of his majesties privy Council doe hereby recommend to the Committee formerly appointed anent his majesties Mint to meet upon Wednesday nixt being the eighteenth instant at three of the cloak in the afternoon in his majesties Mint house: And recommends to them to take tryall of his majesties Mint conforme to the Act of Parliament anent the Mint and to hear and consider all such other overtures or proposalls as shall be made to their Lordships by the generall or other officers or servants of his majesties Mint house; And to report their opinion to the Council and continues the quorum of the said Committie as formerly to be any fyve of them.

LXVII.—31 July 1701, *Act in favours of Mr William Denholme of West Shiells.*

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1703.

Anent the petition given in to the Lords of his majesties privy Council be Sir William Denholme of West Shiells Master of his Majesties Mint, shewing that wher in the coyning of the gold ordered by the said Lords at the instance of the Affrican Company there occurs this difficultie That the gold presented for bullion was not just standart but needed to be refined which refineing would be a considerable charge, and was certaine that it could neither fall on his majestie nor upon the officers of the mint; His majestie being oblidged only to give a free Coynage: And seeing that the said expence of refining was like to be considerable as had been found by ane essay made of refining about near ffour pound of the said bullion, which would not be done for less than about ten pounds Sterling so that it was absolutly necessary that the saids Lords would determine that preliminary questione as the petitione bears. The Lords of his majesties privy Council haveing considered the above petitione given in to them be the above Sir William Denholme of West Sheills, They doe hereby Ordaine the merchants presenters of the above gold for bullion to pay the expences of the said refineing, and doe hereby free the petitioner of taking in the said

bullion untill either duely refined or that the presenters and ingivers of the said bullion give securitie to the said petitioner for paying the expence of refininge the same.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1701.

LXVIII.—23 Sept. 1701, *Committee to consider the Standart of the fynnes of Gold to be Coined.*

The Lords of his majesties privy Councill do hereby nominate and appoint the Earle of Melvill Lord President of privy councill, The Earles of Marr and Leven The Lords Advocat Philiphaugh and Crossrig to be a Committie and to call before them the toun Councill and Goldsmiths of Edinburgh and with them to consider what should be the standart of the finnes of the Parcell of Gold to be coyned in his majesties Mint and appoints them to make their report to the Councill in this matter at the first Sederunt, and declares any thrie of them to be a sufficient quorum.

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LXIX.—29 Sept. 1701, *Additional Committee anent the Mint.*

The Lords of his majesties privy Councill doe hereby add the Earle of Leven and Viscount of Rossbery to the former Committie anent the Mint, and Ordaines them to meet the morow at ten in the forenoon and to make their report to the Councill with their conveniency.

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LXX.—11 Nov. 1701, *Act approveing the representation given in by the Generall of the Mint and Lord Advocate anent the Gold Coined.*

Anent the representation given in to the Lords of his majesties Privy Councill by the Earle of Lauderdale generall of the Mint and Sir James Stewart his majesties advocat Mentioning that the merchants owners of the gold lately coined by order of the lords of privy Councill being very pressing to have it out, and M<sup>r</sup> John Borthwick the Essay Master being unwilling to give it out, because the standart plate of gold is wanting and both haveing made their application to the Earle of Lauderdale generall of the Mint and his majesties advocat, The generall of the Mint told the Essey master that the standart plate was not to be his rule but only for to try and controul, and that his rule was the Act of Parliament with the ordinance of Councill both for the fynness and for the weight Likeas the gold was already coined according to this rule, But the Essey master still scroupling and alledging that this was the first gold that hade been coined for a long tyme, and that he needed the standart plate for his better assurance The Earl of Lauderdale considering that the standart plate was but a Counter part of that in England by which the guineas were coyned He, with his majesties advocat went to the Mint house, and did see the essey master take thrie guineas, one of King Charles the Second, and the other of King William and Queen Mary, and a thrid of King William, and melt them down in one lignet,

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and then caused marked the lignet with the impressiōe of the reverse of the new Scots coyn, and having caused cut the lignet thorow by the middle of this mark they tooke one part of it and sealed it up in a paper bearing that it was the essay peice they had taken in maner forsaid and signed the same with their subscriptions, and gave the other part to the Essay Master for his better assurance of what was coined: And the part of the essay sealed up as said is, they putt in the pixis, with which expedient both the Merchants and the Essey master rested satisfied and the Earle of Lauderdale and his majesties advocat doe thereupon crave the approbation of the Lords of his majesties privy Councill, as the representation bears The Lords of his majesties privy Councill having considered the above representation given in to them by the above Earle of Lauderdale and the Lord Advocat they hereby approve thereof.

LXXI.—18 Nov. 1701, *Proclamation anent passing of Old Ffourteins and 40 Pennie Peices.*

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Proclamation anent the passing of old ffourteins and old fourty penny peices to pass current in all payments read votted approven and signed and appointed to be published the morrow whereof the tenor followes

William by the grace of God King of Great Brittain France and Ireland Defender of the faith to  
macers of our privy Councill messengers at armes our
Shirriffis in that part conjunctlie and severally specially constitute Greeting Forasmuchas albeit by the thretty eight act of the sixth session of this our current parliament dated the twelfth October J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> nyntie six it is statute and ordained that all old fourtein shilling peices weighing two drope twenty seven grains and their halfes weighing proportionally should be receaved at their present current rates in all payments whatsoever, and all the inferior species under the said seven shilling peices are expressly ordained by the said Act of Parliament to pass as formerly, Nevertheless severall of our leidges frowardly scrouple and demur to receive the said old ffourtein shilling peices with their halfes and the old ffourty penie peices coyned and minted within this kingdome at the rates specified in the foresaid Act of Parliament and our former proclamation published thereanent: Whereby great disturbances and abusses are occassioned in payments and marcats amongst the common people. Therefore and for remeeding the forsaid abuses, wee with the advyce of the Lords of our privy Councill strictly requyre and command all our leidges to pass and receive in any payments whatsoever the old ffourteen shilling peices and their halves being of the weight specified in the foresaid Act of Parliament conforme to the standart of this kingdome established by the lawes made anent our Mint and coynage within the same, as also we with advice forsaid requyre and command all persons to pass and receive in all payments the ffourty penny peices of the coyne and Mint of this kingdome at thrie shillings six pennies Scots money how bare or worn soever the samen be if any part of the print and vestige of the coyne of this kingdome, or any letters upon any side therof bearing them to be the coyne of this kingdome be visible upon them, Discharging hereby all or any of our leidges to refuse the said old ffourtein shilling peices or their halves being of the

standart weight forsaid, or the said ffourty penny peices at the rates of thrie shillings six penies Scots under the paine of being lyable for the quadruple of what they shall refuse to the party who offered the same which is immediatly without any process to be exacted from the refuser by any Magistrat Justice of peace or Commissioner of supply of the bounds in favors of and to the behoove of the offerer. Our will is heirfore and we charge you strictly and command that incontinent thir our letters seen yee pass to the mercat cross of Edinburgh, and to the mercat crosses of the remanent head burghs of the severall Shyres and Stewartries within this our ancient kingdome, and therat in our name and authority by open proclamation make publict intimation heerof that non pretend ignorance, and ordaine these presents to be printed and published. Given under our Signet at Edinburgh the Eighteenth day of November and of our reigne the threteenth year 1701. Sic subscribitur.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1701.

LXXII.—1 Jan. 1702, *Committie anent Scott a False Coyner.*

The Councill nominats and appoints the president of the Councill Lord Marques of Annandale and Lord Advocat to meet and consider the discoveries anent false coyning or roberies that shall be made by Scot and to examine him thereanent with power to the said Committie to give to the said Scot the assurance of his life.

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LXXIII.—22 Jan. 1702, *Order to the Macers to advertise the Committie anent the Mint.*

The Lords of his majesties privy Councill ordaines their macers to acquaint the Committie anent the Mint, viz. The Duke of Argyll, Marques of Annandale, Earles of Marr, Leven, Hyndford Secretary of State, Viscount of Tarbat, Lord Polwarth, Lord Forbes, Lord President of Session, Lord Advocat, Lord Thesaurer Depute, Lord Justice Clerk, Lords Philiphaugh and Haleraig M<sup>r</sup> Francis Montgomery and Sir Robert Sinclair of Stivensone to meet upon Monday nixt being the twenty sixth instant at ten of the Cloak in the forenoon in his majesties Mint house: And recommends to them to take tryall of his majesties Mint conforme to the Acts of Parliament anent the Mint, and to hear and consider all such other overtures or propossalls as shall be made to their Lordships, by the Generall or other officers or servants of his majesties Mint house and to report their oppinion to the Councill and continues the quorum of the said Committie as formerly being any five of them.

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LXXIV.—5 Feb. 1702, *Additional Committie anent the Mint.*

The Lords of his majesties Privy Councill adds to the former Committie anent the Mint, the Earle of Buchan, Earle of Northesk, Lord Montgomery, Lord Boyle and Lord Provost of Edinburgh and continues the quorum as formerly, being fyve.

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Privy Council,  
1702.

LXXV.—9 Feb. 1702, *Additional Committie anent the Mint.*

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The Councill adds to the former Committie anent the Mint the Earle of Craford and Laird of Meggins and continues the quorum as formerly.

LXXVI.—12 Feb. 1702, *Additional Committie anent False Coyner and Robber.*

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The Lords of his majesties privy Councill adds the Lord Boyle to the former Committie appointed to consider and enquiry into the discoveries made anent false coyning or robberies of the date the first day of January J<sup>m</sup> vij<sup>e</sup> and two with power to the said Committie to examine and interrogate Hall Armstrong and Eliot prisoners in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh for coyning and robbery and grants power to the said Committie to committ the saids prisoners in closs prison at their pleasure and to cause put them in different roomes.

LXXVII.—26 Feb. 1702, *Recommendation to the Thesaurie in favors of John Melvill for 50 £ Sterl.*

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1703.

The Lords of his majesties privy Councill doe hereby recommend to the Lords Commissioners of his majesties Thesaurie to cause pay to John Melvill Chamberland to the Dutchess of Buccleugh the soume of fiftie pound Sterling money, and that for his paines that he hes been at in finding out false coyneres of money in the borders and for his furdur encouradgement to prosecute the samen.

LXXVIII.—26 Feb. 1702, *Recommendation to the Committie anent the False Coyners to order the Essey Master to melt down their Silver.*

The Lords of his majesties privy Councill recommends to the Committie anent the false coyneres to give order and warrand to the essay master to cause melt down such peices of silver as wes found in the custody of any of the thrie persons imprisoned within the Tolbooth of Edinburgh for false coyning and which have the mark on it mentioned by the false coyneres and to take tryall anent the sufficiency and fynness or bassnes thereof and to report.

# A N N E.

A. D. 1702—1709.

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## ACTS OF THE PARLIAMENTS OF SCOTLAND.

### I.—22 June 1703, *Anent Copper Coin.*

The Draught of an Act anent Copper Coin read.

Vol. XI. p. 63.

### II.—27 July 1705, *Anent the Coin.*

MOVED that the Parliament proceed to consider If it be convenient that the current species within the Kingdom should be raised above what it passes for at present, and after some debate It was put to the vote Proceed or Delay and carried Proceed Thereafter it was agreed that the raising of the current species above what it passes for at present is an unfit expedient for this Nation. Vol. XI. p. 218.

MOVED that the Parliament might appoint a day for takeing to their consideration If it be fit that the value of the English milled money and doucatoons and other forreign species should be lowered, and the same delayed till the Parliament return to consider the state of the Coin of this Kingdom.

### III.—19 June 1706, *Proposals as to the Coin.*

The Lord Treasurer did also in the name of the Lords Commissioners for England Deliver to the Board the following Proposal which was read. Vol. XI. App., p. 181.

The Lords Commissioners for England do Propose that from and after the Union the Coyn shall be of the same standard and value throughout the United Kingdom, as now in England, and the same weights and measures shall be used throughout the United Kingdom as are now established in England.

21 June 1706.

The Earl of Mar delivered also (in name of the Lords Commissioners for Scotland) to the Board the following Paper which was read.

The Lords Commissioners for Scotland haveing considered the Proposal delivered by the Lords Commissioners for England the 19<sup>th</sup> instant viz. that from and after the Union

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1706.

the Coyn shall be of the same standard and value throughout the United Kingdom, as now in England, and the same Weights and Measures shall be used throughout the United Kingdom as are now established in England; the Lords Commissioners for Scotland do agree to the same Provided that Consideration be had to the losses privat persons may sustain in reducing the Coyn to the same standard as now established in England, and also provided that from and after the Union the Mint at Edinburgh be always continued under the same rules as the Mint in the Touer of London or elsewhere in the United Kingdom, and that the standard of Weights and Measures for Scotland be kept by those Burroughs within that part of the United Kingdom now called Scotland to whom the keeping of the standards of Weights and Measures now in use in Scotland do's by special right and priviledge belong.

iv.—16 Jan. 1707, *Article of the Union.*

Vol. XI. p.  
410.

That from and after the Union the Coin shall be of the same standard and value throughout the United Kingdom, as now in England, And a Mint shall be continued in Scotland under the same Rules as the Mint in England, And the present officers of the Mint continued subject to such Regulations and Alterations as Her Majestie, Her Heirs or Successors, or the Parliament of Great Britaen shall think fit.

v.—11 Feb. 1707, *Report of the Committee anent the Coin.*

Vol. XI. App.,  
p. 115.

It is the opinion of the Committee That for changinge the Coynage of the Current money in this kingdom The Commissioners of the Equivalent should be Ordained how soon soever the sums for the Equivalent shall be lodged in their hands to receive in all sums of money consisting of Money that hath passed the mint of this Kingdom and all Forreign species (except English money) current within this kingdom and shall immediatly cause pay out of the Equivalent in English Money at five shillings per Croun the equall sum in taile to what was payed in of the forsaid money presently current in Scotland to the person who payed in the said Scots money and that immediatly without delay loss or defalcation.

It is also the opinion of the said Committee that for making up the loss to privat persons that they may sustain by the English money as it is now current within this kingdom when the samen shall be reduced to the standart of England at five shillings per Croun That particular Magistrats be appoynted at the places following, viz Edinburgh, Perth, Aberdeen, Stirling, Linlithgow, Glasgow, Air, Hadintoun, Dysart, Anstruther Easter, Dumfreis, Inverness, Jedburgh, Wigtoun, Elgine, Tayne, before whom all persons are by Proclamation to be required to Compear upon one and the same day and there tell down in presence of the said Magistrat what English money they have and which being so numerat the Magistrat to seall the same and detain it in his presence till sex of the Clock at night that day and immediatly deliver back the same to the owner with a declaratione signed by the Magistrat before two witnesses bearing the sune exhibited and enumerat by every

person Together with the sune payed out by the pairty to the teller effeiring to 20 pence upon the twelve hundred pounds Scots and the saids respective Magistrats are likeways to write doun ane exact account of the respective Certificats granted by him and of the persons names to whom and sums thereincontaint and which accompt subscribed under his hand that same day before two witnesses. He is to be ordained to send to the Clerks of the Privy Councill under the penalty of 500 Merks and the Proclamation to be published upon the premisses is expressly to Discharge under a severe penalty such as the pain of forgery or other pains the receaving any money in upon any other day after the precise day appoynted by the Privy Councill or altering any Certificats formerly granted and the said Proclamation is to bear ane express Clause Discharging the English money to pass at any higher rate than it is in England at five shillings the Croun and so proportionally and that it be no otherwayes current nor offered nor received in payments after the said day and that the saids Certificats granted by the respective Magistrats shall be a sufficient title for recovering the loss aryseing from the sune thereincontaint with what they payed out to the teller out of the Equivalent and the Commissioners for the Equivalent are to be expressly ordained to pay the same to the bearer of the said Certificat without delay loss or defalcation and that the Proclamation be published only eight days before the said precise day abovementioned to be fixed for telling of the money by the Magistrat.

Acts of  
Parliament,  
1707.  
—

Haldane, J. P. C.

11 March 1707

This report read in Parliament.

VI.—21 March 1707, *Anent the Coinage.*

Ratification in favours of Daniel Steuart, brother german to Sir William Steuart of Vol. XI. p. 468.  
Castlemilk of a gift of Receiver General &c. of the imposition of Coinage.

VII.—21 March 1707, *Anent the Coinage.*

Ratification in favours of William Drummond lawful son to George Drummond of Vol. XI. p. 469.  
Blair-Drummond of the office of Warden of the Mint and Coining house.

*ACTS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.*

VIII.—21 May 1702, *Warrant appointing the Proclamation Discharging Forraign Copper or Brass to be imported to be again printed and published.*

The Lords of her majesties privy Councill doe hereby Appoint and Ordaine the proclamation dated the ffourth day of May J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>c</sup> and nyntie seven years discharging Vol. 1699-1703.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1702.

fforraigne copper or brass coyned to be imported or vented, to be again printed and published.

ix.—20 July 1702, *Recommendation to the Chancellor to Wryt to the two Secretaries that the Standars of Gold are found again.*

Vol. 1699-  
1703.

Sir Thomas Moncreff produced two standars plate from the tour of London for the gold: The Councill orders the said Sir Thomas to keep the samen in his custody; and recommends to the Chancellor to wryt to the two Secretaries and acquaint them that the two standars are found again.

x.—17 Nov. 1702, *Warrant to the Clerks to keep the Instruments of False Coyne.*

Vol. 1699-  
1703.

The Earle of Melville Lord President of Privy Council having produced at the Councill table ane pock with instruments of false coyneing therein taken about some persons seised for false coyneing about the Langholme The Councill ordaines the samen to lye in their Clerks hands till further orders of Councill thereanent.

xi.—9 March 1703, *Act for passing the Earle of Lauderdale's Commission as General of the Mint per Saltum.*

Vol. 1699-  
1703.

Anent the petition given in to the Lords of her majesties privy Council be John Earle of Lauderdale, Shewing that where it had pleased her majestie to grant in the petitioners favors a commission to be generall of her majesties Mint dureing her majesties pleasure and which commission wants a warrant for passing the great Seall per Saltum; which are always in use to be supplied by the saids Lords when wanting And therefore humbly craveing to the effect aftermentioned, The Lords of her majesties privy Council having considered the petition above wryten given in to them by John Earle of Lauderdale and the samen being read in their presence; The saids Lords doe hereby Order the said Commission to pass the great seall per saltum; and grants warrant to the director of her majesties Chancelory and his deputes for wryteing thereof, and to the keepers of the great seall and his deputes for appending the samen thereto without passing any other register or seall.

xii.—3 Feb. 1704, *Committee for enquiring into the export of Money and import of Brass and Copper Coyne.*

Vol. 1703-  
1707.

The Lords of her majesties privie Council doe heirby nominat and appoint the Earles of Lauderdale, Loudoun, Roseberry, Glasgow, Lords Advocate, Justice Clerk, and Rankeillor,

Master Francis Montgomrie, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh to be a Committee to inquire into the Import of money furth of this kingdome And to consider the most effectuall method for hindering and stopping the same in tyme comeing As also what may be the most effectual method off hindering the import into this kingdome off fforraigne Copper and Brass coyne, and recommends to the said Committee to meet to morrow at thrie a'clock in the afternoon and declaires any three a quorum, and to report.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1704.

XIII.—2 May 1704, *Committee anent the export of Money.*

The Lords of her majesties privie Councill doe heirby nominat and appoint the Duke of Atholl, Lord privie Seall, the Earle of Lauderdale, the Lords Advocat, Justice Clerk, Anstruther, Collingtoun, Stevenson, and Lord Provost of Edinburgh to be a Committee to enquire into the export of money furth of this kingdome and to consider the most effectual method for hindering and stopeing the same in time comeing. With power to the said Committee to take the oaths of whatsoever person or persons that shall be delated or information given of to them upon account of the premisses, and to consider what may be the most effectuall method to hinder the import of fforraigne copper or brass coyne, and recommends to the said Committee to meet this day at five of the clock in the afternoon and declaires any two a quorum.

Vol. 1703-  
1707.

XIV.—9 May 1704, *Committee anent the export of Money and import of Forraigne Brass Coyne.*

The Lords of her majesties privie Councill doe heirby nominat and appoint, The Duke of Atholl, The Earl of Lauderdale, The Lords Advocat, Justice Clerk, Anstruther, Collingtoun, Steinstoun and Lord Provost of Edinburgh to be a committee to enquire into the export of money furth of this kingdome and to consider the most effectual method for hindering and stopping the same in tyme comeing With power to the said Committee to take the oaths of whatsoever person or persons that shall be delated or information given to them upon account of the premisses and to consider what may be the most effectual method to hinder the import of forraigne copper or brass coyne, and recommends to the said Committee to meet this day at five of the clock in the afternoon, and declaires any two a quorum.

Vol. 1703-  
1707.

XV.—9 May 1704, *Proclamation discharging the export of Money.*

Ann by the Grace of God Queen of Great Brittain France and Ireland defender of the  
faith To  
Messengers at Armes Our Sheriffs in that part conjunctlie and severallie speciallie  
constitute Greeting. Forasmuch as by many Acts of Parliament the exporting of money  
or bullion furth of this kingdome is most strictly prohibit and particularly by the Act of  
Parliament Ch. 2nd par. 1st Sess. 3<sup>d</sup> Cap: 11: it is appointed that all merchants skippers  
customers and keepers of the Cocquets, Swear before the Lords of Thesaurie, or high  
Macers of our privie Councill

Vol. 1703-  
1707.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1704.

thesaurer for the time or thesaurer depute, not to export nor suffer the same to be exported, nor to conceal the exporting thereof, and that noe Merchant or Skipper trade or make voyadge to any forraigne place, before they take the said Oath, under the paine of the ffifth part of there moveables, which paine is over and above the confiscation of the money ordained by the other Acts of Parliament, and their is only allowed to passengers sixty pound Scots for there charges, as the said Act more fully proports. Notwithstanding of which good and necessary Acts yet money liath been and is exported contrair therunto to the great hurt and prejudice of the realme. For restraining of which abuse wee with advice of the Lords of our privie Councill have ordered and doe heirby order and command the forsaid Acts of Parliament against the exportation of money to be most strictlie and punctuallie observed, and for makeing the same more effectuall Wee hereby promise and shall give to any person who shall make discovery of the said unlawful exportation and shall convict the exporter therof, that he shall have the thrid part of the said money exported for his reward and pains. And furder wee heirby impower and require the Lords of our privie Councill or any Committee to be by them appointed to call before them any Merchants Skippers or others suspected, and delated for haveing transported money unlawfully or who shall transport the same unlawfullie for hereafter, and to take all lawfull probation against them by Oath or otherwayes whereby they may be convicted, and to give sentence against them conforme to the foresaid Acts of Parliament, and to reward the discoverers as above, Our will is herefore and wee charge you strictly and command that incontinent thir our letters seen ye pass to the mercat cross of Edinburgh and remanent mercat crosses of the head burghs of the severall shyres and Stewartries within this kingdom, and thereat in our name and authority make publict intimation hereof that non may pretend Ignorance, and ordaines thir presents to be printed and published. Given under our Signet att Edinburgh the nynth day of May and of our reigne the thrid year 1704.

XVI.—7 Nov. 1704, *Committee anent the False Coyne and Coyners at Dumfreis.*

Vol. 1703-  
1707.

The Lords of her Majesties Privie Councill doe heirby nominat and appoint The Earle of Lauderdale Lord Advocat and Mr Francis Montgomery to be a Committee to consider the letter sent by the magistrats of Drumfreis to the Lord President of Privy Council together with the information given by the saids magistrats anent the false coyne and Coyners discovered and found out there, and recommends to the said Committy to meet tomorrow at twelve of the clock in the mid-day, and declaires any two a quorum and to report.

XVII.—16 Nov. 1704, *Recommendation to Committee anent False Coyne.*

Vol. 1703-  
1707.

The Councill recommends to the former Committee appointed anent false coyn to meet to morrow at three of the clock in the afternoon, and report.

XVIII.—7 Dec. 1704, *Recommendation to the Committee anent Popery and False Coyne.* Acts of the Privy Council, 1704.

The Lords of Her Majesties Privy Councill doe heirby recommend to the Committee appointed anent the Growth of popery and false Coyne to meet tomorrow at three a'clock in the afternoon, and report. Vol. 1703-1707.

XIX.—28 Dec. 1704, *Additional Committee anent Export of Money.*

The Lords of her majesties privie Councill doe heirby add to the former Committee appointed anent the export of money The Earle of Buchan, Thesaurer deput, and Master Francis Montgomery, and recommends to the said Committee to meet tomorrow at three of the clock in the afternoon And continows the quorum as formerly And to report. Vol. 1703-1707.

XX.—28 Dec. 1704, *Order for Making New Dyes and Recommendation to the Committee to Meet anent False Coyne.*

The Earle of Lauderdale haveing represented to the Lords of Her Majesties privie Councill that there is some money to be coyned in the Mint house, and that it is necessary there should be new dyes made for that end out of the Favorick money of the Mint. The saids Lords haveing considered the samen They appoint and ordaine James Clark ingraver in the Mint to make new dyes for the end forsaid, and appoint him to be payed for the samen out of the said Favorick money of the Mint. And in the mean tyme recommends to the committee anent false coyne to meet tomorrow morning at ten in the clock in the foironoon and consider anent the making use of the old dyes in the mean tyme whyle new on's be made and what was ordinar to be done formerly upon the decease of the late Queen. Vol. 1703-1707.

XXI.—11 Jan. 1705, *Warrant to James Clark to Cutt Matresses Punsions and Dyes for Coyning Ten and Five Shilling Peices.*

The Lords of her majesties privie Councill doe heirby appoint and ordain James Clark ingraver in the Mint to cutt and make matresses, punsions and dyes for the heads and reverses in coyning in ten shilling and five shilling peices with the letters from their inscriptions; and recommends to the Earle of Lauderdale to cause pay the said James Clark for the samen out of the first and readiest of the excess of the fabrick money of the Mint. Vol. 1703-1707.

XXII.—1 March 1705, *Warrant for Opening the Mint.*

The Lords of her majesties privie Councill doe heirby permitt and allow the Mint to be opened, And appoynts and ordains the officers in the Mint to proceed and goe on in coyneing ten shilling peices; and recommends to the Committie formerly appoynted upon

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1705.

Sir William Denholms petition to goe on and take tryall of the essay of weight and fynness of the gold in the pixis conforme to the standart appoynted by act of privie Councill and which is sealed up in a paper apairt.

XXIII.—18 April 1705, *Warrant to Aliment False Coyners.*

Vol. 1703-  
1707.

The Lords of her majesties privie Councill doe heirby recommend to the Lords Commissioners of her majesties Thesaury to cause aliment Gabriell Clerk a false coyner and others imprisoned in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh on that accompt dureing their imprisonment.

XXIV.—5 Feb. 1707, *Proclamation Concerning the Coin.*

Proclamations,  
&c., Vol. II.  
No. 115, Ad.  
Lib. Edin-  
burgh.

Anne by the Grace of God Queen of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith; To Our Lyon King at Arms, and his Brethren Heraulds, Pursevants, Macers, and Messengers at Arms, Our Sheriffs in that Part, conjunctly and severally, specially constitute, Greeting: *Forasmuchas*, Through Ignorance or with Design to make privat Gain and Advantage, sundry of Our Leidges have not only refused to receive in Payment of Debts or Bargains at the usual Rate, the Money which have past the irons of our Mint-house, but also several other Species of Coin appointed to be Current at the Rates and Value specified in the several Acts of Parliament and Proclamations of Privy Council made thereanent; Thereby both Straitning the meaner sort of People, and putting a Stop to Payment of Debts, and Obstructing the Inland Trade and necessary Commerce amongst Our Leidges: Therefore, and for Remedy thereof, We with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Appoint and Ordain, als well the Current Money which hath past the Irons of Our Mint, as all other Species of Money formerly Current within this Kingdom, to Pass and be Received in all Payments of Debts and Bargains, according to the Rates and Value specified and contained in the several Acts of Parliament and Proclamations of Privy Councill made thereanent, and as they have been in Use to Pass and be current heretofore. Discharging hereby all and every one of Our Leidges to Refuse any of the saids Species in Payment of Debts or other Bargains at the Rate and Value foresaid: With Certification to them and each of them, that they shall be Lyable to the Double of what shall be so Refused, presently to be Judged and Decerned against them by any Magistrat of the Place, the One Half of what is so Decerned, to be Applied to the Use of the Poor, and the Other Half to his Use and Behoof from whom the Money was Refused, and who shall Prosecute the same before the said Judge Ordinar. *Our Will is herefore*, and We Charge you strictly and command, that incontinent thir Presents seen, ye pass to the Mercat-Crosses of *Edinburgh*, and of the remanent Head-Burghs within this Kingdom, and there make open Proclamation hereof, that none may pretend Ignorance. And Ordains these Presents to be Printed, and that our Solicitors dispatch Copies hereof, for the Effect above-written, to the Sheriffs of the several Shires and Stewarts of the several Stewartries.

Edinburgh:  
Printed by the  
heirs and suc-  
cessors of  
Andrew Ander-  
son, Printer to  
the Queen's  
Most Excellent  
Majesty, Anno  
Dom. 1707.

*Extracted furth of the Records of Parliament, by*

JA. MURRAY, *Cls. Reg.*

XXV.—28 March 1707, *Proclamation anent the English Silver Coyne.*

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1707.  
Vol. 1703-  
1707.

Proclamation anent the English silver coyne, read, votted and approven, signed and ordered to be recorded, printed and published wherof the tenor follows

Anne by the grace of God Queen of Great Brittain France and Irland Defender of the faith To our Lyon King att Armes, and his bretheren heraulds, macers of our privie Councell pursevants messengers att armes our Shirreffs in that pairt, conjunctlie and severallie speciallie constitut Greeting, Forasmuch as by the sixteenth article of the treatie of Union betwixt the two kingdoms, it is provyded that from and after the union, the Coyne shall be of the same standart and value throwout the United Kingdom as now in England, and that our high Commissioner and Estates of Parliament of our kingdome in their last session of Parliament, did remitt to a Committie to consider the state of the coyne of this kingdome, and make report concerning the same, and the said Committie haveing made report accordingly, our said Lord High Commissioner and Estates of Parliament did upon the thretteinth instant of March, haveing considered the report of the said Committie anent the coyne, they did approve therof in the terms following, and ordered and appoynted that for changinge of the coynage of the currant money of this kingdome, The Commissioners of the equivalent should be ordained howsoonever the sowmes for the equivalent should be lodged in their hands, to receive all sowmes of money consisting of money that hath past the Mint of this kingdome, and all forraigne species att the rates the samen are now currant within this kingdome, except English money, and shall immediatly cause pay out of the equivalent of English money att fyve shillings per crown the equall sowme in taill to what was payed in of the forsaid money presently currant in Scotland, to the persone who payed in the forsaid Scots money, and that without delay, loss, or defalcation, and for making up the loss which privat persons may sustaine when the English money now currant within this kingdome shall be reduced to the standart of England att fyve shillings per crown, our said Commissioner and the estates of Parliament ordered and appoynted that the Lords of our privie councell should name and appoynt particular persons att such pairts and places of the kingdome as they should think fitt, before whom all persons are appoynted by proclamation, to be requyred to compear upon one and the same day, and there to tell down in presence of the saids persons one or more which should be named by the said proclamation what English silver money they have which being so enumerated, the persons so to be named are appoynted to seall the same, and detaine it in his or their persone till six acloak att night that day, and immediately thereafter delyver back the same to the owner, with a declaration signed by him or them before two witnesses bearing the sowme exhibited and enumerated, together with the sowme payed out by the partie effeiring to twentie pence upon each hundreth pounds sterling to the teller, and the forsaid respective person or persons to be named by the saids Lords of our privie Councell are appoynted to keep ane exact account of the certificats granted by him or them and of the persons names to whom, and the sowme that shall be therein contained, and which account subscriyved under his or their hand that same day before witnesses, he or they is by proclamation to be ordained to send to the Clerks of privie Councell, under the penaltie

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1707.

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of fyve hundreth merks, and the said proclamation so to be published upon the premisses, is appoynted expressly to discharge under severall penaltie, as that of fforgerie or other pains, the receiving of any other money in upon any other day after the preceise day to be appoynted by the said Lords of privie Councell, and is to bear ane express clause discharging English money to pass att any higher rate then in England att fyve shillings sterling per crown, and so proportionallie, or to be otherwayes currant or offered to be received in payments after the said day that the saids certificats to be granted by the saids respective persons to be named by the privie Councell shall be a sufficient title for recovering of the loss arising from the sowmes therein contained with what they payed out to the teller out of the equivalent, and the Commissioners of the equivalent are to be expressly ordained to pay out the same to the bearers of the certificats, without delay loss or defalcation, And it was appoynted, that the said proclamation should be published a few days before the said preceise day above mentioned to be affixed for telling of the money, as the saids Lords of our privie Councell should think fitt, and that the loss to be made up be only for the silver coynage, and did thereby remitt to the Lords of our privie Councell to emitt the forsaid proclamation in such terms and with such orders, and appoynting the execution thereof after such maner as they should think fitt. Therefore wee with advyce of our privie councell have appoynted and heirby appoynts the places and persons intrusted and the day and tyme ordered by the said remitt of Parliament to be as follows viz The towns of Edinburgh Glasgow and Aberdeen to be the places for telling in of the said money, And that att the town of Edinburgh there be three tables and distinct offices for receiving in of the money, one in the Innerhouse wher the Lords of Session are in use to meet, another in the Laich councell house where the magistrats of Edinburgh wer in use to meet, and the third in the new rowme for the meeting of the burrows on the low exchange, and that each of the saids tables be attended with a sufficient number of tellers and Clerks for wryting certificats, to be appoynted by the magistrats of Edinburgh, and farther that at each office or table there be present one of the Lords of our privie Councell, and one of the saids magistrats, as also that one of the saids Lords and one of the magistrats with a sufficient number of tellers and ane Clerk goe to the bank office for telling of English silver money in the bank; as also that att Glasgow and Aberdeen there be competent tables kept at the respective councell houses of the saids burghs respective by at least three of them to be present att the receaving and telling in of the said money, And that the day for telling the said money be the seventeenth day of Apryll nixt to come, and that the attendance begin at the respective places abovementioned at six in the morning, and continue till twelve acloak, and to begin again att two in the afternoon and to continue till six in the evening the said day, att which tymes and places all persons within this kingdome haveing money of the silver coyne of England, are requyred to present and offerr there said money to be told that they may receive certificats in maner above and after mentioned, and the persons intrusted respectively as above are heirby requyred to receive from all persons what English money they have att present, and tell down in there presence, which being so exhibite and told down the saids persons intrusted are to seall up the same in baggs and detaine it till the said six acloak of the same day, and immediatly to delyver

it back to the owner with a certificat signed by the persons abovementioned respective viz att Edinburgh by the Lord of privie Councell and magistrat attending at each office, and table, and att the bank office, and att Glasgow and Aberdeen by the magistrats of the saids burghs or three of them respectively before two witnesses, bearing the sowme exhibite and told down with the sowme ordained to be payed out by the pairtie to the teller, effeiring to twentie pence upon each hundreth pounds sterling, and the forsaid persons respective above named are heirby ordained to wrytt doun ane exact accompt of the respective certificats to be granted by them, and of the persons names to whom, and of the sowmes that shall be therin contained; And the saids persons named and intrusted as aforesaid, are heirby requyred and ordained to subscrivve the said generall accompt before witnesses upon the same day abovementioned, and to transmitt the same to the Clerks of our privie Councill without delay under the penaltie of fyve hundreth merks, and wee with advyce forsaid heirby expressly discharge the receiving in any English money upon any other day after the forsaid preceise day appoynted as said is, or altering any certificats formerly granted under the paine of falsehood and forgerie; As lykewayse wee with advyce forsaid discharge the English money to pass at any higher rate then the rate of England att fyve shillings Sterling per crown, and so proportionallie, and that it shall be no otherwayes curreant nor offered or received in payments after the said day: And furder wee declaire the saids certificats to be granted by the saids respective persons intrusted as said is, are to be a sufficient title for recovering the loss aryseing from the sowmes therein contained and what was payed to the teller out of the equivalent, and wee with advyce forsaid ordaine the Commissioners of the Equivalent to pay out the same to the bearer of the certificat without delay, loss or defalcation, and that how soon the saids Commissioners shall have received the sowme of the equivalent out of which the said loss is to be repaired, declairing that the loss to be made upon the said English money is only for the species of silver coyne: Our will is heirfore and wee charge you strictly and command that incontinent thir our letters seen ye pass to the mercat cross of Edinburgh, and remanent mercat crosses of the head burghs of the respective shyres and stewartries within this kingdome, and therat by open proclamation make publication heirof that non may pretend ignorance, and ordains these presents to be printed, and our solicitors so dispatch copies heirof with all possible haist to the Shirreffs of the severall shyres, stewarts of the severall stewartries, and magistrats of the royall burrows within this kingdome for publication as said is. Given under our signett att Edinburgh the twentie eight day of March and of our reigne the Sixth year J<sup>m</sup> vij<sup>c</sup> and sevine Sic subscribitur Queensberrie Com<sup>r</sup>. Seafield. Cancellarius. Montross P. Loudoun. S. Morton. Galloway. Findlater. Belcarres. Forfar. Kintoir. Glasgow. Dunmore. Hyndfoord.

xxvi.—28 March 1707, *Committie for attending the intakeing the English Money.*

Her majesties high Commissioner and Lords of privie Councell doe heirby recommend to the Earle of Lauderdale The Lords President of Session, Justice Clerk and Sir Robert

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1707.

Sinclair to attend att the offices in Edinburgh upon the Sevinteinth day of Apryll nixt when the English milled money is to be brought in In the terms of the proclamatiōe of Councell; and in case of the necessary absence of any of them, allows any privie Councillor att Edinburgh for the tyme to supply there places ther.

xxvii.—7 April 1707, *Order to the Bank anent English Money.*

Vol. 1703-  
1707.

The Lords of privie Councell considering the great inconvenience that may aryse to this kingdome by privat persons their bringing in English milned money from England of purpose to tell it in att Edinburgh, so as they may have the benefite of the fyve shilling Scots per crown, and then to return the money, ffor preventing of which fraud, and that it may appear in whose hands the money is, their Lordships doe heirby strictly prohibite and discharge the directors of the bank from and after this day to receive any English milned money in payments or otherwayes till the seventeinth inclusive, and ordaines intimation heirof to be made to the Governour and directors of the Bank, and appoynts the said Governour and directors to give in ane account to the Clerks of Councell betwixt and twelve aeloak tomorrow of all the English milned money in their hands.

xxviii.—7 April 1707, *Order to the Tacksmen of the Customes anent English Milned Money.*

The Lords of her majesties privy Councell considering the great inconvenience that may aryse to this kingdome by privat persons importing great quantities of English milned money of purpose to tell in the same att Edinburgh in termes of the proclamation of Councell and get allowance of the five shillings on the crown out of the equivalent, and then to returne the money to England; For preventing whereof the Lords doe heirby recommend to the Tacksmen of the customes to give orders to the officers of the respective custome houses on the border, to take particular notice of what English money is imported in considerable quantities betwixt and the Sevinteinth instant, and by whom, and to send in a particular account thereof to the clerks of privie councell that so the fraudulent designs may be prevented.

xxix.—16 April 1707, *Report from the Bank of the English Milled Money in their hands.*

Vol. 1703-  
1707.

In absence of the Lord High Chancellor and Lord President of Councell, the Earl of Buchan elected preses.

Report from the directors of the Bank of the quantitie of English milned money in their hands read and ordered to be recorded, wherof the tenor follows.

Edinburgh the eight day of Apryll J<sup>m</sup> vij<sup>e</sup> and sevine years, Present in a Committie of the directors of the bank, James Marjoriebanks deputy governour, Thomas Pringle, M<sup>r</sup> Alexander Wedderburne, John Jamieson and Alexander Campbell directors, The Com-

mittie haveing before them ane order of the Lords of her majesties privie Councell dated the sevintth instant Discharging the directers of the Bank from and after the said day untill the sevinteintth instant inclusive to receive any English milled money in payments or otherwayes, and ordaining the directors to give in ane account to the Clerks of Councell betwixt and this day at twelve acloak, of all the English mill'd money in their hands. In obedience to which order and command the Committie haveing made as full and exact search in their cash as the short tyme preseryved would allow doe, find that there is in their hands sevine thousand eight hundreth pounds sterling of English mill'd money: Ordered that the Secretary record this in the Companyes books, and to give in the same to the Clerks of Councell before twelve acloak, Sic subscribitur James Marjoriebanks, D. G. Tho: Pringle. Al: Wedderburne, Jo. Jamieson Al. Campbell.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1707.

xxx.—18 April 1707, *Report of the English Milled Money.*

In absence of the Lord High Chancellor and Lord President of privie Councell, The Lord President of Session elected preses. Vol. 1703-1707.

The Lord President of Session presented to the board a report from his Lordship and James Nairne one of the Baillies of Edinburgh off the English milled money enumerat before them in the bank of Scotland extending to Sevine thousand Sevine hundreth and sevintie fyve pound one shilling sterling with six pound nyne shillings and sevine pence sterling as the proportion allowed to the tellers, and the samen report being read was ordered to be recorded.

(eodem die)

Report of Sir Samuel M<sup>c</sup>Lelland Lord Provost of Edinburgh and Sir Thomas Young one of the baillies of the said burgh off the English milled money compted in the office kept by them in the town Councell Chamber extending to twenty eight thousand three hundreth and nynteen crowns nyne shillings and sixpence, read and ordered to be recorded. Ibid.

Report of Sir Robert Sinclair of Steivinson, and John Cleghorne one of the Baillies of Edinburgh off the English Milled Money compted before them in the Laigh town Councell house extending to twentie sevine thousand nyne hundreth and sixtie crowns one shilling and four pence, Read and ordered to be recorded. Ibid.

21 April 1707.

Report from the Magistrats of Aberdeen of the milled money enumerat before them upon the seventeintth instant Extending to one thousand four hundreth and threttie six pund ten shillings and six pennies and halfe pennie sterling read and ordered to be recorded.

Report from the Magistrats of Glasgow of the English milled money enumerated before them upon the seventeintth instant Extending to Eight thousand and nyne pounds

Acts of the Privy Council, 1707. nynenteen shillings ten pence and halfe pennie sterling money, read and ordered to be recorded.

XXXI.—22 Aug. 1707, *Act and Intimation anent Opening of the Mint and Re-coining the Forreign Money.*

Proclamations,  
Vol. II. No.  
125, Adv. Lib.  
Edinburgh.

At *Edinburgh* the twenty two day of *August*, One Thousand seven Hundred and seven Years; The Lords of Her Majesties Privy Council taking to their Consideration, that by the Treaty of *Union*, It is agreed, That all Forreign Species of Money at the Rates the same are now Currant in *Scotland*, as also, that all the *Scots* Silver Coin that past Her Majesties Mint in *Scotland* before the *Union*, should be brought to the same Standart and Value as in *England*; And the losses which privat Persons may thereby sustain, made good out of the *Equivalent*: Likeas by the late Parliament of *Scotland*, it was remitted to the Privy Council to give such Orders thereanent in such Terms, and appointing the Execution thereof after such methods and manner as they should think fit; In pursuance whereof, we have thought fit to Intimat, and hereby Intimat to all Her Majesties Good Subjects, That the Mint is now opened and set at Work for Re-coining as above, as also, That we have appointed Commissioners to oversee the in-bringing of the foresaid Coins to be reminted, and to take Account thereof; As also, upon the melting the same down in Lignets, to make an exact reckoning of the difference of Loss that may be betwixt the foresaid Coins and Sums brought in, and the Standart of *England*, and to give Certificats thereon, whereby the Owners or Inbringers, may get the saids Difference and Loss made good to them by the Commissioners of the *Equivalent*; And which Difference being so made Good, and the Money Re-coined, Re-delivered, to the said Owner and In-bringer, conform to the Master of the Mints Receipt given to him for that Effect as use is: The said Owner or In-bringer, is to have his Money brought in as aforesaid, in full Taile and of good *English* Standart. And we do hereby farder Intimat to all concerned, That the saids Commissioners are to attend at the Mint, for the End foresaid Wednesday and Friday every Week hereafter; And that from Nine to Twelve at Noon, and from Two to Five in the Afternoon of the saids Days: As likewayes, The Persons havers of the saids Money to be Re-coined, are to bring in to the Mint, and to the saids Commissioners for Re-coining all the Forreign Coins now Currant in *Scotland* in the first place; And then the foresaids *Scots* Coin in the next place, And that none bring in at the same time, and in one Bag, less than the Sum of One Hundred Pounds *sterl.* And we hereby Ordain thir presents, to be immediatly Published at the Mercat-cross of *Edinburgh*, and all other Places Needful: And that the Solicitors for that End, send Printed Copies hereof, to all Sherriffs, Stewarts and others, to be Published at the Mercat-crosses of all the Head Burghs as use is, That none pretend Ignorance.

Edinburgh:  
Printed by the  
heirs and suc-  
cessors of  
Andrew Ander-  
son, Printer to  
the Queen's  
Most Excellent  
Majesty, Anno  
Dom. 1707.

*Ex deliberatione Dominorum secreti Concilii*

ROB. FORBES, *Cls. Sti. Concilii.*

*God save the Queen.*

XXXII.—19 Sept. 1707, *Proclamation for Calling in the Forreign Coyn now current in Scotland.*

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1707.

Anne By the Grace of God, Queen of *Great-Britain, France and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, To Our Lyon King at Armes and his Brethren Heralds, Macers of Our Privy Council, Pursevants, Messengers at Arms, Our Sheriffs in that part, Conjunctly and Severally, Specially Constitute, Greeting: *Forasmuch* as by the Fifteenth Article of the Treaty of Union betwixt the two Kingdoms, Ratified and Approven by both their Parliaments; It is provided, that in the first place, out of the Sum of Three hundred and ninety eight thousand and eighty five pounds ten Shillings *Sterling*, to be granted and answered to *Scotland* as an Equivalent, for the Causes mentioned in the said Article, what consideration shall be found necessary to be had for any Losses which private Persons may sustain, by reducing the Coyn of *Scotland* to the Standart and Value of the Coyn of *England*, may be made good. *Likewis* by the late Parliament in *Scotland*, it was remitted to Our Privy Council there, that so soon as the Sums of the said Equivalent should be lodged in the hands of the Commissioners, to be appointed by Us to receive the same, to emit a Proclamation thereanent, in such Terms and with such Orders, and appointing the Execution thereof after such method and manner as they should think fit: And the saids Commissioners of the Equivalent being now appointed by Us, and it being resolved by Our Privy Council to call in first the Forreign Species of Money, and then the present *Scots* Coyn current in *Scotland*, in order to the said Reduction, and they having agreed with the Directors of the Bank, that the Bank shall immediatly, and ay and while the day after prefixed, receive in all the said species of Foreign Coyn, which shall be offered and presented to them by the Owners or Possessors thereof; And for which, the Bank is to issue and give their Notes, or make payment in other current Money, in the option of the Demander, reserving to such as are not willing to lodge their Money in the Bank, the liberty and privilege of giving it in to the Mint for Re-coynage in the due course, according to the Acts and Orders anent the Mint and Coynage, whereby all the Forreign species at present current in *Scotland*, may be brought in to be Re-coyned betwixt and the day after-mentioned, without any loss to the Owners, according to the intent of the said Article of the Treaty of Union. *Therefore*, and in pursuance of the said Resolve, We with Advice of Our Privy Council, have thought fit to intimat, and do hereby solemnly intimate to all Our Leidges, Owners and Possessors of any Species of Forreign Coyn at present current in *Scotland*, and ordained to be Re-coyned and Reduced to the standart of *England*, that they may at their pleasure bring in and offer the same to the Bank in *Edinburgh*, who will be ready to receive it upon every ordinary day of the Week (*Saturday* excepted) betwixt eight and twelve in the Forenoon, and two and six in the Afternoon, and for which they are immediatly upon the Receipt to issue out and give their Notes, or make payment in other current Money to the saids Owners or Possessors, in the option of the Demander, and that betwixt and the Fifteenth day of *October* next to come *inclusive*; Reserving always to such as shall not be willing to lodge their Money in the Bank, Liberty and Privilege of giving it in to the Mint, for Re-coynage in due course as said is: And We considering that the

Proclamations,  
&c., Vol. II.  
No. 127, Adv.  
Lib. Edin.

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1707.

said Commissioners of the Equivalent have already issued out, and are daily issuing out considerable sums of Money of *English* Standart, to those to whom the payment thereof is destined; As also that Our Mint is open and actually Coyning, and ready to Coyn all Money and Bullion that shall be offered to them from time to time, whereby the want of Currency may be sufficiently prevented: Therefore We, with advice foresaid, do hereby Ordain and Declare, that after the sixth day of *October* next to come *inclusive*, all the fore-said Forreign Species of Money shall be no more current, nor offered, nor receivable in any Payments; But shall from and after the said day be only held and repute as Bullion, to be disposed upon by the Owners within the Kingdom, as they shall think fit, except to the Bank of *Scotland* at *Edinburgh*, and even to the Bank until the fifteenth day of *October* next *inclusive* and no longer, in manner above-mentioned: Declaring further, that all the fore-said Forreign Species hereby discharged and turned to Bullion as said is, shall from and after the said fifteenth day *inclusive*, be only received at the Mint by whomsoever presented, either by the Bank or any other of Our Leidges, as Bullion to be Re-coyned, according to the said Standart and Value of the Coyn of *England*, but without any consideration of Loss, which they may thereby sustain, and with the benefit of a free Coynage allennarly, as was formerly in use, excepting always herefrom all the saids Forreign Species that shall be given in to, and found in the Bank, before and upon the said Fifteenth day of *October*, according to an Account thereof, to be taken by order of Our Privy Council, for certifying the same, to the effect that when given in by the Bank to the Mint, at any time thereafter for Re-coynage, the Bank and the Directors thereof may have their Loss and Allowance thereupon made good to them as given in before the said day. OUR WILL IS HEREFOR, and we charge you strictly, and Command, that incontinent thir Our Letters seen, ye pass to the Mercat Cross of *Edinburgh*, and the remanent Mercat Crosses of the head Burghs of the severall Shires and Stewartries within *Scotland*, and there, in Our Name and Authority, by open Proclamation, make Intimation hereof, that none pretend ignorance: And ordains Our Solicitors to transmit Printed Copies hereof to the Sheriffs of the severall Shires, and Stewarts of the Respective Stewartries above-mentioned, to be sent by them to the Ministers of the Paroches within their Respective Bounds; And appoints the saids Ministers to cause their Clerks Read and Intimat this Our Proclamation in their Churches before the Dissolution of the Congregation, that Our Royal pleasure in the Premisses may be known to all concerned, And Ordains thir Presents to be printed. Given under Our Signet at *Edinburgh* the Nineteenth day of *September*, and of Our Reign the Sixth Year, 1707.

*Per Actum Dominorum Secreti Concilii.*

RO. FORBES, *Cls. Sti. Concilii.*

God Save the Queen.

(Printed ut supra.)

xxxiii.—12 Jan. 1708, *Proclamation Calling in the Scots Crowns Old and New, The Fourty, Twenty, and Ten Shilling Pieces to be Re-coined.*

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1708.

Anne by the Grace of God Queen of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, To our Lyon King at Arms and his Brethren Heralds, Macers of Our Privy Council, Pursevants, Messengers at Arms, Our Sheriffs in that part, conjunctly and severally, specially Constitute, Greeting, FORASMUCH, as We by Our former Proclamation of the date the nineteenth Day of *Septcember* last, In prosecution of the fifteenth Article of the Treaty of Union betwixt the two Kingdoms, for reducing the Coin of *Scotland* to the Standart and Value of the Coin of *England*, and of the Remit made by the late Parliament of *Scotland* to Our Privy Council for that Effect, Did, upon the grounds therein narrated, give full and distinct Orders to all Our Leidges Owners and Possessors of any Species of Foreign Coin then Current in *Scotland*, for bringing in the same in order to be re-coined and reduced to the Standart of *England*; And thereupon did farder Ordain and Declare, That after the sixth day of *October* then next and now past, all the foresaid Foreign Species of Money should be no more Current, but only held and repute as Bullion in manner mentioned in the said Proclamation; And that after the fifteenth day of the said Moneth of *October*, it should only be received at the *Mint* as Bullion to be Re-coined without any consideration of Loss, and with the Benefit of a free Coinage allanerly, with the exception contained in favours of the Bank in manner mentioned in the said Proclamation. And it being farder Resolved by Our Privy Council in *Scotland*, after the calling in of the foresaid Forreign Species of Money, to be Re-coined in the first place, That then the present *Scots* Coin now current in *Scotland* should also be called in, in order to the said Reduction, as Our Privy Council should think fit. And there being sufficient provision now made to prevent the want, and maintain the currencie of Money and Species; THEREFORE We, in pursuance of the said Resolve, with Advice of Our Privy Council, have thought fit to Intimat, and do hereby Solemnly Intimat to all Our Leidges, Owners and Possessors of the several Species of Our *Scots* Coin following, *viz.* *Scots* Crowns Old and New, Fourty Shilling, Twenty Shilling, and Ten Shilling pieces, That they may at their pleasure, bring in and offer the same to the Bank in *Edinburgh*, who will be ready to Receive the saids *Scots* Species upon every ordinar Day of the Week (*Saturday* excepted) betwixt Eight and Twelve in the Forenoon, and Two and Six in the Afternoon; And for which they are immediatly upon the Receipt to issue and give out their Notes, or make payment in other current Money to the said Owners and Possessors, in the option of the Demander, and that betwixt and the Tenth day of *February* next to come *inclusive*; Reserving always to such, as shall not be willing to Lodge their Money in the Bank, Liberty and Privilege of giving it in to the *Mint*, for Re-coinage in due Course as said is; And farder, We with Advice foresaid, Do hereby Ordain and Declare, That after the said Tenth day of *February* next to come *inclusive*, All the foresaid Species of *Scots* Money, *viz.* Crowns Old and New, Fourty shilling, Twenty shilling, and Ten shilling pieces, shall be no more Current, nor offered, nor Receiveable in any payments; But shall, from and after the said Day, be only held and

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&c., Vol. II.  
No. 135, Adv.  
Lib.

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Privy Council,  
1708.

repute as Bullion to be disposed upon by the Owners, within the Kingdom as they shall think fit, except as to the Bank of *Scotland* at *Edinburgh*, by whom the same shall be Received at the full Value, until the Twenty fifth day of the said Month of *February* next inclusive, and no longer, in manner abovementioned: DECLARING farder, that the foresaid *Scots* Species, hereby Discharged and turned to Bullion, as said is, shall, from and after the said Twenty fifth day of *February* inclusive, be only Received at the *Mint*, by whomsoever presented, either by the Bank or any other of Our Liedges as Bullion, to be Re-coined according to the said Standart and Value of the Coin of *England*; but without any consideration of Loss, which they may thereby sustain, and with the Benefit of a free Coinage allanerly, as was formerly in use: Excepting always herefrom, all the saids *Scots* Species, that shall be given in to, and found in the Bank, before and upon the said Twenty fifth day of *February*, according to an Accompt thereof to be taken by order of Our Privy Council for Certifying the same, to the effect, that when given in by the Bank at any time thereafter to the *Mint* for Re-coinage; The Bank and the Directors thereof, may have their Loss and Allowance thereupon made good to them as given in before the said Day. OUR WILL IS HEREFOR, And We Charge you strictly, and Command, That incontinent thir Our Letters seen, ye pass to the Mercat-cross of *Edinburgh*, and the remanent Mercat-crosses of the Head Burghs of the several Shires and Stewartries within *Scotland*, and there in Our Name and Authority, by open Proclamation, make Intimation hereof, that none pretend Ignorance: And Ordains Our Solicitors to transmit Printed Copies hereof, to the Sherriffs of the several Shires, and Stewarts of the Respective Stewartries above mentioned, to be sent by them to the several Session Clerks of the Paroches within their Respective bounds: And Appoints the saids Clerks to Read and Intimate this our Proclamation in the Churches, before the Dissolution of the Congregation, That Our Royal Pleasure in the Premisses may be known to all concerned. And Ordains thir presents to be Printed. Given under Our Signet at *Edinburgh* the Twelfth day of *January*; And of Our Reign the sixth year . 1708.

*Ex Deliberatione Dominorum Secreti Concilii.*

RO. FORBES *Cls. Sti. Concilii.*

God Save the Queen.

(Printed ut supra.)

xxxiv.—16 March 1708, *Proclamation Restoring the Scot Species, viz. Scots Crowns Old and New Fourty Shilling, Twenty Shilling, and Ten Shilling Pieces to their former Currencie.*

Proclamations,  
&c., Vol. II.  
No. 143, Adv.  
Lib. Edin.

Anne By the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, To  
Macers of our Privy Council, Messengers at Arms,  
Our Sheriffs in that part conjunctly and severally, Specially Constitute, Greeting. For as much as by Our Proclamation of the Date the Twelfth day of *January* last, We thought fit

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Privy Council,  
1708.

to intimate to all Our Leiges, Owners and Possessors of the Species of Our *Scots* coin following, *viz.* *Scots* Crowns Old and New, Forty Shilling, Twenty Shilling, and Ten Shilling Pieces that they might bring in and offer the same to the Bank at Edinburgh, in manner therein expressed, betwixt and the 10<sup>th</sup> day of February then next to come, And did furdur ordain and declare that after the said 10<sup>th</sup> day of February All the foresaid species of Scots money *viz.* crowns old and new, fourtie shilling, twenty shilling and ten shilling pieces should be no more current nor receivable in Payments, but held and repute as Bullion, except as to the Bank of *Scotland* at *Edinburgh*, by whom the same should be received at the full Value, until the Twenty Fifth of *February* then next *inclusive*, and no longer, as the said Proclamation bears. And We being informed, That at this extraordinary Juncture of a threatened Invasion, there is an extraordinary demand made at the Bank for Payment of their Bank Bills, more than the Currence, which otherways appeared to be well provided for, can answer; so that of Necessity the Payments of the Bank must stop, unless some Remedy be provided. Therefore, We, with Advice of the Lords of Our Privy Council, have thought fit, notwithstanding of the elapsing of the foresaid days appointed for the Currence of the saids *Scots* Coin: To restore the saids *Scots* Species, *viz.* *Scots* Crowns Old and New, Forty Shilling, Twenty Shilling, and Ten Shilling Pieces to their former Currence, Ordaining and Declaring that they may be offered, and shall be receivable in all Payments till furdur Order, And that notwithstanding of the foresaid Proclamation, and elapsing of the Days therein fixed, and We with Advice foresaid Declare, That timous intimation shall be given, when the foresaid Currence of the saids *Scots* Species shall be discharged, and that the Currence formerly provided may take place, that none of our Lieges may receive any Detriment. OUR WILL IS HEREFOR, And We Charge you strictly and Command, that incontinent thir Our Letters seen, ye pass to the Mercat-Cross of *Edinburgh*, and remanent Mercat-Crosses of the head Burghs of the several Shires, and Stewartries within *Scotland*, and there in Our Name and Authority by open Proclamation make Intimation hereof, that none pretend Ignorance, and Ordains thir Presents to be Printed.

Given under Our Signet at *Edinburgh* the Sixteen Day of *March*, and of Our Reign the Seventh Year, 1708.

*Per Actum Dominorum Secreti Concilii.*

Ro: Forbes *Cls. Sti. Concilii.*

xxxv.—28 April 1708, *Proclamation for Calling in the several Scots Species of Money following, viz. Crowns Old and New, Fourty Shilling, Twenty Shilling, and Ten Shilling Pieces; The Four Merk, Two Merk, One Merk, Half Merk, Five Shilling, and Three Shilling Six Penny Pieces to be Recoined.*

Anne by the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, Defender of Proclamations, the Faith; To Macers of Our Privy Council, Messengers at Arms, &c., Vol. II. Adv. Lib.

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Privy Council,  
1708.

Our Sheriffs in that part conjunctly and severally, specially constitute, Greeting: FORASMUCH AS, by Our Proclamation of the date the Twelfth day of *January* last, We thought fit to Intimat to all Our Liedges, Owners and Possessors of the *Species* of our *Scots* Coin following, *viz.* *Scots* Crowns Old and New, Fourty shilling, Twenty shilling, and Ten shilling Pieces, That they might bring in and offer the same to the Bank at *Edinburgh* in manner therein exprest, betwixt and the Tenth day of *February* then next to come; And did furdre Ordain and Declare, That after the said Tenth day of *February*, all the foresaids *species* of *Scots* Money, *viz.* Crowns Old and New, Fourty shilling, Twenty shilling, and Ten shilling Pieces, should be no more Current nor Receivable in Payments, but held and repute as Bullion, Except as to the Bank of *Scotland* at *Edinburgh*, by whom the same should be received at the full Value until the Twenty fifth day of *February* then next *inclusive*, and no longer as the said Proclamation bears. *Likewis*, by Our other Proclamation of the date the Sixteenth day of *March* last, We being Informed, that at the extraordinary Juncture of a Threatned Invasion, there was an extraordinary Demand made at the Bank for Payment of their Bank Bills more than the Current *Species*, which otherways appeared to be well Provided for, could Answer; so that of Necessity the Payments of the Bank must have stopt unless some Remedy had been Provided: *Therefore*, We thought fit, notwithstanding of the elapsing of the foresaid days appointed for the Currency of the saids *Scots* Coin, to restore the saids *Scots Species*, *viz.* *Scots* Crowns Old and New, Fourty shilling, Twenty shilling and Ten shilling Pieces to their former Currency, and did Ordain and Declare, That they might be offered, and should be receivable in all Payments till further Orders, as the said Proclamation likeways bears, And there being sufficient Provision now made to prevent the want, and maintain the Currency of Money in *Specie*, and it being Resolved by Our Privy Council in *Scotland*, after calling in the Forreign *Species* of Money to be Recoined in the first place, That then the present *Scots* Coin now current in *Scotland* should also be called in, in order to the said Reduction as Our Privy Council should think fit: *Therefore* We, in pursuance of the said Resolve, with Advice of Our Privy Council, have thought fit to Intimat, and do hereby solemnly Intimat to all Our Liedges, Owners and Possessors of the several *Species* of our *Scots* Coin following, *viz.* *Scots* Crowns Old and New, Fourty shilling, Twenty shilling, and Ten shilling Pieces, that they may at their Pleasure bring in and offer the same to the Bank in *Edinburgh*, who will be ready to Receive the said *Scots species* upon every ordinar day of the Week (*Saturday* excepted) betwixt Eight and Twelve in the Forenoon, and Two and Six Hours in the Afternoon, and for which they are immediately upon their Receipt to issue and give out their Notes, or make Payment in other current Money to the saids Owners and Possessors in the Option of the Demander, and that betwixt and the first day of *June* next to come *inclusive*. *Reserving* always to such as shall not be willing to Lodge their Money in the Bank, Liberty and Privilege of giving it in to the Mint for Recoinage in due course as said is. *And furdre*, We, with Advice foresaid, Do hereby *Ordain* and *Declare*, That after the said first day of *June* next *inclusive*, all the forsaid species of *Scots* Coin, *viz.* Crowns Old and New, Fourty shilling, Twenty shilling, and Ten shilling Pieces, shall be no more current nor offered, nor receivable in any Payments, but shall from and after the said day be only held and reputed as Bullion,

to be disposed upon by the Owners within the Kingdom as they shall think fit ; Except as to the Bank of *Scotland* at *Edinburgh*, by whom the same shall be received at the full value until the Fifteenth day of *June* next *inclusive*, and no longer in manner abovementioned. *And likewise*, We, with Advice foresaid, Do hereby solemnly Intimat to all Our Liedges, Havers and Possessors of the rest of the *Scots* Coin of the *species* following, *viz.* The Four Merk, Two Merk, One Merk, Half Merk, Five shilling, and Three shilling Six penny Pieces, That they may at their Pleasure from and after the said Fifteenth day of *June* next to come, bring in and offer the same to the Bank in *Edinburgh*, who will be ready to Receive the said *Scots species* upon every ordinary day of the Week (*Saturday* excepted) at the Hours abovementioned, and for which they are to give out their Notes, or make Payment in manner above set down, and that betwixt the said Fifteenth day of *June*, and the Fifteenth day of *October* next to come *inclusive*, *Reserving* always to such as shall not be willing to Lodge their said Money in the Bank, Liberty and Privilege of giving it in to the Mint for Recoinage in due Course as said is, *Declaring* hereby farder, That after the said Fifteenth day of *October* next *inclusive*, all the forsaid *species* of the *Scots* money, *viz.* Four Merk, Two Merk, One Merk, Half Merk, Five shilling, and Three shilling Six penny Pieces, shall be no more current nor offered, nor receivable in any Payments, but shall only be from and after the said day held and repute as Bullion, to be disposed upon by the Owners within the Kingdom as they shall think fit ; Excepting as to the Bank of *Scotland*, by whom the same is to be received at the full value until the first day of *November* next to come *inclusive*, and no longer, in manner abovementioned. *Declaring farder*, That the foresaid *Scots species* hereby first Discharged and turned to Bullion as said is, *viz.* Crowns Old and New, Fourty shilling, Twenty shilling and Ten shilling Pieces, shall from and after the Fifteenth day of *June* *inclusive*, and the other *Scots* Coin above set down shall from and after the said first day of *November* next *inclusive*, be only received at the Mint, by whomsoever presented, either by the Bank, or any others of Our Liedges, as Bullion to be Re coined, according to the Standart and Value of the Coin of England, but without any consideration of Loss which they may thereby sustain, and with the Benefit of a free Coinage allannerly as was formerly in use ; *Excepting* always herefrom all the saids *Scots* Crowns Old and New, Fourty shilling, Twenty shilling and Ten shilling Pieces that shall be given in to, and found in the Bank, or given by them to the Mint, before and upon the said Fifteenth day of *June* next ; And also all the other *Scots species* abovementioned, that shall be given in to, and found in the Bank, or delivered in by them to the Mint before and upon the said first day of *November* next, according to the respective Accounts thereof, to be taken by Order of Our Privy Council for Certifying the same, to the effect, that when given in by the Bank to the Mint for Re coinage at any time after the saids days, the Bank and the Directors thereof may have their Loss and Allowance thereupon made good to them, as if given in before the saids days : And for preventing the Inconveniences the Bank may be exposed to, by undue and extraordinary Demands upon the Bank, either by emergent Accidents of the Government, or because of unexpected or surprising stoppage of the Mint, whereby they may be straitned in affording sufficient sums to satisfie their Notes by Money Current in *Specie*, albeit they have in their hands sufficient Quantity of Bullion :

Acts of the  
Privy Council,  
1708.

We, with Advice foresaid, Doe hereby Authorize and Impower the Governour and Directors of the Bank, to Apply themselves to the Lords of Session the time the samen is sitting, and in time of Vacance to any three of the saids Lords, who shall happen to be upon the Bills for the time, and Represent their Grievance, whereupon the saids Lords of Session in time of Session, and the saids three Ordinars on the Bills in time of Vacance are hereby Impowered to Appoint some of their Number to Inspect and Examine the State and Condition of the Bank, and Quantity of Current *Specie* in Bullion there, and upon finding that there is Fourty Thousand Pound *Sterling* and upwards in their hands, and yet no sufficient Quantity of Current *Specie* to Answer the Demands, or obviat the Inconveniences abovementioned; In which case, the saids Lords in time of Session, and the saids three Ordinars upon the Bills in time of Vacance are hereby Authorized and Impowered to Issue and cause Publish an Order under their hand appointing the saids species of our Scots coin or any sort thereof, to be delivered out of the Bank in payment of their notes, and to be Current amongst the Liedges in Payment and Satisfaction of all Payments and Bargains, and that for such a space as the saids Lords shall think fit to Appoint: And to be returned to the Bank in such manner as the saids Lords of Session or three Ordinars shall think fit to Appoint by a Proclamation under their Hands. And to the effect Our Pleasure in the Premises may be known, and Our Liedges Certified thereof. OUR WILL IS HEREFOR, and We Charge you strictly and Command, that incontinent thir our Letters seen, ye pass to the Market Cross of *Edinburgh*, and the remanent Market Crosses of the Head Burghs of the several Shires and Stewartries within *Scotland*, and there in Our Name and Authority, by open Proclamation make Intimation hereof, that none pretend Ignorance: And Ordains Our Solicitors to transmit Printed Copies hereof to the Sheriffs of the several Shires, and Stewarts of the respective Stewartries abovementioned, to be sent by them to the several Session Clerks of the Paroches within their respective Bounds: And Appoints the saids Clerks to Read and Intimat this Our Proclamation in the Churches, before the Dissolution of the Congregation, that Our Royal Pleasure in the Premises may be known to all Concerned, and Ordains thir Presents to be Printed.

*Given under Our Signet at Edinburgh the Twenty Eighth Day of April, and of Our Reign the Seventh Year, 1708.*

*Per Actum Dominorum Secreti Concilii.*

RO: FORBES, *Cls. Sti. Concilii.*

God Save the Queen.

(Printed ut supra.)

*MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.*

XXXVI.—21 June 1707, *Copie of the Letter sent to the Earle of Lauderdale.*

My Lord

Whitehall June 21, 1707.

I have by this Sent to the Earle of Glasgow To be delivered to your Lordship Her Majesties orders concerning the rules which are to be observed in the Mint att Edinburgh Together with the Indenture mentioned in her majesties orders. When they come to your hand your Lordship will please to lett me know that you have received them I have nothing els to trouble your Lordship with att this time, Save that I very willingly take this opportunity of assuring your Lordship that I am, with great sincerity

Soc. of Ant. of  
Scot. MSS.,  
Edinburgh.

My Lord

Your Lordships most faithfull and  
most humble servant Sic sub<sup>r</sup>

Loudoun

This is a true Copie of a Letter which was sent along with her Majesties orders and the indenture mentioned therein as is afore written and directed thus

To

The Right Honourable

The Earle of Lauderdale.

XXXVII.—12 July 1707, *The Queens Warrant appoynting David Gregory Esq To direct the Officers of the Mint in Scotland In the Methods of the English Mint.*

Whereas for the better carrying on the service of the Recoynage of the moneys in Scotland, pursuant to the acts of parliament for the union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, It has been represented by the Warden of our Mint att Edinburgh (Amongst other things) That a fitt person well known in the present Constitution and methods of the Mint of England, be sent down to advise and direct the officers of our Mint off Scotland In the present Recoynage and in the methods of working hereafter, And wheras the Warden Master and Worker and Comptroller of our Mint within our Tower of London, to whome the said Memoriall was referred, have proposed yow as a fitt person for that service att an allowance of Two Hundred and fifty pound for three months stay to be rekoned from your goeing from hence, and in lue of all charges, all which wee have approved of and doe hereby direct, authorize and impower yow furthwith to repair to Edinburgh, and to be assisting to the Officers of our Mint there by overseeing and directing all the officess,

Soc. of Ant. of  
Scot. MSS.,  
Edinburgh.

Miscellaneous  
Records,  
1707.

according to the methods of our Mint in England, and for your expences and pains in the said service for the said three months Wee doe hereby signifie, declare and direct that yow shall be allowed and payed the said soume of Two hundred and fifty pound, in such manner as our high Thesaurer of great Britain or Commissioners of the Thesaury for the time being shall think fitt And if it shall so happen, that our service in our Mint of Scotland should require your Continuance there longer than the said three months, our pleasure is and Wee doe hereby direct authorize and Command, that there shall be such further allowance paid to yow as our said high Thesaurer or Commissioners of our Thesaury shall think reasonable. And all our Officers of our Mint at Edinburgh are to take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly. Given at our Court at Windsor Castle the 12<sup>th</sup> day of July 1707 in the sixth yeare of our Reigne.

To our Trustie and well beloved

David Gregory Esq<sup>r</sup>

This is a true Copie of her Majesties warrant appoynting David Gregory Esq<sup>r</sup> to direct the Officers of the Mint in Scotland in the methods of the English Mint, Which was superscribed by her Majestie and docked att her Command by

Godolphine.

XXXVIII.—12 July 1770, *Mr Morgans Warrant to Direct the Clerks of the Mint att Edinburgh.*

Soc. of Ant. of  
Scot. MSS.,  
Edinburgh.

Whereas for the better carrying on the service of the Recoynage of the money in Scotland pursuant to the acts of parliament for the union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, It has been represented by the Warden of our Mint att Edinburgh (amongst other things) That a Clerk known in all the formes of keeping the books of the Mint of England, be sent to frame the books of the Mint of Scotland And whereas the Warden Master and Worker and Comptroller of our mint within the tower of London, to whome the said memoriall was Referred, have proposed yow as a fitt person to Instruct and assist the Clerks of our Mint in Scotland in Rateing Standarting and book keeping according to the practice of our Mint in England att an allowance of Sixty pounds for three months, to be reckoned from your goeing from hence, and in lieu of all charges. And if it shall be found necessary that you Continue longer in that service that yow be allowed five pound per month, all which Wee have approved off And accordingly doe hereby direct authorize and require yow furthwith to repair to Edinburgh there to instruct and assist the Clerks of our Mint in Rateing Standarting and book keeping according to the methods and practice of our Mint in the Tower of London and for your expences and pains for the said service for the said three months, Wee doe hereby signifie declare and direct, that you shall be allowed and paid the said soume of Sixty pounds and also the further soume of five pound a month for so long time as yow shall Continue in this service after the expiration of the said three months, In such manner as our high Thesaurer of Great Britain or Commissioners of our Thesaury for the time being shall think fitt. And all our

officers of our Mint att Edinburgh are to take notice hereof and Govern themselves accordingly Given at our Court at Windsor Castle the 12 day of July 1707 in the sixth year of our Reigne.

Miscellaneous  
Records,  
1707.

To our Trustie and well beloved Thomas Seabrock Henry Halley and Richard Collard Three of our Moneyers of our Mint within the Tower of London.

This is a true Copie of the Queens warrand appoynting Mr Richard Morgan to Instruct and assist the Clerks of the Mint of Scotland in the Methods of the English Mint which was superscribed by her Majestie and subscribed by

Godolphine

XXXIX.—12 July 1707, *The Warrant to the Moneyers.*

Whereas for the better carrying on the service of the Recoynage of the moneys in Scotland, pursuant to the acts of parliament for the union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland it has been represented by the Warden of our Mint at Edinburgh (Amongst other things) that two Moneyers from the Mint within the Tower of London should be sent to Edinburgh both for working and directing the servants already in our Mint of Scotland to work, that there may not be the least difference betwixt the Coynes of the two Mints, and that both Mints may be put into one forme of working in all time coming And Whereas the Warden Master and Worker and Comptroller of our Mint within our tower of London to whome the said memoriall was referred, Have reported that upon discourseing with the moneyers, they find them of opinion that this our service, will be the better carried on by sending three of their Company, and that they have Recommended you to undertake the Coynage of the money, (That is to say) to draw the barrs att the Mill, neall and cutt the pieces, to flatten, size, blench and coyne the money, and bear the Charge of all the waste thereon with the allowance of nine pence per pound weight, and sixteen pound each for the charges of your Journey, backwards and forwards, and that whenever there shall not be an Thousand pound weight coyned in one week, after your arrivall, yow shall be allowed, three shillings a day each—over and above your work for that week, and upon Condition that all necessary tools, horses firing and allum be furnished for yow, all which they conceave to be reasonable. Wee haveing taken the premisses into our Royal Consideration doe approve of what is so proposed, and accordingly our will and pleasure is, and Wee dee hereby direct and require you furthwith to repair to our Mint att Edinburgh and undertake the Recoynage of the money in Scotland according to such rules methods and instructions as by the Indenture of our Mint in England and the Charter thereof is directed and prescribed, and in such manner and upon such Conditions, and allowances as are above recited. Which allowances our pleasure is, And Wee doe hereby direct authorize and Command shall be payed in such manner as our high Thesaurer of Great Britain or the Commissioners of our Thesaury for the time being shall think fitt, and that there may not be the least difference betwixt the coyns of our two Mints in all tyme coming, Wee doe

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hereby direct and require yow to Continue at Edinburgh not only till the whole Recoynage there be over, but lykewayes untill such time, as wee shall have otherwayes ordained and provided for the coynage of our moneyes in our said Mint there, or that you shall obtain Leave from our High Theasurer of great Britain or the Commissioners of our Treasury to Return to England, and all our officers of our Mint att Edinburgh are to take notice hereof and Govern themselves accordingly Given at our Court at Windsor Castle the twelfth day of July 1607 in the Sixth year of our Reigne.

To our Trustie and well beloved Thomas Seabrock Henry Haley and Richard Collard Three of the Moneyers of our Mint within the Tower of London

This is a true Copie of the Queens Warrant appoynting the three moneyers above named to take care of the Recoynage of the money in Scotland which was superscribed by her majestie and subscribed by

Godolphine

XL.—20 June 1707, *Orders to the Officers of the Mint in Scotland.*

Soc. of Ant. of  
Scot. MSS.,  
Edinburgh.

It is our Will and pleasure and Wee hereby authorize and require yow, that in the coynage of such gold and silver, as shall be imported into our Mint at Edinburgh, Yow act under and observe the rules of Coinage which respect your severall offices, and are contained and exprest, in the Copie of the Indenture herewith sent attested by Sir John Stanly Warden of our Mint in the tower of London, Sir Isaac Newton Master worker and John Ellies Esquire Controller of our said Mint—Which Indenture was made, in the first year of our Reigne with the said Sir Isaac Newton therein designed Isaac Newton Esq<sup>r</sup> Master Worker of our Mint, and particularly that yow George Allardes Master of our said Mint at Edinburgh doe coyne the said Gold and Silver in to the severall species of money therein mentioned, makeing every species of the weight and finess and within the remedies therein sett down, and that yow and William Drummond Esq<sup>r</sup> Warden of our said Mint, and Walter Boswell Esq<sup>r</sup> Counterwarden thereof doe Survy and Cheque the proceedings of all the other officers of our said Mint and see that all the money be well and duly coyned in all respects according to the said rules and that the weights be kept true to the standart weights Which you shall receive from the Warden of our Mint in the tower of London, and that the severall pieces of money be not lighter than their Counterpoizes, and that ane exact account be kept of the dyes and puncheons so that all the dyes be delivered to the graver may be from time to time defaced in your presence, when they are worn out, For doeing of all which this shall be your warrant Given att our Court att Windsor Castle the 20<sup>th</sup> of June 1707 and of our reigne the sixth year.

Directed thus

To the Generall, Master Warden Counter Warden, Assey Master and other Officers of our Mint at Edinburgh

This is a true Copie of her Majesties orders To the Generall and other Officers of the Mint at Edinburgh Which was superscribed by her Majestie and att Her Majesties Command, subscribed by the Earle of Lowdon principall Secretar of State for that part of Britain called Scotland.

Miscellaneous  
Records,  
1707.

XLI.—20 June 1707, *Warrant to the Master of the Mint.*

It is our Will and pleasure and wee hereby authorize and require yow to coyne the silver Imported into our Mint at Edinburgh into Crowns, half crowns, shillings and sixpences, with the dyes that shall be sent you from our Mint in the Tower of London, or with such dyes as shall be made with puncheons sent to you from thence, To the Intent that the saids money coyned in that our Mint at Edinburgh, may be perfectly lyke those coyned in our Mint in the tower of London Excepting the letter E sett under our effigies to distinguish the moneys coyned, in the said two mints And Wee doe further authorize yow, to Command the graver of our said Mint at Edinburgh to clean and polish the dyes in due manner from time to time and to make new dyes with puncheons sent from the Mint in the tower of London and also to make new puncheons, and to use them for making of Dyes so soon as they shall be approved by yow and by the Generall Warden and Counter Warden of our said Mint att Edinburgh for making dyes to coyne the money in that our Mint perfectly lyke the moneys coyned in our Mint in the Tower of London, And Wee doe further require yow to coyne one tenth part of the silver Imported into sixpences, four tenth parts into shillings, three tenth parts into half crowns, and the rest into Crown peices ffor doing of all which this shall be your warrant Given at our Court at Windsor Castle the 20<sup>th</sup> day of June 1807 and of our Reigne the sixth year

Soc. of Ant. of  
Scot. MSS.,  
Edinburgh.

Directed thus

To Allardess Esq<sup>r</sup> Master  
of our Mint att Edinburgh

This is a true Copie of her Majesties Warrant to the Master of the Mint att Edinburgh, which was superscribed by Her Majestie and by her command subscribed by the Earle of Lowdon principall Secretary of State for that part of Great Britain Called Scotland.



# A P P E N D I X .

No. I.

*Afin que plus amplement on cougnoisse la monnoye des Roys qui ont Resgne au Royaume Descoce elle sera poultraicte cy a pres ainsy qui pourres veoir.*

*(This MS. has sketches of the coins above each entry.)*

Gros de Alexandre deuxieme du nom Roy deScoce du poix de deux deniers quatre grains ayant ung Roy couronne et en sa main une fleur de lis et d'aulture coste une croix qui passe oultre lescription et sont a ix ð xx grains de loy.

Gros de Jaques Stuart quatrieme du nom Roy deScoce du poix de deux deniers quatre grains ayant ung Roy couronne et daultre coste une croix qui passe oultre lescription et sont a viij ð xxij grains de loy.

British  
Museum  
Library,  
Cotton MS.  
Tib. D. 11.  
f. 14.

Gros du Roy Jaques Stuuart quatrieme du nom dupoix de deux deniers iiij grains ayant ung Roy couronne et daultre coste une croix qui passe lescription et deux chardons et deux estoilles dedens le champ vont a ix ð xx grains.

Ducatz de Jaques Stuuard quatrieme du nom Roy deScoce du poix de deux deniers et vij grains ayant ung escu aux armes deScoce et dautre coste ung escu a la croix saint Andrieu et sont a xxij Karas et demy de loy.

Escus de Jaques Stuuard quatrieme du nom Roy deScoce du poix de deux deniers xij grains ayant ung Saint Andrieu con siffre et dautre coste une croix a quatre chardons aux quatre costes de la croix, et sont a xxij Karas et demy de loy.

Rides de Jaques Stuuard quatrieme du nom Roy deScoce du poix de deux deniers xx grains ayant ung Roy a . . . arme tenant une espee en sa main et daultre costo v . . . aux armes deScoce et sont a xxij Karas et demy . . . .

Injured by fire.

British  
Museum  
Library,  
Cotton MS.  
Tib. D. II.,  
f. 14.

Plaques de Jaques Stuard cinquieme du nom Roy deScoce du poix de ung denier xij grains ayant ung escu couronne aux armes deScoce et daultre coste une croix qui passe outre le scripture sont a ij ð x grains de loy.

Babbis de Jaques Stuard cinqu . . . . . deScoce du poix de ung denier xij gr . . . . . chardon couronne et daultre v . . . . . Andrieu couronne sont a ij ð . . . . .

f. 14b.

Escus de Jacques Stuard cinquieme de ce nom Roy deScoce du poix de deux deniers quinze grains ayant ung escu couronne aux armes deScoce et deux croix de Sainet Andre a coste sont a xxij Karas.

Licornes de Jacques Stuard cinquieme de ce nom, Roy deScoce du poix de iij ð aiant une licorne qui a les armes deScoce a son col sont bonnes a xxij Karas et demy et sycuya a xxi Karat.

Gros de Jacques Stuard cinquieme de ce nom Roy deScoce du poix de deux deniers six grains ayant ung Roy couronne dautre coste ung escu aux armes deScoce et sont a x ð xvij grains de loy.

Liars de Marie Stuard premiere de ce nom Royne deScoce du poix de xx grains ayant une M couronne dautre coste ung lion Rampant couronnee sont de billon bien bas a xvij grains de loy.

Deniers de Marie Stuard premiere de ce nom Royne deScoce du poix de xij grains ayant une royne couronnee dautre coste une croix a deux couronnes et deux estoilles sont a xvij grains de loy.

Babbis de Marie Stuard premiere de ce nom Royne deScoce au poix de ung denier douze grains ayant ung chardon couronne dautre coste une croix de Sainet Andre sont de billon a iij de vj grains de loy.

Escus de Marie Stuard premiere de ce nom Royne deScoce du poix de deux deniers quinze grains ayant ung escu couronne aux armes deScoce dautre coste une croix sont a xxj k. demy, viij<sup>e</sup>, xxxij<sup>e</sup>.

Demis Babbis de la dicte dame du poix de dixhuict grains ayant ung chardon couronne une M et une R a coste dautre coste une croix de Sainet Andre et une couronne au parmy et sont a iij ð vj grains de loy.

Doubles ducatz de Marie Stuard premiere de ce nom Royne deScoce du poix de six deniers ayant une royne avec une coneffe a sa teste dautre coste ung . . . couronne aux armes deScoce sont a xxij karas.

Doubles ducatz aultres de Marie Stuard premiere de ce nom Royne deScoce dauphine de France du poix de quatre deniers c . . . grains ayant ung escu aux armes deScoce couronne sont a xxij Karas.

Injured by fire. . . . . ie Stuard Royne deScoce dauphine . . . . . quatre deniers dixhuict grains . . . . . me aux armes deScoce et dautre . . . . . ð x ð xij grains et demy.

Babbis de Francoys de Valloys et Marie Stuard premiere de ce nom Roy et Royne deScoce dauphine de France du poix de ung denier douze grains ayant une fet une M couronne sont a iij ð viij grains de loy.

Liars de Francoys de Valloys premier de ce nom et Marie Stuard Roy et Royne deScoce dauphine de France du poix de xx grains ayant ung grand lion couronne dautre coste une F et une M couronnes et sont a j đ ij grains.

Testons de Francoys de Valloys et Marie Stuart Roy et Royne de France et deScoce du poix de quatre deniers seize grains ayant ung escu couronne aux armes de France et deScoce et sont a x đ xvj grains loy.

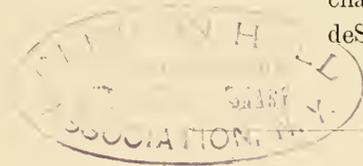
Aultres testons de Francoys de Valloys et Marie Stuart Roy et Royne deScoce danphine de France du poix de six deniers ayant ung escu aux armes deScoce dautre coste une M couronnée et sont a x đ xvj grains de loy.

Placques de Francoys premiere de ce nom et Marie Stuard Roy et Royne deScoce dauphine et dauphine de France du poix de ung deniere douze grains ayant ung escu couronne aux armes deScoce et de danphine sont a iij đ viij grains de loy.

Testons de Marie Stuart Royne deScoce douairiere de France du poix de quatre deniers dixhuict grains ayant une royne dautre coste ung escu imparti de France et deScoce couronne sont a x đ xvj grains de loy.

Piesses appellees cart de marc forges soulz le nom de Jaques Stuart sixieme du nom Roy deScoce du poix de deux deniers six grains ayant les armes descoce sont a huict deniers de loy.

Piesses du Roy Jacques sixieme du nom Roy deScoce du poix ung denier ayant ung chardon couronne et dautre coste les armes deScoce sont x đ xxij grains de loy.



## No. II.

*The Compt of the Coynzeous maid be Thomas Achesone Mr Coynzeour  
Beginnand the 7: of Appryle 1582 Inclusive To the first day of  
Maij 1583.*

*(These accounts extend in similar form down to 1606.)*

## CHAIRGE.

Past the Irnes in the said space in x . xx . xxx and xl schilling peices According to  
ane act of our souerane Lordis counsall vj<sup>c</sup> vij<sup>st</sup>. vij<sup>p</sup>—607<sup>st</sup> 7<sup>p</sup>.

MSS. Gen.  
Reg. Ho. Edin.

## DISCHAIRGE OF WECHT.

Item past of xvj s̄ peicis according to ane act of reductioun in x . xx . xxx and xl s̄  
peices—j<sup>c</sup> L<sup>st</sup>. iij<sup>on</sup> iij đ.

MSS. Gen.  
Reg. Ho. Edin.

Item past to the provest and his pairtiners sumtyme of the coynyieous according to the said act of reductioun for susteining of thair costis expenssis and chairges xx stane vtter fyne siluer extending to

—xxj<sup>st</sup> xiiij<sup>p</sup> j<sup>on</sup> half.

Item past to the conseruitur of Flanders of ane precept grantit to him be the kingis Maiestie and his counsall be Alex<sup>r</sup> Segget and Jo<sup>n</sup> Setoun burgessis of the Cannogait x staines wtter fyne siluer evtending to—x<sup>st</sup> xiiij<sup>p</sup> viij<sup>on</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>.

Item past to Kathreine Young relict of vmquhill Alex<sup>r</sup> King aduocat according to ane precept past be counsall and hir acquittance—iij<sup>st</sup>.

Item past to the Laird of Merchinstoun generall for his ordinar according to his gift of office three staine vtter fyne siluer extending to

—iij<sup>st</sup> iiij<sup>p</sup> v<sup>on</sup> xix d.

Item Past be exchange in the said space—iiij<sup>c</sup> xviiij<sup>staines</sup> vj<sup>pundis</sup> xij<sup>vnces</sup> xx<sup>denieris</sup>.

Summa of the dischairge of wecht—vj<sup>c</sup> vij<sup>staines</sup> vij<sup>pundis</sup>.

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CHAIRGE.

Item I chairge me with—iiij<sup>c</sup> xviiij<sup>staines</sup> vj<sup>pundis</sup> xij<sup>vnces</sup> xx<sup>denieris</sup> and convertit in money extends to the sowme of

—xij<sup>m</sup> vij<sup>c</sup> xix li xix s

Item mair with the remeids of wecht and fynnes according to the wairdenis buiks extendis to the sowme of

—j<sup>c</sup> xxv li xvij s xj d

And swa the haille profeit command to the king extends to the sowme of—xij<sup>m</sup> viij<sup>c</sup> xlv li xvj s xj d.

DISCHAIRGE BE PRECEPT.

Item payeit to Johne Hwme of Manderstoun be command of the Kyngs Maiesties precept and the said Jo<sup>n</sup> his acquittance—iiij<sup>c</sup> xxxiiij li vj s viij d.

Respondebit  
thesaurarius.

Item payeit to Johne Robertstone and David Williamsone merchandis for clayth tane of to the Kings Majestie be precept and the saidis acquittance—ij<sup>m</sup> pundis.

Item payeit to his Maiesties gaird quhilk was awand thaim afoir my Lord Duik MSS. Gen.  
Reg. Ho. Edin. acceptit the chairge be ordinance and acquittance of the Kyngis Maiestie and counsale—  
ij<sup>m</sup> ti.

Item payeit to the said gaird be ordinance of counsale fra the first of marche ·1581·  
to the first of September 1582 : according to my Lord Duikis acquittance—iiij<sup>m</sup> j<sup>c</sup> Lxxx ti.

Item payeit to the offiseris of the coynyehous be precept past in counsall and thair  
acquittance . for ane extra ordinar wadges the tyme of the reductioun of the xvj s peices  
—j<sup>c</sup> Lx ti.

## DISCHARGE.

Item Payeit to Sir Frank Italiane Be precept past in counsall and his acquittance—  
j<sup>m</sup> iij<sup>c</sup> xxxiij ti vj s viij d.

Item payeit to David Stewart page to the kyngis maiestie be precept past in counsall  
and his acquittance—ij<sup>c</sup> ti.

Item payeit to the comptroller at the kyngis maiesties removeing from Struiling The  
vij day of October be precept and his acquittance—v<sup>c</sup> ti.

Item payeit to Johne Robertsons merchand for claythis furneist to the kingis maies-  
teis page and allacayis according to ane precept and his acquittance—j<sup>m</sup> ti.

Item payeit to William Treschour musitiane be precept and his acquittance—j<sup>c</sup> ti.

Item payeit to James Hutsone ane of the Kingis maiesties violeris be precept and his  
acquittance—iij<sup>c</sup> ti.

Item payeit to M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Craige aduocat be act of counsall and his acquittance—  
iiiij<sup>c</sup> ti.

Item payeit to M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Gilbert aduocat Be act of counsall and his acquittance—  
iiij<sup>xx</sup> vj ti xiiij s iiiij d.

Item payet to Johne Andro clerk of our souerane Lordis Counsall be precept and his  
acquittance Respondebit  
Thesaurarius.

—vj<sup>c</sup> Lxvj ti xiiij s iiiij d.

Item payeit to M<sup>r</sup> Johne Scherp aduocat Be act of counsall and his acquittance—vj<sup>c</sup>  
Lxvj ti xiiij s iiiij d.

Item payeit to Crouner Stewart be precept and his acquittance—j<sup>m</sup> ti.

MSS. Gen.  
Reg. Ho. Edin

Item payeit to M<sup>r</sup> George Young be precept and his acquittance ane hundreth crounes of the sone extending to at L s̄ Ilk peic to—ij<sup>c</sup> L ti.

Item payet to M<sup>r</sup> Alex<sup>r</sup> Mauchen aduocat be act of counsall and my Lord thesaureris precept and his acquittance—vj<sup>c</sup> Lxvj ti xiiij s̄ iiij d̄.

Item payeit to my Lord thesaurer according as the pairticular compt produced to him at Leuth beirs

—ij<sup>m</sup> Lxxviiij ti xiiij s̄ v d̄.

Item payeit to the Kyngis Grace gaird be command of the King and Lordis auditouris of Chekker

—ij<sup>c</sup> ti.

#### DISCHAIRGE OFFISERIS FEIS.

Item payeit to the Laird of Merchistoun generall for his ordinar wages fra the first of December 1581 . to the first of appryle 1582 . Ilk moneth xij ti x s̄ to—L ti.

Item payit to Johne Carmichell in the space Ilk moneth iiij ti iij s̄ iiij d̄ to  
—xvj ti xiiij s̄ iiij d̄

Item payit to David Adamesone counter wairden in the space Ilk moneth iij ti vj s̄ viij d̄ to—xiiij ti vj s̄ viij d̄.

Item payeit to Francis Neper asseyer in the space Ilk moneth iij ti vj s̄ viij d̄ to—xiiij ti vj s̄ viij d̄.

Item payeit to James Gray sinkar in the space Ilk moneth viij ti vj s̄ viij d̄ to  
—xxxiiij ti vj s̄ viij d̄

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Summa is—j<sup>c</sup> xxvj ti xiiij s̄ iiij d̄

Item the offiseris ordinar wages for the monethis of Apprylle Maij and Junij 1582 . ar payeit be the prouest and his pairtinaris and thairfoir Is omittit in this compt.

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#### DISCHAIRGE OFFISERIS FEIS.

Item payeit to the Laird of Merchistoun generall for his ordinar wages fra the first day of Julij 1582 . inclusiuie to the first day of Maij exclusiuie Ilk moneth xij ti x s̄ to—j<sup>c</sup> xxv ti.

[And the other officers at the usual rate.]

## DISCHARGE.

MSS. Gen.  
Reg. Ho. Edin.

Item payeit to the clerk of register ane x . xx . xxx . and xl s̄ peice according to the ordour extending to—v ti.

Item payeit to Johne Andro clerk of counsall siclyke ane of Ilk sort to v ti.

Item payeit to the M<sup>r</sup> of requeist is siclyke ane of ilk sort to—v ti.

Item payeit to Lyon Harret siclyke ane peice of ilk sort to—v ti.

Item payeit to the offiseris of armes and triumphetouris amangs thame siclyke ane peice of ilk sort to—v ti.

Item payeit to the Maisseris siclyke ane peice of ilk sort to—v ti.

Item payeit to the ordinar offiseris of the house ane peice of ilk sort ilk ane of thame to—xxx ti.

Item payeit for the Wairdenis collis twa yeir Ilk yeir xl s̄ to—iiij ti.

Item payeit for ane pair of ballance and ane twa staine pyle—xxxviiij ti.

Item payeit for aucht staine new Irnewark for furniss cost Ilk staine xxij s̄ to—viiij ti xvj s̄.

Item payeit for xxviiij Lyngotis to cast the melted siluer in Ilk peice cost viij s̄ to—xj ti iiij s̄.

Item payeit for sax new studyis Ilk peice cost L s̄ to—xv ti.

Item payeit for twa pair new Justing Scheiris Ilk pair cost xxiiiij s̄ to—ij ti viiiij s̄.

Item payeit for my expenssis and hors hyre in ryding to Stirling fywe tymes—xl ti xiiij s̄ iiij d̄.

Item payeit for reparatiouns in the coyuyiehous according to the particular compt—jc xxxvj ti xviiij s̄ ix d̄.

Item for ane hundreth and xxxij assayis for ane hundredth and xxxij Journayis Ilk ane weyand ane quarter wnce extending to twa pund ane wnce at xl s̄ Ilk wnce extending to—lxvj ti.

Summa of this haill discharge extends to—xviij<sup>m</sup> ix<sup>c</sup> xxviiij ti vj s̄ x d̄.

And swa the comptur is superexpendit in the sowme of—v<sup>m</sup> Lxxxij ti ix s̄ xj d̄.

## No. III.

28 March 1605.—*Commission for trying of the Assay Box and for makinge ane Box off the Cunyie.*

Extracts from  
Lost Privy  
Council  
Records, 1605.  
MS. Gen. Reg.  
Ho. Elin.

The Lords of Secret Councill gevis and grants full power and commission to Alexander Erle of Dumfermling Lord High Chancellour of Scotland James Lord of Balmirrinoch Lord President of the Councill and Session, Mark Lord of Newbottle James Lord of Abircorne, David Lord of Scoon, Comptroller, John Commendator of Halyrudhous Sir Richard Cockburne of Clerkingtoun Lord Privy Seale Sir John Cockburne of Ormiston Knycht Justice Clerk Sir Thomas Hamilton of Monkland Knycht advocat Mr John Prestoun of Fentounbarns Collector Mr John Skein Clerk of Register John Arnot Thesaurer Depute and Sir Archibald Naper of Edinbellie Knycht or ony 5 of them the said Lord Chancellor being alwyse ane To convey and meitt in His Majesteis Cunye hous within the burgh of Edinburgh at sic dayes and tymes as thai sall think meitt and expedient and thair to cause oppen the assaye Box of the lait gold of vj<sup>lb</sup> and 3 lib peices and of the merk peices half merk pieces 40  $\text{d}$  and 20  $\text{d}$  peices of silver and to try the assayes of the said gold and silver gif the same answers in fynnes as the acts and ordinances of the Estaitis made anent the same cunye and passes not beneith the graynis of remeid prescryvit in the same acts as alswa to try the standart peice of the present new cunyie gold and silver and gif the same correspond in figures to the said new Cunyie or gif it be aboue or beneith the fynnes prescryvit in the act made thairanent and to report to the saids Lords of Councill quhat thai sall find in the premissis to the effect the saids Lords may gif thair approbation and allowance thairto accordinglie with power alswa to the saids Commissioners or any 5 of them the said Lord Chancellor being ane as said is to make and set down A. B. C. of the prices of everie particular specie and peice of gold and silver alsweile proper as forreyne and to cause the said A. B. C. be affixt on some publict and open place of the Cunyie hous to the effect all His Majesteis subjects may understand the particular prices of the saids peices, and quhat thai sall ressaue for the same in His Majesteis Cunyie hous and for thair better informatioun in the premisses with power to them to call unto them sic of the merchants and others persons of Judgement and knowledge as thai sall think expedient.

Edinburgh 2 Aprill 1605.—*Anent the A. B. C. of the Cunyie.*

Forsamekill as in the act and ordinance of the Estaites made anent the present new Cunyie of gold and silver It's specialle appointit that all sic persons as sall bring in any gold or silver to the Cunyie hous in lignot sall ressaue for every Scots vnce of gold tryit to be of the fynnes of 22 carrettis the sum of 34 fibs 18  $\text{s}$  Scottish money and every Scotis vnce of silver tryit to be of the fynnes of eleven deneirs the soume of 58  $\text{s}$  Scotis money

and for all gold and silver brocht into the Cunyie hous in Cunyiet species of quhatsumever fynnes the same be sall ressaue payment proportionallie thairto for euerie sort thereof alsweell as forreyne according to the fynnes thereof and A. B. C.

Extracts from  
Lost Privy  
Council  
Records, 1605.  
MS. Gen. Reg.  
Ho. Edin.

it to be made and given to the Master of His Majesteis Mint be the Lords of His Majesteis Councill and the Generall of his Hienes Cunyiehou, and now certane of the saids Lords of His Majesteis Councill with John Arnot Thesaurer Depute and the Laird of Marchinstoun Generall of the Cunyiehou having convenit this present day for making of the said A. B. C. conforme to ane Commission grantit to them be the Councill for this effect and thai having at grite lenth conferrit upon this matter thai have made and set down the said A. B. C. In manner following To witt that for everie vnce weicht of Scottis gold and Spanish pistollets of 22 carret fyne quhilk sall be brocht into the Cunyiehou in particular species the owner sall ressaue 3½ tib 13 schillings 4 d. and for everie vnce weicht of crouns 34 tib 18 s. for euerie vnce weicht of auld angells and rois nobles 37 tib 10 schillings for euerie vnce weicht of Scottis Thrissle noble and double Ducat 37 tib 5 schillings for euerie vnce weicht of Scotis silver and Frenche Cardecois of ij d. fyne 57 schillings 6 d for euerie vnce weicht of Ryalls 58 schillings commanding heirby the Master of His Majesteis Cunyiehou to conforme himselfe to this present ordinance in all sic gold and siluer of the fynnes aboue written as salbe brocht into the Cunyie hous in particular species and forsomeikle as salbe brocht in in lignet that he conforme himselfe to the Act of Estaitis maid thairanent as he will answer vpon his hichest perrell, and that he cause the extract of this present be affixt in some publict place of the Cunyiehou quhair throw all His Majesties subjects repairing to the Cunyiehou may have knowlege of the same.

In the Cunyiehou att Edinburgh 1 June 1605.—*The Essay tane of the Essay Box.*

The quhilk day convenit in the Cunyiehou of Edinburgh Alexander Earle of Dumfermling Lord High Chancellor, Mark Lord of Newbottle David Lord Scoon Comptroller John Commendator of Halyrudhou Sir Richard Cockburne of Clerkingtoun Lord Privy Seale Sir Thomas Hamilton of Monkland Knycht Lord Advocat, Mr John Prestoun of Fentounbarns Collector John Arnot Thesaurer Depute and Sir Archibald Naper of Edinbillie knycht Commissioners ordanit be the Lords of Secret Councill for trying of the Assay vnderwrittine befor quhom the Master Cunyeor and vtheris officiers of the Cunyiehou presentit the Assay Box of the lait gold of sex and 3 tib peices and of the silver of merk peices half merk peices 40 and 20 d peices quhilk box being oppenit in presence of the saids Commissioners they fand the particular peices of gold and silver vnderwrittine within the same viz—25 peices of gold quhilks agreit in number with the particular Jornayes specifeit in the Wardans buiks quhilks prices being meltit and cassin in lignet the lingnat weyt out of the fyre ane vnce and 10 grayn weicht and the said lingnet being tryit be the fyre the Lords fand the same to be of the fynnes of 22 carrettis and ane graine Item ther wes found in the said Essay Box 50 peices of Essay of silver quilks aggreit in number with the

Extracts from  
Lost Privy  
Council  
Records, 1665.  
MS. Gen. Reg.  
Ho. Edin.

particular Journayes specifeit in the Wardans buik and the same peices being meltit and cassin in lingnat the lignate out of the fyre 2 vnce and 14 drap weicht and the same lingnet being tryit be the fyre the Lords fand the same to be of the fynes of ij deneirs a grain and ane quarter. The Standart peices of silver bearing date the 19<sup>th</sup> of November 1604 quhair of ane peice weyand 6 vnce and 22 deneirs wes delyuerit to John Arnot Thesaurer Depute and the vther peice thair of weyand 9 vnce and 5 drop weycht wes delyuerit to Thomas Achiesoun Master Cunyeor being tryit be the fyre the Lords fand the same to be of the fynes of ij deneirs and ane graine. The standart peice of gold bearing date the 19<sup>th</sup> of November 1604 years quhair of a peice weyand 3 vnce and 9 deneirs wes delyuerit to John Arnot Thesaurer Depute and ane vther peice weyand 2 vnce and 15 drap weycht wes delyuerit to the Master Cunyeor being tryit be fyre the Lords fand the same to be halfe a graine Scottis vnder 22 carrettis.

The Lords ordainis the Generall of the Cunyiehours to take ane new assay of the standart peice of gold and to report to them the fynnes thair of. Alswa the saids Lords ordainis the 2 standart peices of gold and silver quhilks were found havié to the Master Cunyeor to be put in the assay box.

Edinburgh 5 June 1605.—*Warrant for the resset of the English Pyllis and Tursellis.*

The Lords of Secret Council gives and grants full power and commission to John Arnot Thesaurer Depute and Sir Archibald Naper of Edinbillie Knycht to ressaue the Pyllis and Tursellis laitlie send hame from England and the puncheons for making of ma pyllis and Tursellis quhilks ar particularly exprest in an Inventar subscriyvit be Robert Jowssie at command of George Lord of Berwik and to delyver the same pyllis Tursellis and puncheons for making of ma pyllis and Tursellis to Thomas ffoullis sinker of His Majesties Irines quhom the saids Lords ordaines to ressaue the same to be vsit be him as the dewtie of his office in sic caices requireth.

Warrant for trying of the Scottis and Inglis pyllis

The Lords of Secret Council gives and grants full power and commission to John Arnot Thesaurer Depute Thomas Achiesoun Master of His Majesties Cunyiehours and Thomas Fowllis Sinker of His Majesties Irnis to convein and meit in his hienes Cunyiehours with Sir Archibald Naper of Edinbillie Knycht Generall of the said Cunyiehours at sic day as he pleis appoint and thair to sie the said Archibald try the Scottis pyllis and weycht and the English pyllis of weycht laitlie send hame from England gif the same correspond and be aggrieable to the weychts ressauet and delyverit betwixt the said Sir Archibald and Sir Thomas Knyvet Wardane of his Majesties Mynt within his hienes Tower of London and being found aggrieable that thai delyver the same to the said Sir Archibald to the effect he may subscriyve the Bill indentit send hame to him to be subscriyvit upon his ressett of the saids pyllis.

## No. IV.

*Inventar of the Warrands and Wreitis of the Cunyehous.*

Imprimis ane extract of ane auld evident grantit be vmquhile King Dauid in favors of the officers and members there of the dait the fyft day of Februar and of his raigne the tuentie aucht yeir.	1	*	MS. Gen. Reg. Ho. Edin.
Item ane gift to vmquhile Adame Torre wardane of the Cunyehous of the sext day of December of the raigne of King Dauid 28 yeirs.	2	*	
Extract Letres of exemptioun grantit be King James the fyft in favors of the officers of the cunyehous daitit 23 of October and of his raigne 30 yeiris 1542.	3	*	
Commissioun for trying of the lignets of the half merks and four pennie peices and thrisell nobles fyve pound peices of gold foure penny peices of allay daitit 10 Januar 1597.	4	6	
Item ane gift vnder the priuie seill of the dait at Halyrudhous the 22 day of Apryll 1584 vpoun the haill liberties grantit in favors of the officers and members of the cunye-hous.			Copie only.
Item ane testificatioun of the conferring of the tickets of the essayss of the fyve pund peices of gold in the first pertinens tyme daitit the fourtein Januarii 1597.	6	7	
Item ane testificatioun of the conferring of the ticket of the essayis of the ten shilling peices of siluer wrought in the first pertinens tyme daitit the 21 Januarii 1597.		8	
Letres of horneing vpoun the gift of exemptioun of the priuiledge of the cunyehous contrair the prouest and baillies of Edinburgh of the dait the 12 day of September 1584.	8		
Ane ratificatioun be his maistie of the auld giftis of the cunyehous of the date the 15 day of November 1604 yeirs.	9	*	
Ane Testificatioun of the tryell taken of the four pound peices and thrisell nobles of gold, half merk peices of siluer and foure pennie peices of allay daitit the 2 day of Marche 1597.		9	
Ane testificatioun of the melting of the essayis of the ten s peices of siluer 2 lignetts wrocht in the first pertinens tyme daitit the 16 Julii 1598.	E	13	
Ane decret of suspensioun at the instance of the officers of the coynehous agains the bishop of Sanct androis the commendator of M and Henrie Wardlaw Chalmerlane of Dunfermling of the dait the third day of Junii 1607 quhereof two extracts.		11	
Ane testificatioun of the melting of half merk peices of the dait the 10 day of Julii 1598.	F	11	
Ane testificatioun of the tryell taken of the fynnes of the half merk peices of ten deniers fourtene grains of the dait the 15 day of Julii 1598.	F	12	
Ane ratificatioun in Parliament of the liberties and exemptiounes grantit to the officers and members of the cunyehous of the dait the 23 day of October 1612 yeirs.		13	

- 4 Ane exemptione to the officars and members of the Cunyehous be James Earle of  
Mortoune Regent, daitit 14 day of 1574.
- 5 Copie gift of exemptione to the officars and members of the cunyehous be K. James  
the 6 daitit 25 Junii 1579 and of his reign the 17 yeir.
- G 14 Ane Testificatioun of the melting of the essayis of the fyve pound peices of gold in  
the first pertiners tyme daitit the first day of August 1598.
- 14 Suspensioun at the instance of the officers of the cunyehous against the toun of Edin-  
burgh of dait the 13 day of Merch 1622 yeirs and ane copie thereof.
- 10 \* Ane extract of ane act of Parliament in the yeir of God 1606 yeirs anent the vniver-  
sall peyment of taxatioun to his maiestie.
- H 15 Ane supplicatioun grantit to James Aitchesoun of essay peices in the box of the dait  
the 17 day of August 1598.
- 12 Ane wthyr extract of ane act of Parliament of the dait the 3 day of October 1612  
yeirs anent the vniversall peyment of the taxatioun to his maiestie.
- (Numbers  
torn.) Ane commissioun for trying of the lignetts of gold and siluer wrocht in the lait  
pertiners tyme daitit the 26 day of December 1602 yeirs.
- L 17 Ane testificatioun of the tryell of the essayis of sex pound peices of gold wrocht in  
the taksmens tyme daitit the 27 day of December 1602 yeirs.
- m 19 Ane Testificatioun of the tryell of the fynnes of the sex pound peices of gold and merk  
peices of siluer wrocht in the lait pertiners tyme the daitit 12 day of Januar 1603 yeirs.
- n 18 Ane commissioun for trying of the lignetts of gold and siluer wrocht in the tyme of  
Thomas Foullis and the Laird of Collingtoun of the dait the 4 day of Januar 1603  
yeirs.
- o 21 Ane warrand to delyuer the lignettis of gold and siluer of essay peices to James  
Aitchesone of the dait the 4 Januar 1603 yeirs.
- P 20 Ane testificatioun of the tryell of the fynnes of the fyve pound peices of gold and ten  
shilling peices of siluer wrocht in the tyme of Thomas Foullis daitit the 12 Januar 1603  
yeirs.
- Q 22 Ane discharge maid be James Aitchesoun of the ressait of the lignetts of the essay  
peices of the 4 lb peices of gold thirsell nobles fyve pound peices and ten s peices half merks  
and 4 penny peices daitit the 12 Januar 1603 yeirs.
- R 23 Ane testificatioun of the tryell of the fynness of the hat peices and thirsell nobles of  
gold and four penny peices of alley daitit the 25 of Januar 1603 yeirs.
- S 25 Ane warrand to the officers of the cunyehous for delyverie to Mr Peter Ewat Minister  
and James Aitchesoun, of the lignettis of essay peices of gold and siluer wrocht in the  
tyme of the Mr of Elphingstoun and lait pertiners of the dait the last of Januar 1603 yeirs.
- 27 Act of Counsell quhereby the haill gold and siluer within the essay box of the saids  
6 lb pieces of gold and merk peices of siluer is gifted to the poore of Edinburgh that yeir  
with speciall declaratioun that the samine shall not be prejudiciall to the generall his rycht  
to the said assay money at any tyme thairefter.
- 30 The generalls discharge of the lignetts of gold and siluer ressait be him quhilk wer  
wrocht fra december 1602 to August 1604 daitit the first day of June 1605 yeirs.

This act is  
daitit 15 Feb.  
1603.

- Ane testificatioun of the tryell of sex pound peices of gold and merk peices of siluer w  
wrocht in my Lord of Berwicks tyme, daitit the first day of Junii 1605 yeirs. 29
- Ane discharge to M<sup>r</sup> Peter Ewat Minister and Johne Jacksoun of certane lignettis of x  
the essay peices of the sex pound peices of gold and merk peices of siluer wrocht in the 26  
M<sup>r</sup> Elphinstouns tyme daitit the 12 Februar 1603 yeirs.
- Ane act of Counsell acceptand and allowand the tryell taken off the essay box daitit y 24  
the 27 Januar 1603.
- Ane commissioun for oppinning of the essay box daitit in Januar 1597. Z 6
- Ane commissioun for oppening and trying of the essay box daitit the 18 Julii & 10  
1598.
- Ane warrand for the ressait of the pylls of weyght be commissioun of Lords of the \* 31  
secreit counsell daitit the fyft day of Junii 1605.
- Thomas Aitchesoun grantis the ressait fra Johne Arnot and Sir Arch<sup>d</sup> Napier of the † 32  
pylls tursells and punchiounes sucken be James Aitchesoun at Lonndoun and send home  
be him to Scotland daitit the 7 Junii 1605.
- Copie of the letres of horning contrair the town of Edinburgh ane copie of the 15  
priuledgis of his maiesties cunyehous in England.
- Ane warrand direct be his maiestie to the officers of the cunyehous and certane wthyr 1  
persounes to be present at the tyme of straiking doun of certane weyght of fals aucht  
penny peices daitit in Januar 1593.
- Ane testificatioun of the breking doun of fals irones and melting of fals aucht penny 2  
peices daitit the first day of Februar 1593.
- Ane discharge and warrand of the lords of exchecker to the M<sup>r</sup> & Wardaine of the 3  
cunyehous anent the fyve pound peices of gold and ten s peices of siluer daitit the 21  
Januar 1595.
- Ane warrand direct to M<sup>r</sup> Cunyear and Wardaines for cunyeane of sex pound peices 4  
ten s peices 5 s peices 30 penny peices and 12 penny peices, ane number of thame vpoun  
certaine weyhtis daitit the 20 day of Februar 1595.
- Ane warrand direct vpoun euerie pound weyght of gold to work at the leist half ane 5  
pound weyght of fiftie shilling peices daitit the 24 Februar 1595.
- Ane warrand anent the restoring and reponing of the officers and members of the 6  
cunyehous daitit the 18 August 1597.
- Ane commissioun for trying of the essay box daitit the 28 apryll 1613. 33
- The reports of the Lords Commissioners of their tryell taken of the essayis of gold and 34  
siluer of the essay box in Thomas Aitchesoun and George Foullis tyme daitit the 17 Maii  
1613.
- Ane warrand for delyuerie of the essayis of gold and siluer quhilk wes in the box to  
James Aitchesoun daitit the 15 Feb<sup>r</sup> 1603.
- Ane act concerning the working of thrie hundreth stane weyght of copper and 2<sup>c</sup>  
stane weyght of copper in penny and 2 peny peices daitit 17 day of Junii 1614.
- Ane act concerning the working of 5<sup>c</sup> stane weyght of copper daitit the 7 day of  
december 1619.

Ane act concerning the working of fyve hundreth stane weyght of coper daitit the 15 day of Apryll 1629, and copie of the samen.

The copie of the discharge gevin be Sir Arch<sup>d</sup> Nepar generall to the Lords Commissioners and officers of the cunyehous of certane essay lignettis ressaut be him daitit the first day of June 1605.

Exemptioun of the officers and members of the cunyeihouse be the Erle of Mortoun Regent daitit the 14 day of Sep<sup>r</sup> 1574.

Copie act continuacione

4 peices concerneing Mr Briot.

No. V.

*A breviat of the bullion compts from 1 Nov 1661 to 1 Nov 1681*

No. (26) (76).

A. G. This compt conteens thrie wrytten leaves all marked with G. and figured.

MS. Gen.  
Reg. Ho.  
Edin.

LEITH.

	St	pd	oz	d	g <sup>r</sup>
By John Crickman from 14 September 1660 to 7 June 1662 bullion is . . . . .	57	4	3	15	—
By James Tarbet from 9 June 1662 to 1 Nov 1662 . . . . .	19	13	13	14	—
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1662 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1663 . . . . .	56	10	8	9	8
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1663 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1665 . . . . .	34	12	13	23	—
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1665 to 14 Oct <sup>r</sup> 1667 . . . . .	25	9	5	9	—
By Charles Murray from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1667 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1668 . . . . .	26	4	13	8	16
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1668 to 1 Feb <sup>r</sup> 1670 . . . . .	19	1	10	10	—
By ditto from 1 Feb <sup>r</sup> 1670 to 1 Nov 1670 . . . . .	59	14	9	—	—
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1670 to 10 Marche 1671 . . . . .	44	2	5	4	—
By James Standfield from 13 March 1671 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1671 . . . . .	81	12	13	16	—
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1671 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1672 . . . . .	iii	ii	7	—	—
By William Paterson from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1672 to No <sup>r</sup> 1673 . . . . .	53	8	2	16	—
By ditto from No <sup>r</sup> 1673 to 1 May 1674 and By Mr Johne Dick from 1 May 1674 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1674 . . . . .	77	—	2	11	—
By ditto Mr Johne Dick from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1674 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1675 . . . . .	94	11	—	18	2
By Robert Mylne from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1675 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1676 . . . . .	112	4	5	16	5
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1676 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1677 . . . . .	130	8	15	17	8
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1677 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1678 . . . . .	iii	4	8	9	—
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1678 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1679 . . . . .	121	10	5	7	—
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1679 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1680 . . . . .	114	12	2	19	—
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1680 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1681. . . . .					

	St	pd	oz	d	gr	EDINBURGH
From 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1681 to 11 March 1662 noe accompt given in to the Register . . . . .						
By Alexander Pitcairne from 11 March 1662 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1663 bullion is . . . . .	20	7	9	10	—	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1663 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1665 . . . . .	11	13	10	15	—	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1665 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1667 . . . . .	9	9	14	12	—	
By William Ogilvie from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1667 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1668 . . . . .	10	2	10	16	12	
By Cha. Murray (Collector having dyed) from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1668 to 1 March 1669 . . . . .	1	4	15	22	—	
By Geo. Smelum from 1 March 1669 to 1 Feb <sup>r</sup> 1670 . . . . .	7	3	2	4	—	
By ditto from 1 Feb <sup>r</sup> 1670 to 14 March 1671 . . . . .	—	—	1	12	—	
By Thomas George from 14 March 1671 to 1 August 1672 . . . . .	—	3	10	22	14	
By Thomas Morton from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1661 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1662 bullion is . . . . .	19	10	10	1	—	BORROU-
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1662 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1663 . . . . .	26	5	5	19	—	STOUNNES.
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1663 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1664 . . . . .	18	4	—	5	—	
By Magnus Mortoun from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1664 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1665 . . . . .	4	3	13	23	—	
By Alexander Cornwall from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1665 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1666 . . . . .	4	2	1	8	—	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1666 to 15 October 1667 . . . . .	6	5	12	9	—	
By Johne Glasfoord from 15 October 1667 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1668 . . . . .	23	5	3	—	—	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1668 to 1 Feb <sup>ry</sup> 1670 . . . . .	20	4	12	17	—	
By ditto from 1 Feb <sup>ry</sup> 1670 to 1 Feb <sup>ry</sup> 1671 . . . . .	24	2	5	19	16	
By ditto & Robert Kennoway from 1 Feb <sup>ry</sup> 1671 to 1 Feb <sup>ry</sup> 1672 . . . . .	22	11	8	3	12	
By ditto both from 1 Feb <sup>ry</sup> 1672 to 1 Feb <sup>ry</sup> 1673 . . . . .	16	8	10	15	—	
By ditto Glasfoord from 1 Feb <sup>ry</sup> 1673 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1673 . . . . .	3	—	3	20	—	
By ditto for the monethes of No <sup>r</sup> December 1673 Jan <sup>ry</sup> Feb <sup>ry</sup> March Apryle August September & October 1674 . . . . .	7	13	10	23	—	
By Geo. Hamiltoun for the monethes of May June and July 1674 . . . . .	6	15	4	8	—	
By ditto for the monethes of No <sup>r</sup> December 1674 Jan <sup>ry</sup> May June and July 1675 . . . . .	6	4	7	6	10	
By Johne Glassfoord for the monethes of Feb <sup>ry</sup> March Apryle August September & October 1675 . . . . .	3	6	11	13	—	
By Geo. Hamilton from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1675 to 1 Feb <sup>ry</sup> 1676 . . . . .	5	—	9	12	—	
By John Glasfoord from 1 Feb <sup>ry</sup> 1676 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1676 . . . . .	15	12	6	5	12	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1676 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1677 . . . . .	17	2	10	5	—	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1677 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1678 . . . . .	17	1	12	6	—	
By William Paterson from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1678 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1679 . . . . .	12	11	12	14	—	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1679 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1680 . . . . .	16	2	5	23	—	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1680 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1681 . . . . .						

	St	pd	oz	d	gr
GLASGOW. From 1 November 1661 to 1 June 1662 noe accmpt given in to the Register . . . . .					
By James Lockhart from 1 June 1662 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1662 bullion is	2	10	1	—	—
By ditto and Johne Bryson from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1662 to 1 Nov <sup>r</sup> 1663 .	5	1	2	19	8
By ditto Lockhart from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1663 to 1 Feb <sup>y</sup> 1665 . . . . .	1	11	7	—	16
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1665 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1666 . . . . .	2	4	5	8	—
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1666 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1667 . . . . .	1	3	13	18	—
By James Murray from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1667 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1668 . . . . .	5	4	9	14	—
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1668 to 1 Feb <sup>y</sup> 1670 . . . . .	4	13	15	23	—
By ditto from 1 Feb <sup>y</sup> 1670 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1670 . . . . .	7	7	9	—	—
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1670 to 15 March 1671 . . . . .	15	14	10	—	—
By George M <sup>c</sup> Calla from 15 March 1671 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1671 . . . . .	4	2	1	12	—
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1671 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1672 . . . . .	15	1	5	20	—
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1672 to 1 Feb <sup>y</sup> 1673 . . . . .	—	4	7	—	—
By Robert Kennoway from 1 Feb <sup>y</sup> 1673 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1673 . . . . .	14	6	13	23	—
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1673 to 26 March 1674 . . . . .	6	9	10	14	—
By Joseph Marjoribanks from 26 March 1674 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1674 .	24	4	10	14	—
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1674 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1675 . . . . .	19	6	7	18	—
Nota. By Robert Kennoway from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1675 to 1 Apryle 1676 noe accmpt given in the Register he having dyed . . . . .					
By Geo Hamilton from 1 Apryle 1676 to 1 August 1676 . . . . .	6	1	1	22	8
By Alexander Hamiltoun for the monethes of August September and October 1676 . . . . .	13	1	8	8	—
By Geo. Hamiltoun for monethes No <sup>r</sup> December 1676 Jary May June and July 1677 . . . . .	18	1	10	2	—
By Alexander Hamiltoun for monethes of Feb <sup>y</sup> March Apryle 1677 . . . . .	17	4	8	18	—
By ditto for monethes of August September and October 1677	4	8	—	—	—
By Geo Hamiltoun for monethes of No <sup>r</sup> December 1677 Jary May June and July 1678 . . . . .	18	3	3	9	—
By Alexander Hamiltoun for monethes of Feb <sup>y</sup> March Apryle August September and October 1678 . . . . .	17	7	7	15	—
By George Hamiltoun from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1678 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1679 . . . . .	18	14	5	20	—
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1679 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1680 . . . . .	30	4	1	4	—
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1680 to 1 August 1681 . . . . .	21	9	5	20	—
By ditto from 1 August 1681 to 1 Sept <sup>r</sup> 1681 and by Robert M <sup>c</sup> Neill from 1 September 1681 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1681 . . . . .	2	13	3	17	—
	294	12	5	23	—
AIR. From 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1661 to 21 June 1662 noe accmpt given in to the Register . . . . .					
By Alexander Cuming from 21 June 1662 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1662 Bullion is	1	12	—	20	—

	St	pd	oz	d	gr	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1662 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1663 . . . . .	4	3	11	7	8	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1663 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1664 . . . . .	2	5	4	12	8	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1664 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1665 . . . . .	2	6	7	6	—	
From 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1665 to 1 March 1667 noe accmpt given in to the Register . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Nota.
By Halbert Gladstaines from 1 March 1667 to 17 October 1667	—	6	10	20	—	
By Alex <sup>r</sup> Cuming from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1667 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1668 . . . . .	4	3	13	16	—	
By Charles Murray Collector att Leith (the Collector being dead) From 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1668 to 1 Febr'y 1670 . . . . .	3	1	14	22	—	
From 1 Febr'y 1670 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1670 noe accmpt given in to the Register . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Nota.
By Johne Bruce from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1670 to 1 August 1671 . . . . .	1	15	14	12	—	
By Yarley Robson from 7 August 1671 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1671 . . . . .	—	6	12	20	12	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1671 to 1 Febr'y 1672 . . . . .	1	15	14	13	—	
By ditto from 1 Febr'y 1672 to 1 Febr'y 1673 . . . . .	—	5	8	5	—	
By ditto from 1 Febr'y 1673 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1673 . . . . .	2	—	—	4	—	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1673 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1674 . . . . .	1	10	15	10	—	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1674 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1675 . . . . .	2	2	9	14	18	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1675 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1676 . . . . .	1	11	1	16	12	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1676 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1677 . . . . .	4	6	15	14	—	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1677 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1678 . . . . .	5	5	12	22	—	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1678 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1679 . . . . .	2	13	10	22	—	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1679 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1680 . . . . .	3	9	5	2	—	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1680 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1681 . . . . .	3	12	2	15	—	
	50	12	11	10	10	
From 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1661 to 20 Apryle 1668 noe accmpt given in to the Register . . . . .						IRVINE.
By William Boyle from 20 Apryle 1668 to 1 Febr'y 1669 bullion is . . . . .	—	10	—	14	—	
By Charles Murray for Andrew Latimer from 1 Febr'y 1669 to 1 Feb. 1670 . . . . .	—	8	8	18	—	
From 1 Febr'y 1670 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1670 noe accmpt given in to the Register . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Nota.
By Lawrence Blair From 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1670 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1671 . . . . .	—	8	8	18	—	
From 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1671 to 1 June 1674 noe accmpt given in to the Register . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Nota
By Lawrence Blair from 1 June 1674 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1674 . . . . .	—	7	1	—	—	
By ditto from 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1674 to 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1675 . . . . .	—	10	2	20	—	
From 1 No <sup>r</sup> 1661 to 10 Febr'y 1662 noe accmpt given in to the Register . . . . .						DUNDIE.

	St	pd	oz	d	gr
	69	10	7	16	—
	6	6	12	8	—
Nota.	—	—	—	—	—
	15	12	5	5	—
	13	3	6	15	—
	12	9	9	20	—
	2	3	—	12	—
	5	14	3	12	—
	6	13	10	10	—
	7	14	7	18	—
	2	10	5	23	—
	3	—	1	5	—
	3	1	8	6	—
	10	3	7	16	18
	6	1	10	2	2
	3	—	10	16	—
	4	6	9	9	—
	2	4	6	20	—
	21	3	14	1	8
	8	1	8	2	—
Nota.	—	—	—	—	—
Nota.	—	—	—	—	—
	6	12	4	10	—
Nota.	—	—	—	—	—
	6	4	—	18	—
Nota.	—	—	—	—	—

	St	pd	oz	d	gr
By William Cowper from 1 Nor 1675 to 1 Nor 1676 . . . . .	3	13	11	3	18
By ditto from 1 Nor 1676 to 1 Nor 1677 . . . . .	3	6	14	15	12
By ditto from 1 Nor 1677 to 1 Nor 1678 . . . . .	4	2	15	15	—
By ditto from 1 Nor 1678 to 1 Nor 1679 . . . . .					
By ditto from 1 Nor 1679 to 1 Nor 1680 . . . . .					
From 1 Nor 1661 to 1 Feb <sup>y</sup> 1662 no accompt given in to the Register . . . . .					FYFFE.
By Andro Nimmo from 1 Feb <sup>y</sup> to the first of Nor In the west precint In two accompts bullion is . . . . .	2	9	8	6	—
By George Leslie for the whole from 1 Feb <sup>y</sup> 1662 to 1 Nor 1667 . . . . .	29	10	15	10	—
By Robert Dowglas from 1 Nor 1667 to 1 Nor 1668 . . . . .	4	—	12	13	8 sic
By Cha Murray (Collector being dead) from 1 Nor 1668 to 1 August 1669 . . . . .	3	14	2	22	8
By James Oswald from 1 August 1669 to 1 Feb <sup>y</sup> 1670 . . . . .	1	12	6	3	8
By ditto from 1 Feb <sup>y</sup> 1670 to 1 Nor 1670 . . . . .	6	2	9	2	—
By ditto from 1 Nor 1670 to 8 Mar 1671 . . . . .	2	1	15	12	—
By James Crawford from 8 March 1671 to 1 Feb <sup>y</sup> 1672 . . . . .	5	5	14	18	16
By ditto from 1 Feb <sup>y</sup> 1672 to 1 Nor 1672 . . . . .	2	2	13	16	—
By James Oswald from 1 Nor 1672 to 1 Feb <sup>y</sup> 1673 . . . . .	—	2	6	14	—
By James Crawford from 1 Feb <sup>y</sup> 1673 to 1 Nor 1673 . . . . .	2	10	8	14	—
By ditto from 1 Nor 1673 to 1 Nor 1674 . . . . .	3	6	9	18	—
By ditto from 1 Nor 1674 to 1 Nor 1675 . . . . .	3	2	13	11	—
By ditto for monethes of Nor December 1675 Jar <sup>y</sup> May June and July 1676 . . . . .	6	6	—	10	2
By John Kinloch for monethes of Feb <sup>y</sup> March Apryle August September & October 1676 . . . . .	2	2	12	21	4
By ditto Crawford for monethes of Nor December 1676 Ja <sup>y</sup> May June and July 1677 . . . . .	2	11	10	1	12
By ditto Kinloch for Feb <sup>y</sup> March Apryle August September & October 1677 . . . . .	3	10	1	10	20
By ditto Crawford for Nor December 1677 Ja <sup>y</sup> May June July 1678 . . . . .	3	8	—	6	—
By John Kinloch for Feb <sup>y</sup> March August September & October 1678 . . . . .	3	1	4	11	—
By ditto Crawford for Nor December 1678 Jar <sup>y</sup> May June & July 1679 . . . . .	2	—	10	6	—
By ditto Kinloch for Feb <sup>y</sup> March Apryle August September October 1679 . . . . .	3	12	15	8	—
By ditto Crawford for Nor Dec <sup>r</sup> 1679 Jar <sup>y</sup> May June & July 1680 . . . . .	1	14	8	22	—

	St	pd	oz	d	gr
By ditto Kinloch for Feb <sup>v</sup> March Apryle August September October 1680 . . . . .	3	14	13	10	—
By James Crawford from 1 Nor 1680 to 1 Nor 1681 . . . . .	9	7	15	7	—
	109	14	5	10	6

	St	pd	oz	d	gr
ABERDEEN. From 1 Nor 1661 to 1 Feby 1662 noe accompt given in to the Register . . . . .					
By Patrick Moir from 1 Feb <sup>v</sup> 1662 to 1 June 1662 bullion is . . . . .	5	3	15	8	—
By Ditto from 1 June 1662 to 24 August 1663 . . . . .	23	14	15	6	16
By ditto from 24 August 1663 to 1 Nor 1663 . . . . .	6	11	2	2	8
By ditto from 1 Nor 1663 to 1 Nor 1664 . . . . .	9	3	2	19	6
By ditto from 1 Nor 1664 to 1 May 1665 . . . . .	1	10	8	1	—
By Andro Nimmo from 1 May 1665 to 1 Nor 1667 . . . . .	13	12	2	6	—
By ditto from 1 Nor 1667 to 1 Nor 1668 . . . . .	16	10	10	13	8
By ditto from 1 Nor 1668 to 1 Nor 1669 . . . . .	9	1	5	12	16
By ditto from 1 Nor 1669 to 1 Feb <sup>v</sup> 1670 . . . . .	2	1	5	8	—
By ditto from 1 Nor 1670 to 1 August 1671 . . . . .	6	6	—	6	—
By Walter Robertson and Alexander Farquhare from 1 August 1671 to 1 Feb <sup>v</sup> 1673 . . . . .	12	5	14	18	—
By ditto both from 1 Feb <sup>v</sup> 1673 to 1 Feb <sup>v</sup> 1674 . . . . .	1	13	—	6	—
By ditto both & Johne Hay from 1 Feb <sup>v</sup> 1674 to 1 Nor 1674 . . . . .	2	9	—	18	—
By ditto Johne Haly alone from 1 Nor 1674 to 1 August 1675 . . . . .	13	5	4	12	—
By Alexander Hamiltoun from 1 August 1675 to 1 Nor 1675 . . . . .	—	8	12	12	—
By ditto & Walter Robertson & Harie Elphinstoun from 1 Nor 1675 to 1 Nor 1676 . . . . .	11	13	—	10	7
By Walter Robertson & Harie Elphinstoun from 1 Nor 1676 to 1 Nor 1677 . . . . .	8	9	2	2	—
By Harie Elphinstoun from 1 Nor 1677 to 1 Nor 1678 . . . . .	7	6	1	3	—
By ditto from 1 Nor 1678 to 1 Nor 1679 . . . . .	6	11	11	22	—
By ditto & Walter Robertson from 1 Nor 1679 to 1 Nor 1680 . . . . .	11	9	9	17	—
By Harie Elphinstoun from 1 Nor 1680 to 1 Nor 1681 . . . . .	6	13	13	19	—
	180	3	6	6	13

INNERNES. By William Dunbar from 10 Feby 1661 to 1 Nor 1661 not compted for by the M <sup>r</sup> of the Mint bullion is . . . . .	—	15	8	—	—
By Andro Leslie from 1 Nor 1661 to 1 Nor 1663 . . . . .	15	9	13	17	—
By ditto from 1 Nor 1663 to 1 Nor 1664 . . . . .	6	8	5	2	16

	St	pd	oz	d	gr	
By William Duff from 1 Nor 1664 to 1 Nor 1665 . . . . .	—	6	8	—	—	
By ditto from 1 Nor 1665 to 1 Nor 1666 . . . . .	3	13	2	23	8	
From 1 Nor 1666 to 1 Nor 1667 noe accompt given in to the Register . . . . .						Nota.
By ditto from 1 Nor 1667 to 1 Nor 1668 . . . . .	9	3	15	23	—	
By ditto from 1 Nor 1668 to 1 Febr̄y 1670 . . . . .	10	13	4	4	16	
By ditto from 1 Febr̄y 1670 to 1 Nor 1670 . . . . .	1	—	4	8	—	
By ditto from 1 Nor 1670 to 1 Apr̄yle 1671 . . . . .	—	8	14	20	—	
By Johne Forrester from 1 Apr̄yle 1671 to 1 Nor 1671 . . . . .	—	14	3	8	—	
By ditto from 1 Nor 1671 to 1 Febr̄y 1673 . . . . .	1	—	7	—	—	
From 1 Febr̄y 1673 to 1 Nor 1673 noe compt given in to the Register . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Nota.
By ditto from 1 Nor 1673 to 1 Nor 1674 . . . . .	1	10	15	16	12	
By ditto from 1 Nor 1674 to 1 Nor 1675 . . . . .	1	8	—	12	—	
By ditto from 1 Nor 1675 to 1 Nor 1676 . . . . .	5	11	1	4	—	
By ditto from 1 Nor 1676 to 1 Nor 1677 . . . . .	4	10	15	11	—	
By ditto from 1 Nor 1677 to 1 Nor 1678 . . . . .	2	14	—	10	—	
By ditto from 1 Nor 1678 to 1 Nor 1679 . . . . .	1	13	4	16	—	
By ditto from 1 Nor 1679 to 1 Nor 1680 . . . . .	2	3	15	6	—	
By ditto from 1 Nor 1680 to 1 Nor 1681 . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	
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From 1 Nor 1661 to 1 Febr̄y 1672 noe accompt given in to the Register . . . . .						PRESTOUN-PANS.
By George Leslie from 1 Febr̄y 1672 to 1 August 1672 bullion is . . . . .	1	13	11	9	—	
From 1 August 1672 to 9 March 1675 noe accompt given in to the Register . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Nota.
By ditto from 9 March 1675 to 20 August 1675 . . . . .	1	5	8	11	—	
By Patrick Charteris from 26 August 1675 to 1 Nor 1675 . . . . .	—	13	1	18	18	
By George Leslie from 1 Nor 1675 to 1 Nor 1676 . . . . .	3	1	15	22	12	
By ditto from 1 Nor 1676 to 1 Nor 1677 . . . . .	4	15	1	12	12	
By ditto from 1 Nor 1677 to 1 Nor 1678 . . . . .	2	12	12	6	—	
By ditto from 1 Nor 1678 to 1 Nor 1679 . . . . .	3	15	12	6	—	
By ditto from 1 Nor 1679 to 1 Nor 1680 . . . . .	6	1	4	2	—	
By ditto for monethes of Nor December 1680 Ja <sup>v</sup> May June & July 1681 . . . . .	1	7	8	4	—	
By Robertson for monethes of Febr̄y March Apr̄yle August Sep <sup>t</sup> & October 1681 . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	

	St	pd	oz	d	gr
JEDBURGH.					
From 1 Nor 1661 to 2 Feb <sup>y</sup> 1670 noe accmpt given in to the Register . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
By Gawine Elliot from 2 Feb <sup>y</sup> 1670 to 1 Nor 1670 bullion is	—	—	1	12	—
By ditto from 1 Nor 1670 to 1 August 1672, . . . . .	—	6	11	—	—
Nota.					
From 1 August 1672 to 1 May 1673 noe accmpt given in to the Register . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
By Samuel Dowglas from 1 May 1673 to 1 Nor 1673 . . . . .	—	—	2	11	—
By ditto from 1 Nor 1673 to 1 Nor 1674 . . . . .	—	—	9	18	—
ALISON BANK.					
From 1 Nor 1671 to 1 Nor 1672 noe accmpt given in to the Register . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
By Gawine Elliot from 1 Nor 1672 to 1 Nor 1673 . . . . .	—	8	3	12	—
By ditto from 1 Nor 1673 to 1 Nor 1674 . . . . .	—	2	12	12	—
By ditto from 1 Nor 1674 to 1 Nor 1675 . . . . .	—	1	9	14	—
By ditto from 1 Nor 1675 to 1 Nor 1676 . . . . .	—	3	7	—	—
Nota.					
From 1 Nor 1676 to 1 Feb <sup>y</sup> 1677 noe accmpt given in to the Register . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
By Johne Hay from 1 Feb <sup>y</sup> 1677 to 1 Nor. 1677 . . . . .	—	5	7	22	—
By ditto from 1 Nor 1677 to 1 Nor 1678 . . . . .	—	11	3	12	—
By ditto from 1 Nor 1678 to 1 Nor 1679 . . . . .	—	6	1	14	—
By ditto from 1 Nor 1679 to 1 Nor 1680 . . . . .	—	10	4	15	—
PORT-PATRICK.					
From 1 Nor 1661 to 1 Nor 1670 noe accmpt given in to the Register . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
By William Spittle from 1 Nor 1670 to 1 August 1672 bullion is . . . . .	—	1	9	8	—
Nota.					
From 1 August 1672 to 1 Nor 1673 noe accmpt given in to the Register . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
By Thomas Ferguson from Nor 1673 to 1 Nor 1674 . . . . .	—	—	11	12	10
Nota.					
From 1 Nor 1674 to 1 Jan <sup>y</sup> 1675 noe accmpt given in to the Register . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
By Samuell Dowglas from 1 Jan <sup>y</sup> 1675 to 1 Nor 1675 . . . . .	—	2	14	—	—
By Johne Hay from 1 Nor 1675 to 1 Nor 1676 . . . . .	—	—	8	—	—
Nota.					
From 1 Nor 1676 to 1 Nor 1677 no accmpt given in to the Register . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
By Major Johne Jonstoune from 1 Nor 1677 to 1 Nor 1678 . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—
By ditto from 1 Nor 1678 to 1 Nor 1679 . . . . .	—	1	2	4	—
AYTON.					
From 1 Nor 1661 to 1 Nor 1670 noe accmpt given in to the Register . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—

	St	pd	oz	d	gr	
By Samuel Dowglas from 1 Nor 1670 to 1 August 1672 bullion is . . . . .	—	12	8	—	—	
By ditto from 1 August 1672 to 1 May 1673 . . . . .			7	1		
From 1 May 1673 to 1 Apryle 1675 no accompt given in to the Register . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	Nota.
By Major John Johnston from 1 Apryle 1675 to 1 Nor 1675 . .	—	6	5	2	4	
By Mr William Goolline from 1 Nor 1675 to 1 Nor 1680 . . .	1	2	6	9	—	
From 1 Nor 1661 to 1 Feb <sup>ry</sup> 1673 noe accompt given in to the Register . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	KELSO.
By Francis Pringle from 1 Feb <sup>ry</sup> 1673 to 1 Nor 1673 . . . . .	—	5	2	—	—	
From 1 Nor 1661 to 1 Jan <sup>ry</sup> 1675 noe accompt given in to the Register . . . . .						ELGIN.
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From 1 Nor 1661 to 1 Nor 1670 noe accompt given in to the Register . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	ORKNAY CAITHNESS & ZETLAND.
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- THOMAS (Master of Glammis), I. 182, xc.  
(Treasurer), I. 175, lxxxii.; 186, xc.
- TOD (Alexander), I. 20, ii.; 26, xii.; 27, xiv.; 28, xix.; 29, xx.; 43, xix., xx., xxi.; 44, xxii., xxiii.  
(Archibald), II. 61, xc.  
(Thomas), I. 51, xliii.; 45, xxiv., xxv.
- TODRIG (George), I. 186, xc.
- TOR (Adam), I. 3, vii.; 4, vii., viii.; 5, ix., x.; 6, xi., xii. II. 135, xliii.
- TOURIS (John, of Inverleith), I. 135, xxxv.
- TRAILL (John), I. 135, xxxv.
- TRAQUAIR (Earl of), II. 28, xlv.; 31, xlvi.; 35, lv.; 39, lxiii.; 46, lxxii.; 49, lxxv.; 51, lxxxviii.; 53, lxxx.; 55, lxxxiv.; 56, lxxxvii.; 57, lxxxviii.; 58, xci.; 59, xciii.; 62, xcvi.; 65, ciii.; 75, cxvi.; 76, cxvi.; 147, xxvii.  
(Laird of), II. 3, iii.; 11, xviii.; 13, xxiv.; 75, cxv.
- TULLIBARDIN (Earl of), II. 268, l.
- TUNGLAND (William, Commendator of), I. 135, xxxv.; 186, xc.
- TWEEDDALE (Earl of), II. 149, xxx.; 186, lxxii.; 197, lxxxiii.; 199, lxxv.; 251, xxxiv.; 253, xxxvi.; 255, xl.

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- UDDART (Nicol), I. 157, lxii.; 186, xc.
- URQUHART, I. 186, xc.
- VANY (Willelmus de), I. 3, vii.
- VEITCH (John), II. 65, ciii.; 148, xxvii.  
(Robert), II. 65, ciii.; 148, xxvii.

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- WALKER (David), II. 152, xxxvi.  
(James), I. 286, clxix.
- WARDLAW (Henry), I. 287, clxix.  
(Richard), I. 29, xxii.; 96, l.  
(Walter de), I. 5, x.
- WATT (John), II. 152, xxxvi.
- WAUCHOPE, II. 146, xxvi.; 160, xlvii.; 165, liii.  
(Gilbert), I. 67, xxxv.
- WAUS (Sir Patrick), I. 120, xix.
- WEDDERBURN (Alexander), I. 138, xxxviii. II. 43, lxvii.; 294, lxxix.; 295, lxxix.  
(Sir Peter), II. 152, xxxvi.
- WEMYSS, II. 165, liii.
- WESTMINSTER, I. 6, xliii.; 7, xiv.; 9, viii.; 10, x.; 11, xii.; 15, v.
- WESTNISBET (Laird of), II. 3, iii.; 11, xviii.; 75, cxv.
- WHITELAW (Archibald), I. 33, iv.
- WHITEHALL, I. 217, cxii.; 222, cxv.; 224, cxvii.; 293, clxxiii. II. 8, xliii., xiv.; 13, xxliii.; 19, xxxiv.; 21, xxxviii.; 31, xlvi.; 37, lix.; 38, lxi.; 140, xviii.; 141, xix.; 145, xxv.; 153, xxxvii.; 154, xxxix.; 158, xlv.; 163, lii.; 165, lv., 166, lvi.
- WIGTON, I. 79, xxii.  
(Earl of), II. 9, xv.; 143, xxii.; 144, xxliii.  
(Town of), II. 284, v.
- WILLIAM, I. 3, vii.  
(of Peebles), I. 34, vi.  
(Commendator of Pittenweem), I. 161, lxvi.  
(Commendator of Culross), I. 76, xv.; 81, xxvi., xxvii.; 82, xxix.; 96, l.
- WILLIAMSON (David), I. 186, xc.
- WILSON, I. 243, cxxxvi.

<p>WINDSOR CASTLE, II. 171, lxi.; 173, lxiii.; 306, xxxvii.; 307, xxxviii.; 308, xxxix., xl.; 309, xli.</p>	<p>WYLIE (William), I. 145, xlvi. WYNTON (Lord), II. 13, xxiv.; 70, cxi.; 181, lxix.</p>
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## Y

<p>YESTER (Lord), II. 3, iii.; 11, xviii.; 74, cxiv.; 75, cxv.; 219, vii.; 221, x.; 248, xxvii.</p> <p>YOUNG (Patrick), I. 22, vi. (George), I. 126, xxvi.; 176, lxxxv.; 208, cvii.</p>	<p>YOUNG (Oliver), I. 135, xxxv. (Peter), I. 176, lxxxiv. (Richard), I. 59, xxiii.; 96, l. (Sir Thomas), II. 295, xxx. (Wat), I. 34, vi.</p>
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PLATE I.

# CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

## PLATE I.

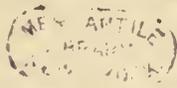
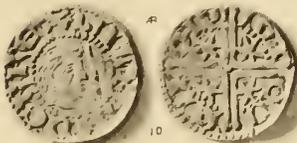
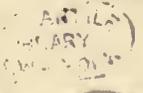
\* \* All the coins figured in this plate are in the British Museum, except Nos. 10 and 19, which are in the possession of the Author.

Figure. <sup>1</sup>	Coin. <sup>2</sup>	Reign and Date.	Value at time of issue.	Weight. <sup>3</sup>	Standard.	References.	REMARKS.
1	Sterling or Silver Penny	ALEXANDER I. 1107-1124	1 d	32 wheat eorns = 22·5	Equal to old standard of England	Vol. i. p. 6, XIII., Act. Parl. Scot. i. p. 308 (n.p. 673). Int. p. ev.	Alexander I. probably issued a silver coinage, but no undoubted specimen is known.
		DAVID I., 1124-1153					The Sterlings of David I. are mentioned in a document of the time of Robert I.
		MALCOLM IV. 1153-1165					There is no record of any coinage by Malcolm IV.
		WILLIAM THE LION, 1165-1195					These coins are the early type of William's coinage. No. 3 was possibly the first coinage.
3	"	"	"	"	"	"	These coins are the later type of the same reign.
4	"	"	"	"	Chron. de Mailros, p. 102		
5	"	"	"	"	"		
6	"	"	"	"	"		
7	"	ALEXANDER II. 1214-1247	"	"	"	Int. p. evii.	The short cross type of this reign is very rare.
8	"	"	"	"	"	"	The change of type from the short to the long cross took place more than two years before the death of Alexander II.
9	"	"	"	"	"		
10	"	1247-1249	"	"	"	Chron. de Mailros, p. 177	
11	"	"	"	"	"	"	
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	The names of the mints are omitted on this coinage, but they were probably denoted by the number of points on the stars and mullets on the reverse.
13	"	ALEXANDER III. 1250	"	"	"	Scotichronicon (1759) II., 53 Int. p. eviii.	
14	"	"	"	"	"	"	
15	Halfpenny	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ d	11·25	"	"	
16	Farthing	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ d	5·6	"	"	These appear for the first time in this reign.
17	Penny	JOHN BALIOL. 1292	1 d	Not record- ed	"	Int. p. eix.	The Mint records of this and the succeeding reign cannot be recovered. The ordinary type of the halfpenny of Baliol has mullets in two quarters only.
18	"	"	"	"	"	"	
19	Halfpenny	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ d	"	"	"	
20	Penny	"	1 d	"	"	"	
21	Penny	ROBERT I. 1306	1 d	21·43	"	Act. Parl. Scot., i. p. 309 (n.p. 674)	"
22	Halfpenny	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ d	10·72	"	"	
23	Farthing	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ d	5·36	"	"	

<sup>1</sup> The figures refer to the numbers on the plates.

<sup>2</sup> Gold coinages are printed in SMALL CAPITALS; Silver coinages (from sterling standard to vi d fine) in the ordinary type. The Billon coins (from vi d fine and under) and Copper are given in *italics*.

<sup>3</sup> The weights are given as recorded, and reduced to grains of the modern Troy standard.



FOR THE  
MERCHANTS



PLATE II.

# CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

## PLATE II.

\* \* All the coins figured in this plate are in the British Museum, except No. 2, in the possession of the Author, No. 4, in Mr Carfrae's cabinet, and No. 18 from the collection of Mr Wingate.

Figure. <sup>1</sup>	Coin. <sup>2</sup>	Reign and Date.	Value at time of issue.	Weight. <sup>3</sup>	Standard.	References.	REMARKS.
1	Silver penny	DAVID II. 1329-1355	1 d	Not recorded; but lighter than the old sterlings	Not recorded; but baser than former coinages	Vol. i. p. 6, XIII.; Int. p. cxi.	This is the first coinage of David II., and was struck before his return from England. The halfpenny (No. 2) presents a remarkable peculiarity in the legends.
2	Halfpenny	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ d	"	"	"	
3	Farthing	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ d	"	"	"	
4	NOBLE	Not recorded.	Not recorded.	Not recorded.	Not recorded.	"	No record of this coinage is found. It was probably struck after David's return to Scotland. Specimens are extremely rare. The one given in the plate is from Mr Carfrae's cabinet, and has never been figured before.
5	Groat	1358-1365	4 d	Equal to the coinage of England	Equal to the standard of England	Int. p. cxii.	This is commonly known as the second coinage of David II.
6	Half Groat	"	2 d	"	"	"	
7	Penny	"	1 d	"	"	"	
8	Halfpenny	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ d	"	"	"	
9	Groat	1366-1371	4 d	Somewhat lighter than the former coinage	"	Vol. i. p. 1, III., IV.	The third coinage of David II. has the head larger than the previous issue.
10	Half Groat Penny Halfpenny	"	2 d 1 d $\frac{1}{2}$ d	"	"	Int. p. cxiii.	
11	LION	ROBERT II. 1371-1390		Not recorded	Not recorded	Vol. i. p. 9, VIII.; Int. p. cxiii.	The gold lions were probably the coins current in 1393, for 32 d (Vol. i. p. 12, I.), and in 1398, for 24 d (Vol. i. p. 13, II.) Various types exist. It is doubtful whether the St Andrew is rightly appropriated.
12	ST ANDREW	"		"	"	"	
13	Groat	1371-1390	4 d	Equal to the last coinage of David II.	Equal to the last coinage of David II.	Vol. i. p. 9, v.	This coinage only differs in the legend from the last coinage of David II. The groats of both reigns were long known as spurred groats.
14	Half Groat	"	2 d	"	"	"	
15	Penny	1385	1 d	"	"	"	
16	Halfpenny	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ d	"	"	"	
17	LION or ST ANDREW	ROBERT III. 1393-1406		Not recorded	22 carat	Vol. i. p. 12, I.; p. 267, CLIX.	The long cross type is the more common.
18	HALF ST ANDREW	"		"	22 carat	Vol. i. p. 14, II.; Int. p. cxv.	The half St Andrew is a doubtful appropriation. It is more probably the same coin as No. 12, though differing in legend.
19	Groat	"	4 d	"	Equal to David II.'s coinages	Vol. i. p. 12, I.	There were probably several coinages in this reign, gradually getting lighter and baser, but no records are preserved.
20	Half Groat	"	2 d	"	"	"	
21	Penny	"	1 d	"	viii d. fine	"	
22	Halfpenny	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ d	"	"	"	

<sup>1</sup> The figures refer to the numbers on the plates.

<sup>2</sup> Gold coinages are printed in SMALL CAPITALS; Silver coinages (from sterling standard to vi d fine) in the ordinary type. The Billon coins (from vi d fine and under) and Copper are given in *italics*.

<sup>3</sup> The weights are given as recorded, and reduced to grains of the modern Troy standard.

ASSOCIATION





PLATE III.

# CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

## PLATE III.

\* \* Nos. 1, 3, 7, 14, 17, 20, 22, are in the British Museum.

Nos. 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 21, 23, are in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

No. 8 is from the collection of Mr T. Gray of Glasgow, and Nos. 5, 6, 9, 15, 16, and 19 are in the possession of the Author.

Figure. <sup>1</sup>	Coin. <sup>2</sup>	Reign and Date.	Value at time of issue.	Weight. <sup>3</sup>	Standard.	References.	REMARKS.
1	DEMY	JAMES I. 1433	Worth half an English noble	Not recorded	22 carat	Vol. i. p. 267, CLIX. Int. p. cxvii.	Table of Values of the DEMY. 1450 = 9/, vol. i. p. 19, II. 1456 = 10/, ,, p. 21, V. 1467 = 12/, ,, p. 32, III. 1468 = 10/, ,, p. 34, VI. 1475 = 13/4, ,, p. 37, XII. 1521 = 16/, ,, p. 67, XXXIII. 1524 = 18/, ,, p. 54, I.
2	HALF DEMY	„	„	„	„	„	„
3	Groat	1406-1436	4 d	Not recorded	Not recorded	Int. p. cxviii.	Table of Values of Groat of Fleur-de-lis. 1451 = 6 d, vol. i. p. 19, II. 1467 = 8 d, ,, p. 32, III. 1468 = 6½ d, ,, p. 34, VI.
4	Groat (with clothed bust)	„	4 d	„	„	„	„
5	Penny	„	1 d	„	„	Vol. i. p. 17, v.	„
6	Halfpenny	„	½ d	„	„	„	„
7	DEMY	JAMES II. 1436-1451	9/	Not recorded	22 carat	Vol. i. p. 24, IX.; Int. p. cxix.	The annulets on these coins decide the attribution to James II. The same mark is found on his Great Seal, and is the only sign of difference between it and that of James I. (Laing's Seals, p. 11, No. 45). The St Andrew is usually appropriated to James I.; but the style of work shows it is evidently the coinage of 1451. (See Numis. Chron. N.S., vol. xv. p. 160.)
8	Groat	„	6 d	„	Not recorded	„	„
9	Penny	„	2 d	„	„	„	„
10	Halfpenny	„	1 d	„	„	„	„
10	ST ANDREW	1451	6/8	Equal to half English noble	22 carat	Vol. i. p. 20, II.; Int. p. cxix.	Table of Values of the ST ANDREW. 1456 = 10/, vol. i. p. 21, v. 1467 = 12/, ,, p. 32, III. 1468 = 10/, ,, p. 34, VI. 1475 = 13/4, ,, p. 37, XII. 1524 = 17/, ,, p. 54, I.
11	HALF ST ANDREW	„	3/4	„	„	Vol. i. p. 297, CLIX.	„
12	Groat	„	8 d	Eight groats to be in the ounce: = 59·06	Equal to the English standard	Vol. i. p. 19, II.	Table of Values of the Groat of the Crown. 1456 = 12 d, vol. i. p. 21, v. 1467 = 14 d, ,, p. 32, III. 1468 = 12 d, ,, p. 34, VI.
13	Groat (with clothed bust)	„	8 d	„	„	„	„
14	Half Groat	„	4 d	= 29·53	„	„	„
15	Penny	„	2 d	= 14·76	„	Vol. i. p. 28, XVIII., XIX.	Very few half groats of this coinage were struck. The pennies of fine silver are exceedingly rare. No half-pennies and farthings of fine silver are known.
16	Halfpenny	„	1 d	= 7·38	The half-pennies were probably only viii d fine	„	„
16	Farthing	„	½ d	= 3·69	„	„	„
17	ST ANDREW	JAMES III. 1460-1467	12/	Not recorded, but equal to same type of last reign	22 carat	Vol. i. p. 43, XIX.; p. 267, CLIX.; Int. p. cxxi.	„
18	HALF ST ANDREW	„	6/	„	„	„	„
19	Penny	1460-1464	2 d	Not recorded	Not recorded	Vol. i. p. 43, XIX., XX., XXI.	„
20	Halfpenny	„	1 d	„	„	„	„
20	Groat	1460-1466	12 d	„	„	„	„
21	Groat	„	12 d	„	„	„	„
22	Half Groat	„	6 d	„	„	„	„
23	Farthing	1466	4 d	„	Copper	Vol. i. p. 32, II.	This coinage is referred to in 1468 (vol. i. p. 35, VI.)

<sup>1</sup> The figures refer to the numbers on the plates.

<sup>2</sup> Gold coinages are printed in SMALL CAPITALS; Silver coinages (from sterling standard to vi d fine) in the ordinary type. The Billon coins (from vi d fine and under) and Copper are given in *italics*.

<sup>3</sup> The weights are given as recorded, and reduced to grains of the modern Troy standard.



ASSOCIATION N. Y.



PLATE IV.

# CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

## PLATE IV.

\* \* Nos. 1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, are in the British Museum.  
 Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 17, 23, 24, are in the Museum of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.  
 No. 13 is in the cabinet of Mr Carfrae, F.S.A., Scot.

Figure. <sup>1</sup>	Coin. <sup>2</sup>	Reign and Date.	Value at time of issue.	Weight. <sup>3</sup>	Standard.	References.	REMARKS.
1	<i>Plack</i>	JAMES III. 1468	3 d	Not recorded	These were to hold v.s. fine silver in the oz.	Vol. i. p. 36, ix.; Int. p. cxxiii.	Reduced to 2 d in 1485, (vol. i. p. 41, xvii.)
2	<i>Half Plack</i>	"	1½ d	"			
3	<i>Penny</i>	1476	2 d	"	Not recorded, but probably worse than viii d fine	Vol. i. " p. 45, xxiv.	These pennies were common to the reigns of James I., II., and III. It is impossible to appropriate them exactly.
	<i>Groat</i>	1470	7 d	"	Called the new "allayed" groat	Vol. i. p. 35, viii.	The value of this coinage was lowered to 6d. in 1471. It is not satisfactorily determined.
4	<i>Half Groat</i> <i>Groat</i>	" 1475	3½ d 12 d	12 to be in the ounce, = 39·38	Equal to the new English groat	Vol. i. p. 37, xii. Int. p. cxxv.	
5	<i>Half Groat</i>	"	6 d	= 19·65			
6	<i>Penny</i>	"	3 d	= 9·88			
	<i>Halfpenny</i>	"	1½ d	= 4·94			
7	<i>Groat</i>	1483	14 d	10 to be in the ounce, = 47·25	"	Vol. i. p. 39, xv., xvi., xvii.; p. 45, xxv.	
8	<i>Half Groat</i> <i>Groat</i>	1485	7 d 14 d	= 23·63 = 47·25	" "		The Fleur-de-lis is found on the Great Seal of James III.
9	RIDER	1475				Vol. i. p. 45, xxiv.	The value in 1491 was 23/, and in 1521, 26/.
10	UNICORN	1486		8 to be in the ounce, = 59·06	21 carat	Vol. i. p. 45, xxv.; p. 62, xxviii., xxix.	
11	HALF UNICORN	1486		= 29·53	"	Int. p. cxxviii.	
12	ST ANDREW	JAMES IV. 1488	35/	Equal to the Rose Noble of England	Equal to the Rose Noble of England	Vol. i. p. 46, i.; Int. p. cxxviii.	This coinage was ordered at the close of the last reign. Possibly the Riders may have been minted then.
13	TWO-THIRDS do.	"	23/4	"	"	"	
14	ONE-THIRD do.	"	11/8	"	"	"	
15	RIDER	1488	35/	"	"	"	
16	TWO-THIRDS do.	"	23/4	"	"	"	
17	ONE-THIRD do.	"	11/8	"	"	"	
18	<i>Groat</i>	"	14 d	10 to be in the ounce, = 47·25	Equal to the English groat	Vol. i. p. 46, i.	
19	<i>Half Groat</i> <i>CROWN</i>	" "	7 d 14/	Equal to the French Crown	Equal to the French Crown	Vol. i. p. 47, ii.; Int. p. cxxix.	It is doubtful whether this was ever issued.
20	<i>Groat</i>	"	14 d	10 to be in the ounce, = 47·25	Equal to the English groat	"	
21	<i>Half Groat</i>	"	7 d	= 23·63	"	"	
22	<i>Penny</i>	"	3 d	= 11·84	"	"	
23	<i>Groat</i>	1489	14 d	= 47·25	"	Vol. i. p. 8, iv.	
24	<i>Half Groat</i>	"	7 d	= 23·63	"	"	

<sup>1</sup> The figures refer to the numbers on the plates.

<sup>2</sup> Gold coinages are printed in SMALL CAPITALS; Silver coinages (from sterling standard to vi d fine) in the ordinary type. The Billon coins (from vi d fine and under) and Copper are given in *italics*.

<sup>3</sup> The weights are given as recorded, and reduced to grains of the modern Troy standard.



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1571 ARV

NOTATION  
1571 ARV

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PLATE V.

# CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

## PLATE V.

\* \* Nos. 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, are in the British Museum.  
 Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 19, 20, are in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.  
 No. 8 is in the possession of the Author.

Figure. <sup>1</sup>	Coin. <sup>2</sup>	Reign and Date.	Value at time of issue.	Weight. <sup>3</sup>	Standard.	References.	REMARKS.
1	UNICORN	JAMES IV. 1496-1512	20/	8 to be in the ounce, =59·06	21 carat	Vol. i. p. 51, XII.; p. 53, XVII.	The numeral is found on the unicorn, but is rare.
2	HALF UNICORN	„	10/	=29·53	„	Int. p. cxxxi.	
3	<i>Plack</i>	1504-1506	Not recorded	Not recorded	Not recorded	Vol. i. p. 52, XIV.	
4	<i>Plack</i>	1512	„	„	„	Vol. i. p. 53, XVII.	The numeral occurs on this coinage.
5	Groat	„	12 d	„	xi d fine	„	Several varieties of this coinage occur with the numeral variously denoted.
6	Half Groat	„	6 d	„	„	„	
	UNICORN	JAMES V. 1517-1519	20/	=59·06	21 carat	Vol. i. p. 62, XXVIII.; p. 67, XXXV.	A coinage was proposed in 1524 (vol. i. p. 54, II.)
7	ECU or CROWN	1525	20/	9 to be in the ounce, =52·5	21½ carat	Vol. i. p. 62, XXXII.; p. 95, L.	These were sometimes called Abbey Crowns.
8	Groat	1517-1524	Not recorded.	Not recorded	xi d fine	„	An uncertain coinage, but probably issued during Albany's regency, and known as the Duke's Testoons (vol. i. p. 268, CLIX.)
9	Half Groat	„	„	„	„	„	
10	Groat	1525	18 d	11 to be in the ounce, =42·96	x d fine	Vol. i. p. 62, XXXII.	Commonly called Douglas Groats. The Hopetoun MS. says twelve were to be in the ounce.
11	Groat	„	„	„	„	Int. p. cxxxiii.	
12	Groat	1527	„	„	„	Vol. i. p. 64, XXXIV.	
	Two-Thirds do.	„	12 d	=28·64	„	„	This was probably never struck.
13	One-Third do.	„	6 d	=14·32	„	„	
14	BONNET PIECE	1539	40/	4 den. 12 grs. =88·59 grs.	23 carat	Vol. i. p. 59, XXIII.; p. 95, L.	These pieces were coined out of native gold.
15	BONNET PIECE	1540	40/	=88·59	„	Int. p. cxxxv.	
16	TWO-THIRDS DO.	„	„	=59·06	„	„	
17	ONE-THIRD DO.	„	„	=29·53	„	„	
18	<i>Babie</i>	1542	1½ d	16 in the oz. =29·5	iii d fine	Vol. i. p. 96, L.; Int. p. cxxxv.	These were always called "bawbees" in the records.
19	<i>Half Babie</i>	„	¾ d	=14·75	„	„	
20	<i>Penny</i>	„	„	Not recorded	Not recorded	„	Uncertain coinage.

<sup>1</sup> The figures refer to the numbers on the plates.

<sup>2</sup> Gold coinages are printed in SMALL CAPITALS; Silver coinages (from sterling standard to vi d fine) in the ordinary type. The Billon coins (from vi d fine and under) and Copper are given in *italics*.

<sup>3</sup> The weights are given as recorded, and reduced to grains of the modern Troy standard.

ASSOCIATION, N. Y.





PLATE VI.

# CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

## PLATE VI.

\* \* Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, are in the British Museum.  
 \* Nos. 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, are in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.  
 Nos. 10, 18, are in the possession of the Author.

Figure. <sup>1</sup>	Coin. <sup>2</sup>	Reign and Date.	Value at time of issue.	Weight. <sup>3</sup>	Standard.	References.	REMARKS.
1	ECU or CROWN	MARY. 1543	20/	9 to be in the ounce, =52·5	21½ carat	Vol. i. p. 97, L. Int., p. cxxxv.	The Mint Records of this reign are nearly all lost, and almost all the available information is derived from the Hopetoun MS.
2	TWENTY SHILLING PIECE	„	20/	Not recorded	23 carat	„	
3	<i>Babie</i>	1544-1553	1½ d	16 to be in the ounce, =29·5	iii d fine	„	This was the last coinage at Stirling, and it is said the copper was got at Airthrey.
4	<i>Babie</i>	„	1½ d	=29·5	„	„	
5	<i>Half Babie</i>	„	¾ d	=14·75	„	„	
6	LION	„	44/	4 deniers =78·75	22 carat	„	These coins are almost invariably in very poor condition. This coinage was minted for the French ambassador. Several varieties of type appear.
7	HALF LION	„	22/	=39·37	„	„	
8	Testoon	„	4/	4 deniers =78·75	xi d fine	„	
9	<i>Penny</i>	1554	1 d	42 in the oz. =11·25	i d fine	Vol. i. p. 98, L. Int., p. cxxxviii.	The Hopetoun MS. gives 28 in the ounce, but the Privy Council Record 32.
10	<i>Lion or Hard-head</i>	1555	1½ d	28 in the oz. =16·87	i d fine	Vol. i. p. 98, L.; p. 76, XVI.	
11	Testoon	„	5/	6 deniers =118	ix d fine	Vol. i. p. 98, L.	The portrait on these pieces was taken by Acheson in Paris in 1553.
12	Half Testoon	„	2/6	=59	„	„	
13	RYALL	1555-1558	60/	6 deniers =118	22 carat	Vol. i. p. 98, L.; p. 89, XLIV.	
14	HALF RYALL	„	30/	=59	„	„	Very few of these were minted.
15	<i>Penny</i>	1556	1 d	42 in the oz. =11·25	xviii grs. fine	Vol. i. p. 99, L.	
16	Testoon	1556-1558	5/	4 den. 19 grs. =94·33	xi d fine	„	These were ordered to be countermarked in 1571.
17	Half Testoon <i>Lion</i>	„ 1556	2/6 1½ d	=47·17 18 in the oz. =26·25	„ i d fine	„ „	
18	<i>Plack</i>	1557	4 d	16 in the oz. =29·5	i d fine	Vol. i. p. 99, L.; p. 140, XLII.	A few of these were coined in 1561.
19	<i>Hardhead</i>	FRANCIS AND MARY. 1558-1561	1½ d	32 in the oz. =14·75	xii grs. fine	Vol. i. p. 99, L.	
20	Testoon	1558-1560	5/	4 den. 19 grs. =94·33	xi d fine	Vol. i. p. 100, L.; p. 83, XXXIII.	These were sometimes called "Lorraines," probably from the cross of Lorraine.
21	Half Testoon	„	2/6	=47·17	„	„	

<sup>1</sup> The figures refer to the numbers on the plates.

<sup>2</sup> Gold coinages are printed in SMALL CAPITALS ; Silver coinages (from sterling standard to vi d fine) in the ordinary type. The Billon coins (from vi d fine and under) and Copper are given in *italics*.

<sup>3</sup> The weights are given as recorded, and reduced to grains of the modern Troy standard.



STANTON HALL  
 FOR THE  
 MERCHANT LIBRARY  
 ASSOCIATION, N



PLATE VII.

# CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

## PLATE VII.

\* \* Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, are in the British Museum.  
 Nos. 3, 6, are in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.  
 No. 7 is in the Cabinet of Mr Carfrae, F.S.A., Scot.; and  
 No. 13 is in the possession of the Author.

Figure. <sup>1</sup>	Coin. <sup>2</sup>	Reign and Date.	Value at time of issue.	Weight. <sup>3</sup>	Standard.	References	REMARKS.
1	Testoon	FRANCIS AND MARY. 1560-1561	5/	4 den. 19 grs. = 94·33	xi d fine	Vol. i. p. 100, L.	The contraction at the end of the legend on the reverse of these coins stands for SCOTORVMQVE, and not for ET BRIT.
2	Half Testoon	„	2/6	= 47·17	„		
3	DUCAT	1558	60/	4 to be in the ounce, = 118·13	22 carat	Vol. i. p. 76, XVII.; p. 100, L.	This coin is not known.
	HALF DUCAT	„	30/	= 59·7	„	Int., p. cxi.	
4	<i>Twelvepenny Groat</i>	1558-1559	12 d	1 den. 8 grs. = 26·2	vi d fine	Vol. i. p. 77, XVII.; p. 100, L.	No silver coin of this type was minted.
5	CROWN	MARY. 1561	Not recorded.	Not recorded	Not recorded		A gold coinage is recorded in 1561 in Ducats. This might be the half, or a pattern for it.
6	Testoon	1561-1562	5/	4 den. 19 grs. = 94·33	xi d fine	Vol. i. p. 101, L.	This famous coinage, with the Queen's portrait, was the work of John Acheson.
7	Half Testoon	„	2/6	= 47·17	„	„	
8	Ryall	MARY AND HENRY. 1565-1567	30/	1 ounce, = 472·5	xi d fine	Vol. i. p. 78, XX. Int., p. cxli.	A coinage with Mary and Henry face to face was issued but called in again at once. Specimens are of the utmost rarity. These pieces were long known as Crookston Dollars, from a tradition that the tree on the reverse was the famous yew at Crookston Castle.
9	Two-Thirds do.	„	20/	= 315·0	„	„	The motto is from Propertius, iv. 2.
10	One-Third do.	„	10/	= 157·5	„	„	
11	Ryall	MARY. 1566-1567	30/	= 472·5	xi d fine	Vol. i. p. 146, XLVIII.; p. 148, L.; p. 149, LI.; p. 150, LII.; p. 151, LIII.	
12	Two-Thirds do.	„	20/	= 315·	„		
13	One-Third do.	„	10/	= 157·5	„		

<sup>1</sup> The figures refer to the numbers on the plates.

<sup>2</sup> Gold coinages are printed in SMALL CAPITALS; Silver coinages (from sterling standard to vi d fine) in the ordinary type. The Billon coins (from vi d fine and under) and Copper are given in *italics*.

<sup>3</sup> The weights are given as recorded, and reduced to grains of the modern Troy standard



ANTON LALLE  
THE SECRETARY  
ASSOCIATION, N. Y.



PLATE VIII.

# CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

## PLATE VIII.

\* \* Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, are in the British Museum.  
Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, are in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.  
No. 13 is in the Cabinet of Mr Kernack Ford.

Figure. <sup>1</sup>	Coin. <sup>2</sup>	Reign and Date.	Value at time of issue.	Weight. <sup>3</sup>	Standard.	References.	REMARKS.
1	Sword Dollar or James Ryall	JAMES VI. 1567-1571	30/	One ounce, = 472·5	xi d fine	Vol. i. p. 138, XXXIX. Int., p. cxliv.	These were raised in value at the same time as the corresponding pieces of Mary. The motto on the reverse is the famous speech of Trajan in delivering the Prætor's sword.
2	Two-Thirds do.	,,	20/	= 315	,,		
3	One-Third do.	,,	10/	= 157·5	,,		
4	Noble	1572-1580	6/8	4½ to be in the ounce = 105	1572— vi d 1576—viii d	Vol. i. p. 140, XLI.; p. 142, XLVI.; p. 152, LV. Int., p. cxliv.; p. cxlv.	The coinage of 1572 was only vi d fine, but it was raised afterwards. The later coinages were of the higher standard.
5	Half Noble	,,	3/4	= 52·5	,,		
6	TWENTY POUND PIECE	1575-1576	20 ti	One ounce, = 472·5	22½ carat	Vol. i. p. 144, XLVI. Int., p. cxlvii.	The half and quarter of this were authorised, but probably never coined. The famous motto on this coinage is said to have been the invention of George Buchanan (Pink., vol. ii. p. 127). But see "Les entretion d'artiste" (Amster. 1708), p. 400.
7	Thistle Dollar, or Two Merk Piece	1578-1580	26/8	17 den. 11grs. = 343·57	xi d fine	Vol. i. p. 110, IX.; p. 147, XLIX.; p. 169, LXXIV. Int., p. cl.	
8	Half Thistle Dollar	,,	13/4	= 171·86	,,		This coin was never issued (Vol. i. p. 152, LV.) A design for it is given (Vol. i. p. 251, CXLVI.)
	CROWN	1578	40/	10 to be in the ounce, = 47·25	21 carat	Vol. i. p. 110, IX.	
9	DUCAT or BARE-HEADED NOBLE	1580	80/	5 to be in the ounce, = 94·5	21 carat	Vol. i. p. 152, LIV.; p. 153, LVI., LVII.; p. 168, LXXIV. Int., p. cl.	These were coined for the Earl of Morton. (Vol. i. p. 247, CXXXIX.)
10	Sixteen Shilling Piece	1581	16/	Not recorded	xi d fine	Vol. i. p. 111, X.; p. 153, LVII. Int., p. cli.	
11	Eight Shilling Piece	,,	8/	,,	,,		The dies for this coinage were engraved by Thomas Foulis. (Vol. i. p. 248, CXXXIX.) The original contract cannot be discovered. These coins have hitherto been considered as part of the Thistle Dollar series, but the records here given show that they were a distinct coinage.
12	Four Shilling Piece	,,	4/	,,	,,		
13	Two Shilling Piece	,,	2/	,,	,,		

<sup>1</sup> The figures refer to the numbers on the plates.

<sup>2</sup> Gold coinages are printed in SMALL CAPITALS; Silver coinages (from sterling standard to vi d fine) in the ordinary type. The Billon coins (from vi d fine and under) and Copper are given in *italics*.

<sup>3</sup> The weights are given as recorded, and reduced to grains of the modern Troy standard.



CLINTON HALL  
 FOR THE USE OF THE  
 MERCHANTS  
 ASSOCIATION IN  
 BRARY



PLATE IX.

# CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

## PLATE IX.

\* \* Nos. 1, 2, 10, 11, 13, 15, are in the British Museum.  
 Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, are in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.  
 Nos. 3, 4, are in the possession of the Author.

Figure. <sup>1</sup>	Coin. <sup>2</sup>	Reign and Date.	Value at time of issue.	Weight. <sup>3</sup>	Standard.	References.	REMARKS.
1	Forty Shilling Piece	JAMES VI. 1582-1585	40/	1 ounce, =472·5	xi d fine	Vol. i. p. 156, LXI. Int., p. clii.	The likeness of the king on these coins was drawn by Lord Seytoun's painter (vol. i. p. 248). Coinages of these pieces, in 1586 and 1587, are said to have taken place, but the amounts are very small, and no specimens are recorded.
2	Thirty Shilling Piece	„	30/	=354·37	„	„	
3	Twenty Shilling Piece	„	20/	=236·25	„	„	
4	Ten Shilling Piece	„	10/	=118·13	„	Vol. i. p. 113, xi.; p. 156, LVIII.; p. 167, LXXIV.	
5	<i>Plack</i>	1583-1588	8 d	135 in the merk wgt. =28	iii d fine	Vol. i. p. 115, XIII.; p. 158, LXIII.; p. 159, LXIV.; p. 160, LXVI.; p. 161, LXVII.; p. 168, LXXIV.; p. 170, LXXVII. Int., p. cliii.	These were engraved by Thos. Foullis. Being billon coins they are generally very badly struck and in poor condition. Those with an inner circle were probably minted at Dundee and Perth, though (vol. i. p. 165, LXXI., LXXII.) none with that inscription are known.
6	<i>Half Plack</i>	„	4 d	=14	„		
7	LION NOBLE	1584-1588	75/	6 in the oz., =78·75	21½ carat	Vol. i. p. 116, XIV.; p. 164, LXX.; p. 167, LXX.; p. 171, LXXXVIII.	
8	TWO-THIRDS DO.	„	50/	=52	„	Int., p. cliii.	
9	ONE-THIRD DO.	„	25/	=26	„		
10	<i>Hardhead</i>	1588-1589	2 d	20 in the oz., =23·6	xii grs. fine	Vol. i. p. 170, LXXXVIII.; p. 173, LXXX.	
11	<i>Hardhead</i>	1589	2 d	=23·6	„	Int., p. clvi.	The second issue had the lion without the shield.
12	<i>Half do.</i>	„	1 d	=11·8	„		
13	THISTLE NOBLES	1588	ii 7 6s. 8d	4 in the oz., =118	23 carats 7 grains	Vol. i. p. 172, LXXXIX. Int., p. clvi.	The half is not known. The design and dies were the work of Thos. Foullis.
	HALF DO.	„			„		
14	HAT PIECE	1591-1593	80/	54 in the merk, =70	22 carat	Vol. i. p. 177, LXXXVI.; p. 117, XVII.	
	HALF DO.		40/		„		The half is not known.
15	Balance Half Merk	1591-1593	6/8	52½ in the merk, =71·60	x½ d fine	Vol. i. p. 118, XVII.; p. 177. LXXXVI.; p. 253, CXLVIII.	The amount issued of these pieces in 1593 and 1594 was very limited, and these dates, especially the latter, are very rare.
16	Balance Quarter Merk	„	3/6	=35·8	„	Int., p. clvii.	

<sup>1</sup> The figures refer to the numbers on the plates.

<sup>2</sup> Gold coinages are printed in SMALL CAPITALS; Silver coinages (from sterling standard to vi d fine) in the ordinary type. The Billon coins (from vi d fine and under) and Copper are given in *italics*.

<sup>3</sup> The weights are given as recorded, and reduced to grains of the modern Troy standard.



CLAYTON HALL  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
ASSOCIATION

14

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PLATE X.

# CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

## PLATE X.

\* \* All the coins in this Plate are in the British Museum, except Nos. 1, 7, 8, 9, in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Figure. <sup>1</sup>	Coin. <sup>2</sup>	Reign and Date.	Value at time of issue.	Weight. <sup>3</sup>	Standard.	References.	REMARKS.
1	RIDER	JAMES VI. 1593-1601	100/	6 in the oz. =78·75	22 carat	Vol. i. p. 122, xxi.; p. 182, xc. Int., p. clviii.	Some of the dates are very rare.
2	HALF RIDER	„	50/	=39·38	„	„	
3	Ten Shilling Piece	1593-1601	10/	5 in the oz. =94·5	xi d fine	„	
4	Five Shilling do.	„	5/	=47·25	„	„	
5	Thirty Penny Piece	„	2/6	=23·63	„	„	
6	Twelve Penny Piece	„	1/	=9·45	„	„	
7	<i>Plack</i>	1593	4 d	8 score to be in the merk weight, =23·5	i d fine	Vol. i. p. 120, xx. Int., p. clviii.	
8	<i>Two Penny Piece</i>	1597	2 d	3 deniers =59·06	Copper	Vol. i. p. 129, Int., p. clx.	
9	<i>Penny Piece</i>	„	1 d	=29·53	„	„	
10	SWORD AND SCEPTRE PIECE	1601-1604	6 ti	6 in the oz. =78·75	22 carat	Vol. i. p. 136, xxxvii.; p. 198, ciii. Int., p. clviii.	The coinages of these pieces in 1604 was very small, and that date is consequently rare.
11	HALF DO.	„	3 ti	=39·38	„	„	
12	Thistle Merk	„	13/4	4½ in the oz. =105	xi d fine	„	
13	Half do.	„	6/8	=52·5	„	„	
14	Quarter do.	„	3/4	=26·25	„	„	
15	Eighth do.	„	1/8	=13·13	„	„	
16	UNIT	1605-1610	12 ti	37½ units to be in the English lb. Troy, and other in proportion	22 carat	Vol. i. p. 210, cix.; p. 277, clxv. Int., p. clxiv.	This has hitherto been considered an English coinage.
17	DOUBLE CROWN BRITAIN CROWN	„ „	6 ti 3 ti		„ „		
18	THISTLE CROWN HALF CROWN	„ „	2 ti 8s. 30/		„ „		

<sup>1</sup> The figures refer to the numbers on the plates.

<sup>2</sup> Gold coinages are printed in SMALL CAPITALS; Silver coinages (from sterling standard to vi d fine) in the ordinary type. The Billon coins (from vi d fine) and Copper are given in *italics*.

<sup>3</sup> The weights are given as recorded, and reduced to grains of the modern Troy standard.



ANTON HALL  
 FOR THE SALE OF  
 MEDALS  
 22 ABY  
 ASSOCIATION, N. Y.





PLATE XI.

# CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

## PLATE XI.

\* \* All the coins in this Plate are in the British Museum, except No. 14, from the collection of Mr Wingate.

Figure. <sup>1</sup>	Coin. <sup>2</sup>	Reign and Date.	Value at time of Issue	Weight. <sup>3</sup>	Standard.	References.	REMARKS.
1	Sixty Shilling Piece or Crown	JAMES VI. 1605-1610	60/	12½ Crowns to be in the English lb. Troy, and others in proportion	xi ð. fine	Vol. i. p. 210, CIX.; p. 277, CLXV. Int., p. clxv.	The dies for this coinage were made by Thos. Foullis and James Acheson, who received 40 li. for each pair.
2	Thirty Shilling do.	„	30/		„		
3	Twelve Shilling do.	„	12/		„		
	Six Shilling do.	„	6/		„		
4	Two Shilling do.	1605-1625	2/		„		
5	One Shilling	„	1/		„		
6	Sixpenny do.	„	6ð.		„		
7	UNIT	1610-1625	12 li	Similar to the Coinage of 1605	22 carat	Vol. i. p. 215, CX.	This coinage was in all respects similar to the last, but the arms of Scotland occupied two quarters of the shield on the reverse.
8	DOUBLE CROWN	„	6 li	„	„		
9	BRITAIN do.	„	3 li	„	„		
	THISTLE do.	„	4s/	„	„		
10	HALF CROWN	„	30/	„	„		
11	Sixty Shilling Piece or Crown	1610-1625	60/	Similar to the Coinage of 1605	xi ð. fine	Vol. i. p. 215, CX. Int., p. clxv.	
12	Thirty Shilling do.	„	30/	„	„	„	
13	Twelve Shilling do.	„	12/	„	„	„	
14	Six Shilling do.	„	6/	„	„	„	
	Two Shilling do.	„	2/	„	„	„	
	One Shilling do.	„	1/	„	„	„	
	Sixpenny do.	„	6 ð	„	„	„	

<sup>1</sup> The figures refer to the numbers on the plates.

<sup>2</sup> Gold coinages are printed in SMALL CAPITALS; Silver coinages (from sterling standards to vi ð. fine) in the ordinary type. The Billon coins from vi ð. fine and under) and Copper are given in *italics*.

<sup>3</sup> The weights are given as recorded, and reduced to grains of the modern Troy standard.

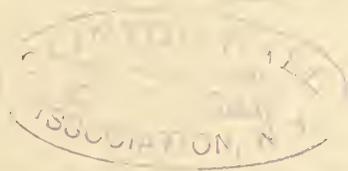




PLATE XII.

# CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

## PLATE XII.

\* \* Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, are in the British Museum.  
Nos. 3, 12, 13, 14, are in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.  
No. 4 is from the collection of Mr Wingate, and No. 18 is in the possession of the Author.

Figure. <sup>1</sup>	Coin. <sup>2</sup>	Reign and Date.	Value at time of issue.	Weight. <sup>3</sup>	Standard.	References.	REMARKS.
1	<i>Twopenny Piece or Turner</i>	JAMES VI. 1614	2 d	12½ to be in the oz. = 37·8	Copper	Vol. i. p. 233, CXXVI. Int., p. clxviii.	This coinage had FRANCIE ET HIBERNIE REX.
2	<i>Penny</i>	„	1 d	= 18·9	„	Vol. i. „ p. 241, CXXXVI.	This coinage had FRAN . ET . HIB . REX, and was lighter.
3	<i>Twopenny Piece or Turner</i>	1623	2 d	16 in the oz. = 29·53	Copper	Int., p. clxix.	
4	<i>Penny</i>	„	1 d	= 14·77	„		
5	UNIT	CHARLES I. 1625-1636	12 li	37½ units to be in the lb. Troy English, and the others in proportion	22 carats	Vol. ii. p. 8, xv. Int., p. clxix.	The early coinages of Charles I., both gold and silver, had his father's portrait, and only differed in the legend from the coins of James VI.
6	DOUBLE CROWN	„	6 li	„	„	„	
7	BRITAIN CROWN	„	3 li	„	„	„	
	THISTLE CROWN	„	48/	„	„	„	
	HALF CROWN	„	30/	„	„	„	
8	Sixty Shilling Piece or Crown	„	60/	12½ crowns	xi d fine	„	
9	Thirty Shilling Piece or Half Crown	„	30/	were to be in the lb. Troy English, and the others in proportion	„	„	
10	Twelve Shilling Piece	„	12/	„	„	„	
11	Six Shilling do.	„	6/	„	„	„	
12	Two Shilling Piece	„	2/	„	„	„	
	One Shilling Piece	„	1/	„	„	„	
	Six Penny Piece	„	6 d	„	„	„	
13	<i>Twopenny Piece or Turner</i>	1629	2 d	16 in the oz. = 29·53	Copper	Vol. ii. „ p. 18, XXXIV.	
14	<i>Penny</i>	„	1 d	= 14·77	„	Int., p. clxxi.	
15	<i>Pattern Farthing Token</i>	1631	3 d	8 grs. Scottish, = 6·56	„	Vol. ii. p. 26, XLIV.	These were never issued, but a pattern in silver exists in the British Museum, here given.
16	<i>Two Penny Piece or Turner</i>	1632	2 d	16 grs. Scottish, = 13·12	„	Vol. ii. p. 30, XLVII.	The penny of this type was never issued. A grant of this coinage was given to the Earl of Stirling, who employed Briot to coin it (vol. ii. p. 104). The Earl built a large house in Stirling, and put on it his motto, <i>Per mare, per terras</i> ; which was parodied into, <i>Per metre, per turners</i> , alluding to the wealth he amassed by his poetry and coinage grant.
17	<i>Penny</i>	„	1 d	= 6·56	„	„	
18	Half Merk	1636	6/8	146, 1/16 half merks to be in the lb. weight, and the rest in proportion	xi d fine	Vol. ii. „ p. 51, LXXVIII.	
18	Quarter Merk	„	3/4		„	Int., p. clxxx.	
19	Twenty Penny Piece	„	1/8		„		

<sup>1</sup> The figures refer to the numbers on the plates.

<sup>2</sup> Gold coinages are printed in SMALL CAPITALS; Silver coinages (from sterling standard to vi d fine) in the ordinary type. The Billon coins (from vi d fine) and Copper are given in *italics*.

<sup>3</sup> The weights are given as recorded, and reduced to grains of the modern Troy standard.





PLATE XIII.

# CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

## PLATE XIII.

\* \* All the coins in this Plate are in the British Museum, except Nos. 2, 17, 18, in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Figure. <sup>1</sup>	Coin. <sup>2</sup>	Reign and Date.	Value at time of issue.	Weight. <sup>3</sup>	Standard.	References.	REMARKS.
1	Shilling	CHARLES I. 1636	12/	The weight of these coins was to conform to the contract of 1625	xi. d fine	Vol. ii. p. 55, LXXXV.	
2	Sixpence	„	6/		„	„	
3	Sixpence	„	6 d		„	„	
4	UNIT	1637	12 ti.		37 $\frac{1}{2}$ units were to be in the lb. Troy English	22 carats	Vol. p. 63, XCIX., CI. Int., p. clxxxii.
5	HALF UNIT	„	6 ti.		„	„	
6	QUARTER UNIT	„	3 ti.		„	„	
7	EIGHTH OF UNIT	„	3/		„	„	
8	Sixty Shilling Piece or Crown	1637	60/	12 $\frac{2}{5}$ crowns were to be in the lb. Troy English, and the others in proportion	xi. d fine	Vol. ii. p. 62, xcviii. Int., p. clxxxii.	The crown is not mentioned in this record.
9	Thirty Shilling Piece or Half Crown	„	30/		„	„	
10	Twelve Shilling Piece	„	12/		„	„	
11	Six Shilling Piece	„	6/		„	„	
12	Half Merk	1637-1642	6/8		„	„	
13	Quarter Merk	„	3/4		„	„	
14	Twenty Penny Piece	„	1/8		„	„	
15	Three Shilling Piece	1642	3/	To be of weight proportionate to former contract	xi. d fine	Vol. ii. p. 68, cviii. Int., p. clxxxiv.	This used to be considered a variety of the half merk.
16	Two Shilling Piece	„	2/		„	„	
17	<i>Two Penny Piece or Turner</i>	1642	2 d	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drops, = 44·3	Copper	Vol. ii. p. 67, cvi.	
18	<i>Two Penny Piece (forgery)</i>	„	2 d	„	„	Vol. ii. p. 143, xxiii. Int., p. clxxxvii.	These forgeries were specially prohibited by Act of Council.

<sup>1</sup> The figures refer to the numbers on the plates.

<sup>2</sup> Gold coinages are printed in SMALL CAPITALS; Silver coinages (from sterling standard to vi d fine) in the ordinary type. The Billon Coins (from vi d fine and under) and Copper are given in *italics*.

<sup>3</sup> The weights are given as recorded.





PLATE XIV.

# CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

## PLATE XIV.

\* \* All the coins in this Plate are in the British Museum, except No. 8 in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Figure. <sup>1</sup>	Coin <sup>2</sup>	Reign and Date.	Value at time of issue.	Weight. <sup>3</sup>	Standard.	References.	REMARKS.
1	<i>Turner or Two Penny Piece</i>	CHARLES II. 1661-1668	2 d	1½ drops, = 44·3	Copper	Vol. ii. p. 138, XV.	
2	Four Merk Piece	1664	53/4	den. gr. pr. sec 21 3 4	xi d	Vol. ii. p. 139, XVI.; p. 153, XXXVIII. Int., p. clxxxviii.	The puncheons for this coinage were engraved by Thomas Simn, and the dies sunk by Joachim Harder.
3	Two Merk Piece	1663	26/8	10 13 19	„	Vol. ii. p. 149, XXXII.	
4	Merk Piece	„	13/4	5 6 21 12	„	„	A xi d piece was ordered, but never issued. (Vol. ii. p. 166, LVII.)
5	Half Merk	„	6/8	2 15 10 18	„	„	
6	Dollar	1675-1682	53/4		xi d fine	Vol. ii. p. 166, LVII. Int., p. cxc.	
7	Half Dollar		26/8	„		„	
8	Quarter Dollar		13/4	„		„	
9	Eighth of Dollar		6/8	„		„	
10	Sixteenth of Dollar		3/4	„		„	
11	<i>Bawbee or Six Penny Piece</i>	1677	6 d		Copper	Vol. ii. p. 168, LIX. Int., p. cxc.	
12	<i>Bodle or Two Penny Piece</i>	„	2 d		„	„	These were also called Turners.

<sup>1</sup> The figures refer to the number on the plates.

<sup>2</sup> Gold coinages are printed in SMALL CAPITALS; Silver coinages (from sterling standard to vi d fine) in the ordinary type. The Billon coins (from vi d fine and under) and Copper are given in *italics*.

<sup>3</sup> The weights are given as recorded.



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PLATE XV.

# CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

## PLATE XV.

\* \* All the coins in this plate are in the British Museum.

Figure. <sup>1</sup>	Coin. <sup>2</sup>	Reign and Date.	Value at time of issue.	Weight. <sup>3</sup>	Standard.	References.	REMARKS.
1	Forty Shilling Piece	JAMES VII. 1687-1688	40/	den. gr. pr. sec. 14 12 7 4	xi d fine	Vol. ii. p. 212, 1. Int., p. excii.	All the species of current coin were authorised, but only the two here given were issued.
2	Ten Shilling Piece	,,	10/	3 15 1 19	,,	,,	
3	Sixty Shilling Piece	WILLIAM AND MARY. 1690-1694	60/	21 18 10 18	xi d fine	Vol. ii. p. 226, xxii. Int., p. excii.	
4	Forty Shilling Piece	,,	40/	14 12 7 4	,,		
5	Twenty Shilling Piece	,,	20/	7 6 3 14	,,		
6	Ten Shilling Piece	,,	10/	3 15 1 19	,,		
7	Five Shilling Piece	,,	5/	1 19 12 21	,,		
8	<i>Barbee or Sixpenny Piece</i>	1691	6 d	40 to be in the lb. weight	Copper	Vol. ii. p. 236, xxxiii. Int., p. exciv.	
9	<i>Twopenny Piece or Bodle</i>	,,	2 d	Six score to be in the lb. weight	,,	,,	There was no coinage from November 1694 to August 1695 (vol. ii. p. 265).
10	Forty Shilling Piece	WILLIAM II. 1695	44/	14 12 7 4	xi d fine	Vol. ii. p. 251, xxxv.; p. 253, xxxvii.	The value was raised in 1695, but reduced again in 1696 (vol. ii. p. 259, XLIV.) to the rate of 60/ for the crown piece.
11	Twenty Shilling Piece		22/	7 6 3 14	,,		
12	Ten Shilling Piece		11/	3 15 1 19	,,		
13	Five Shilling Piece		5/6	1 19 12 21	,,		

<sup>1</sup> The figures refer to the numbers on the plates.

<sup>2</sup> Gold coinages are printed in SMALL CAPITALS; Silver coinages (from sterling standard to vi d fine) in the ordinary type. The Billon coins from vi d fine and under) and Copper are given in *italics*.

<sup>3</sup> The weights are given as recorded.



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PLATE XVI.

# CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

## PLATE XVI.

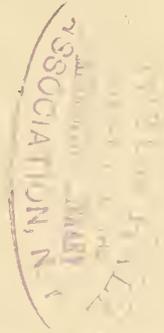
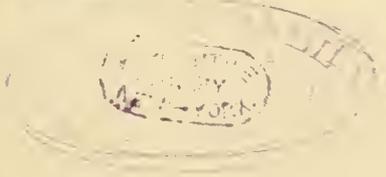
\* \* All the coins in this Plate are in the British Museum, except Nos. 10, 12, 13 in the possession of the Author.

Figure. <sup>1</sup>	Coin. <sup>2</sup>	Reign and Date.	Value at time of issue.	Weight. <sup>3</sup>	Standard.	References.	REMARKS.
1	<i>Barbee</i>	WILLIAM II. 1695-1697	6 d	40 to be in the lb.	Copper	Vol. ii. p. 241, VIII. ; p. 249, XXXI. Int., p. cxcvii.	Some of the copper coins have GVLIELMVS in full.
2	<i>Bodle</i>		2 d	6 score to be in the lb.	„		
3	PISTOLE	1701	12 li	106	22 carat	Vol. ii. p. 267, LXIV. Int., p. cxcix.	Coined from gold brought home by the African Company.
4	HALF PISTOLE	„	6 li	53	„		
5	Ten Shilling Piece	ANNE. 1705, 1706	10/		xi d fine	Vol. ii. p. 289, XXI.	
6	Five Shilling Piece	„	5/		„		The legend on the obverse of these pieces presents several varieties.
7	Five Shilling Piece	„	5/		„		
8	Crown	1707-1709	5/ster- ling		11 oz. 2 dwt.	Vol. ii. p. 309, XLI. Int., p. cci.	
9	Half Crown	„	2/6		„	„	
10	Shilling	„	12 d		„	„	This coin is a proof with plain edge, as also No. 13. Coinages were struck in Edinburgh after the Union, in 1703, 1709, and 1711.
11	„	„	12 d		„	„	
12	„	„	12 d		„	„	
13	Sixpence	„	6 d		„	„	
14	„	„	6 d		„	„	

<sup>1</sup> The figures refer to the numbers on the plates.

<sup>2</sup> Gold coinages are printed in SMALL CAPITALS; Silver coinages (from sterling standard to vi d fine) in the ordinary type. The Billon coins (from vi d fine and under) and Copper are given in *italics*.

<sup>3</sup> The weights are given as recorded.















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